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SELMA;  
HER INSTITUTIONS,  
AND  
HER MEN.

*BY JOHN HARDY.*

SELMA, ALA. ;  
TIMES BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,  
1879.

# CALT & CO.,



Wholesale and Retail  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
Selma, Ala.,

Dealers in

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A Full Stock of  
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LEMONS, ORANGES,

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ALABAMA STREET

SELMA, ALA.

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HER INSTITUTIONS,  
AND  
HER MEN.



✓  
*BY JOHN HARDY.*



SELMA, ALA. :  
TIMES BOOK AND JOB OFFICE (T. J. APPLEYARD, MANAGER),  
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## PREFACE.

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In the compilation of this work the author has endeavored to put together all the important incidents in the rise and growth of our city worthy of preservation, so as to make it truly a full and complete History of "Selma—Her Institutions and Her Men."

From one or two log houses in 1815 to that of a populous and wealthy city in 1879—a period of only fifty years—seemed to require a work of the kind, and under this impression, the author undertook the task, believing the people and the friends of the city would sustain the effort.

We have been materially aided by a number of citizens, in our efforts to collect facts; among whom we will specially mention Col. John W. Lapsley, Wm. J. Norris, Mrs. Caroline Ferguson, Gen. John F. Conoley, Dr. C. J. Clark, Col. B. M. Woolsey, Dr. John A. McKinnon, Major A. J. Goodwin, Dr. B. H. Riggs, S. C. Pierce and E. C. Silsby.

We place the work before the public, feeling confident it will be properly appreciated, and that future generations may find it useful in referring to the great work of their ancestors, in building up a beautiful and great city.



# HISTORY OF SELMA.

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## PART I.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### ALABAMA—DALLAS COUNTY—SELMA.

In 1519 Hernando Cortez, with a large Spanish force, landed at Very Cruz, and fought his way to the City of Mexico; in the meantime, Montezuma, the great King of Mexico, had assembled all his allies to meet the invaders. Among his allies were the Muscogeese, a large, proud and powerful people, forming a separate Republic, and located on the north-western portion of the territory of Mexico. After numerous conflicts, Montezuma was killed and his government overthrown, and thousands of his subjects put to the sword. The Muscogeese having lost thousands of their own warriors, determined to leave a country overrun by a people more savage and barbarous than themselves; the whole tribe took up the line of march to the eastward, seeking some other land. On the tributaries of the Red River, they met with a tribe equally proud, haughty and warlike, with themselves, called the Alabamos. Between these tribes constant warfare continued for years, resulting, finally, in the vanquishing of the Alabamos, who left the country of the Red River, taking their course to the east, finally coming to the Yazoo country. They settled in the vicinity of Honey Island, and in the present county of Tallahatchie, Mississippi. Here this warlike tribe were constantly engaged in conflicts with the Chickasaws, until the 25th day of July, 1541, on which day Desoto, the Spanish invader, of this part of the country, attacked a large force of them, and after a most sanguinary battle, lasting near the whole day, put them to flight with terrible slaughter.

Thus reduced by constant wars with the Muscogeese and Chickasaws, and the Spaniards under Desoto, the remnant of

the Alabamos again took up their line of march to the east ; and after many hardships and years of destitution, this remnant of a once powerful, proud and haughty tribe, reached a beautiful river and in a most delightful and plentiful country, which was the Alabama River, and at a point on that river, so we have it from Indian tradition, near the modern Coosada, in Autauga county. So delighted were these famished savages with the broad and magnificent river, and surrounded by so delightful and so plentiful a country, that their great Chief, in an ecstasy of joy, struck his weapon into the ground, exclaiming in his dialect, "Here we rest." Thus giving a name to a great river—finally to a great State—and the motto adopted by that State, being the declaration of the Chief, after years of wandering, of a once proud and warlike tribe of savages.

Dallas county, was established out of territory taken from Montgomery county by an act of the Territorial Legislature of Alabama, held at St. Stephens on the 9th day of February, 1818, and has been changed but little in its boundaries. It was named in honor of the Hon. Alexander James Dallas, who was born on the island of Jamaica in 1759, and a son of a Scotchman. He was educated in Edinburg, read law in London, and emigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1783. He was appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Philadelphia District, in 1803. He was appointed, in 1814, Secretary of the Treasury, and died in Philadelphia, January 14th, 1817. His son, George Mifflin Dallas, was elected Vice President of the United States with James K. Polk for President in 1844. The county lies in the central part of the State, south of Perry and Chilton, west of Lowndes and Autauga, north of Wilcox and Perry. Its area is 939 square miles. The assessed value of real estate in 1870, was \$7,011,866 ; personal property \$2,767,611 ; total \$9,779,477 ; the U. S. census exhibits the following increase of population for the last 50 years :

	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870
Whites,.....	3,324	6,794	7,922	7,465	7,788	8,552
Blacks,.....	2,679	7,223	17,177	22,266	25,840	32,162

The profile of the county is either level or undulating. Prairie, clay and sandy soil abounds in the county, and much black, alluvial soil is found in the river and creek bottoms, as rich and productive as any soil to be found on the continent. The census of 1870 shows 168,156 acres of improved, and 261,606 acres of unimproved lands ; the improved is valued at \$3,112,873 ; 1,339 horses ; 3,396 mules ; 7,285 nett cattle ; 1,508 sheep ; 7,791 hogs, all valued at \$740,737. The products of the year 1869 : 1,295 bushels of wheat, 436,701 bushels of corn, 18,101 bushels of oats, 6,000 pounds of rice, 41,535 bushels of sweet potatoes, 9,402 bushels of Irish potatoes, 63,122 pounds of butter, 24,819 bales of cotton, 1,926 pounds of wool ; and the value of slaughtered animals is \$60,343. It will be seen from the statistics that Dallas is a grand agricultural district, and, to-day, stands first in the State, in point of value of products actually within her own limits.

Selma is located in the State of Alabama, county of Dallas, on a high bluff, north side of the Alabama River 100 feet above low water mark, with an extensive and beautiful plateau or peninsula to the north for miles, and to the east to Beech Creek, and west to Valley Creek ; including about three square miles,



in range 10, township 17, and range 11, township 17; a sandy deposit overlying the cretaceous formation of the Mesozoic period; being in the centre of the cretaceous belt of the State; 247 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola, Florida; 25 minutes north of the 32nd parallel degree, and longitude 80. The streets are wide and regularly laid off—the first class 100 feet wide, the second class 80 feet, and alleys all 17 and 20 feet wide; dwellings generally wood; the stores and business houses mostly of brick; the yards to the dwellings are generally large, and planted with shrubbery and shade trees; shade trees (the water or live oak) line both sides of almost all the streets, and sometimes a row is to be found in the centre of a wide and beautiful street.

In the wanderings and maraudings of Desoto among the wilds of the now Florida, Georgia and Alabama, in 1540, he arrived at an Indian town called Tallassee, on the Tallapoosa River, at the precise point the present town of Tallassee is located, where he tarried with his troops twenty-five days. While at this place, he was met by a delegation of fine looking Indians, coming from the great Chief of all the Choctaws—Tuscaloosa—inviting Desoto to visit him at *Pichee*, on the great River, some sixty miles to the west. Desoto, after a two days' march down the same river Tallassee was located upon, crossed the great river and met the great Chief, Tuscaloosa, face to face. From the distance, the time taken by Desoto, the great river, and the general description of the country through which Desoto passed, as given by Garcellasso de la Vega, his journalist, we have come to the conclusion that the present site of Selma was the location of the ancient town *Piachee*, where the greatest warriors of that day—Desoto, the Spaniard, and Tuscaloosa, the great Chief of all the Choctaws, met face to face—one inspired by the thirst for gold and plunder, the other by a thirst for the blood and scalp of the other.

The few white men who were in this part of the country as early as 1809 and 1810, knew this place as "High Soap Stone Bluff," but later in 1815, a white man by the name of Thomas Moore, having made his way through the wilderness from Tennessee, located at this point, the place taking the name of "Moore's Bluff," from the few persons of that day who traded on the Alabama River, in pole boats, yawls and dug-outs, which name the place retained until December 4th, 1820.

In 1817 the "Selma Town Land Company" was organized, consisting of such men as Wm. R. King, Jesse Beene, Gilbert Shearer, Thomas Cowles, Caleb Tate, George Mathews, George Phillips, and others; the business of which corporation was to trade in lands. Having at the different sales of land by the government, bought up large tracts of land, among the lands so purchased, were those purchased specially for building a town where Selma is located. The Company laid out streets, drew plans of the town and did all things necessary to exhibit a plat of a very pretty little town with the following boundaries: "Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Alabama River, where the line between ranges 10 and 11 reaches the river, thence north along the range line to Sylvan street, thence on the east margin of Sylvan street to Dallas street, thence along the northern margin of Dallas street to Church street, thence along the western margin of Church street to the Alabama River, thence

along the Alabama River, at low water mark, to the point of beginning, as is shown by the plat of the said town of Selma." Redick Sims was the surveyor of the plan of the town for the Company. There were four lots designated for four churches, one for a Public Square and one for a market house. The lot set apart for the Presbyterian Church was the one at the corner of Washington and Dallas streets, the present residence of Dr. C. J. Clarke; the one now occupied by the Methodist Church, the one now occupied by the Baptist Church, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Selma and Greene streets. The one designated for a Public Square was bounded by Broad, Lauderdale, Alabama and Selma streets; and the one for a market house, was bounded by Washington, Alabama, Franklin, and Selma streets. But in 1828, the Company determined to sell the lots designated for a Public Square and a market house, and on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1828 (these lots having been previously sub-divided), were sold at public sale, in front of Gen. G. Shearer's store, which was located then at about where the present Post Office is located.

On the 4th day of December, 1820, an act was passed by the State Legislature, incorporating the "Town of Selma." W. R. King, Gilbert Shearer, George Phillips and Eben Bowles were appointed Commissioners to hold an election for five Councilmen and putting the municipal government in operation for the town. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the Commissioners held an election on the first Monday in April, 1821; at which election, Carter B. Huddleston, Gilbert Shearer, Jas. Cravens, James Reynolds and Wm. Read, were elected Councilmen, who shortly after, met at the house of D. H. Burke, and proceeded to organize by electing James Reynolds, Intendant and D. H. Burke Clerk, and Wm. Huddleston Town Constable, and Jno. Simpson Town Treasurer.

Col W. R. King having located three miles south of the Town, and being largely interested in the Land Company, took an active part in making, not only the Land Company, but the town, a success. Being of quite a literary turn of mind, and being fond of the writings of ancient poets, it was he who gave the name to the Land Company, and the name to the town—Selma—which name is to be found in ancient history as one of the residences of "Ossian," a blind poet of ancient Caladonia. Fingal, Prince of Caladonia, was the father of Ossian, and hunting was the chief occupation of this great ancient Prince and his tribe. His principal residence was at *Selma*, in the neighborhood of Glenco. Ossian, his son, flourished about 200 A. D., and said by ancient writers to have been like some others of the ancient Poets, blind, and to soothe his anguish for the loss of his favorite son "Oscar," in battle, by the composition of songs, among which were the "Songs of Selma." His name as a poet derived its celebrity from the publication of McPherson in 1760, but the best edition of Ossian's poems was that of Campbell, in 1822, with illustrations. The subjects of Ossian's Poems were partly narrative and partly lyric, heroic deeds of war, vivid pictures of highland nature, the praise of better times past, of wounded feelings, &c., &c.

Ossian described his father as being one of the greatest warriors that ever lived, and his capital as a splendid walled

city, situated among the mountains of Scotland, which he frequently called "Rocky Morvan." The city is often called "Selma of Harps." It was studded with high towers, and the walls were shaded by many tall trees. The "Feast of Shells" was continually celebrated in its spacious banquetting halls. King Fingal once sailed over to Ireland to assist a friend against his enemies, and on his return was overtaken by a dreadful storm, and to save his ships from destruction took shelter in a large cave, which is at the present day known to all the school children as "Fingal's cave," on the western coast of Scotland. Ossian's wife was named Everallen., As we have previously stated, Ossian is supposed to have lived in the year 200; but his poems were never written, until James McPherson collected them from the mouths of the Highland bards of Scotland about a hundred and fifty years since, as they had been handed from generation to generation in rhyme. McPherson translated them from the Celtic language into English. Finding that the capital of Fingal was the splendid city which we have described, he in Anglicizing the word called it "Selma," which is a Greek word, and means a seat, a throne, a row of seats, &c. There is no other place called Selma, either in the ancient or modern history of Scotland. And there is but one other in the United States, and that is a village in Jefferson county, Missouri.

From this source did the pure man and statesman, Wm. R. King, derive the name he gave our beautiful city, and christened it on the 4th day of December, 1820.

Thomas Moore built his log cabin about the present crossing of Water and Green streets, opened up a few acres of land upon which to raise his corn, but supported himself and family mainly by fishing and hunting, and continued the only inhabitant for about one year, when several families from East Tennessee located at, and in the vicinity of "Moore's Bluff." But coming from a mountainous and healthy country, the climate here did not agree with them, and in about one year, but few of these inhabitants were left from the ravages of chills, and other kinds of malarial diseases. Thomas Moore, himself, finally left the place to seek a more healthy locality.

Three Scotchmen—Peter Robinson, Robert Lowe and Mathew McLaughlin—who had been engaged in trading, with a *barge* or *pole-boat*, on the river, broke up their river trade, and each built them a log cabin, and opened business at "Moore's Bluff" in the spring of 1817. Peter Robinson located at, or near the present location of the grocery store of R. C. Keeble & Co; Lowe, near where the present Savings Bank building stands; and McLaughlin at the present "Ikellheimer corner," where he remained for years and became a large and prosperous merchant. Robinson, a few years after, left Selma and located twelve miles east of Selma on the Montgomery and Cahaba trail, two miles west of where the town of Benton now stands, and continued to do a large business until his death, receiving his goods at *Dundee Landing*, half a mile from his store on the Alabama River. Lowe removed from Selma and located seven miles east of the present town of Benton, on the same trail, where he attempted to build up a village, calling it "Sand Town," where is to be seen to-day, an old log house, in which Lowe lived.

The next place of business opened, was by John Simpson, in a log house, which he built, about where James J. Bryan's

store is now located, in 1817. The fifth business house was opened by Elias Parkman, just above that of John Simpson's, in 1817. In January, 1818, Mike Woodall built a large log house at the now corner of Greene and Water streets, and opened an eating house, or hotel; a part of this house is now standing, and was kept as a hotel for years. It was in this house that Gen. LaFayette, in 1825, was entertained. The first frame house built in the town yet stands, and is occupied by George Peacock as an office to his Foundry. This house was built by Steven Craven for Gen. G. Shearer; The lumber was sawed by hand, with what was known in 1818, as a "whip saw."

By this time, the Indian wars throughout the country had ceased, peace restored, and the report of the productiveness of the country had become justly famous in Georgia, North Carolina and other States, and from about 1818, for several years succeeding, perhaps the immigration to no county was more numerous, from all parts of the Southern States, than to this part of the Alabama territory.

Numbers of persons, especially mechanics, professional men and traders, pitched their destiny at Selma; among whom we can now mention—Timothy Duck, hatter; B. Eggman, carpenter; George F. Plant, sr., tinner; John Simpson, trader; E. Parkman, John Conoly, traders; Abajiah Worley, bricklayer; Wm. Read, trader; John Owen, trader; Steven Maples, trader; Noah Dykes, who with M. G. McKeagg, opened the first drinking establishment about where Boyd's Book Store is now located; Ben. L. Saunders, Eben Bowles—the first opened an eating and lodging house about the present location of Brislin's furniture store; Dr. Edward Gantte, James Adams, Jas. H. Blackburn, Wm Johnson and Dr. Miller. Though the settlements were somewhat scattered, in a very few years quite a village sprang up, sustained by a good trade from the thrifty farmers, who had by this time, pretty well dotted the surrounding country. Such men as P. J. Weaver, Wykoff, Pickens & Co., and James Douglass, had located at the place, and opened, for those days, each, an extensive trading business. Benj. L. Saunders opened a regular hotel in the place, at the now north-west corner of Greene and Water street, occupied at present by the extensive brick cotton warehouse of C. Lovelady. James Orman, about this time, established a cotton gin factory at about the present residence of Mrs. Hillyard, and made the first cotton gin, with steel saws, ever made in the State.

Abajiah Worley, as a bricklayer, soon found work, and among his first work, and nearly the first brick building in the place, was the one near the present Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Depot; the next was the tenement now occupied by M. Monteabaro as a drinking saloon, on Broad street, succeeded soon after by the erection of the present National Bank building, at the present corner of Broad street and Hinton alley.

In the fall of 1827-28, the following business firms, business and professional men, were in the town: Parsons & Taylor, Simpson & Jones, Rodgers & Butler, Burke & Shackelford, Parkman & Douglass, Scott & Robeson, Wykoff, Pickens & Co., Isam Robeson, Isaac T. Hodgson, Mathew McLaughlin, John B. Jones, James G. Cowan, Edwin Butler, Michael Woodall, H. Heintz, Gilbert Shearer, Wm. Johnson, William J.

Conoley, B. Holmes, R. H. Crosswell, Daniel McInnis, Adam Walker, P. I. Weaver, John H. Cowles, Joseph Boone, John T. Taylor, Geo. W. Parsons, Thomas P. Harvey, Shubell Foot, Paschell Traylor, Robert Lowe, B. Smith; M. G. McKeagg, Richard Morrow, James Owens; Pickens & Calhoun, H. G. & A. G. Perry, George G. Brooks, lawyers; Phillips & Cowles, Miller & Hogan, Uriah Grigsby, Edward Gantte, physicians; Peter McLean, tailor; Benj. L. Saunders, Wm. Huddleston hotel keepers; two warehouses—Mathew McLaughlin's and P. I. Weaver's—situated on the bank of the river, just below the present ferry landing. John Erwin was a prominent man in the town; he kept a pack of hounds, with which to catch runaway negroes, charging from \$10 to \$50 for each capture. Erwin invariably trained his dogs on Sunday. Each Sunday morning he would send a negro around the town, and soon after his pack was put on the trail, and the howling and yelping of the pack could be heard for hours every Sunday. This dog music did not set well with that portion of the population who occasionally had an opportunity to attend preaching. Remonstrances were made with Erwin; finally, Rev. Jo. Walker was to preach, one Sunday, in a house about where Gill's carriage warehouse stands. That morning before preaching time, Erwin had his negro, not only to run around the town, but around the place of preaching several times, not, however, to go in the same track twice, but a different one each time. Soon after preaching commenced, Erwin's dogs could be heard, and soon they took their chase around the church some half dozen times, the services inside giving way to the howling and yelping of the dogs. An attempt was made to arrest him which he resisted, but finally accomplished by strategy, and a fine of some \$50 was put upon Erwin, which had a good effect.

From about 1818 up to about 1826, the inhabitants of the village continued to increase gradually in number, but about 1826, the place became very sickly, and many who had settled here left, seeking a more healthy location; and from 1826 to about 1830, the population rather diminished in number; but in 1830 the town authorities thoroughly organized, and established, and enforced, a good sanitary system; the numerous ponds of offensive water to be found in various parts of the town were drained, ditches were opened, and soon the results of this work were visible upon the health of the village, and again the population gradually increased; and soon a most excellent and thriving population occupied the village, representing about all occupations and professions of life. Among the then inhabitants, we can mention Hugh Ferguson, Frederick Vogelien, Jesse Joiner, David Hamilton, Fielding Reynolds, James G. Cowan, Benj. Tarver.

Among the new settlers of 1827, was a young man by the name of Frow, a printer, who, through the influence of Col. P. I. Weaver, was induced to come to Selma and establish a newspaper. On the 2d day of November, 1827, the first number of this paper was issued, and the first newspaper issued at Selma. It was entitled the *Selma Courier*. Its motto was "Our country, and country's friends;" dated November 2d, 1827; printed and published by Thomas J. Frow, office opposite the office of Messrs. Pickens & Calhoun, at \$5 per annum. This paper, on its outside, contained the Message of Governor John Murphy to the Legislature of Alabama. The first inside page

contained an introductory from the editor to the public, and several local notices, among them, the receipts of cotton at the two warehouses—at McLaughlin's, 56 bales; and at Weaver's, 34 bales; making 90 bales received for the week—several complimentary articles of Gen. Jackson, a petition from the people of the Tennessee Valley to Congress, a notice that the Rev. Joseph Walker would preach in Selma on the following Sunday, several extracts from the *Mobile Register*, the *Milledgeville Recorder*, the *National Gazette*, and an extract of a letter from Mexico, dated October 3d, 1827. The second inside page contained the cotton market of Mobile, Savannah, and Boston; a prices-current of groceries in Selma; an extract of a letter from Havana, dated September 24th, 1827; announcements of Adam Taylor and Wm. Bowers, as candidates for Sheriff of Dallas county; a marriage notice, by Rev. Charles Crowe of Elijah Taber and Miss Sunnah Sims, daughter of Redick Sims; and one by James Craig, Esq., of Paschall Traylor to Miss Mary Ann Harrell; a law card of H. G. & Albert G. Perry; the arrival and departure of seven steamboats, to and from Selma, during the past week; a card from Dr. Marshall; an advertisement of Simpson & Jones, of dry goods and groceries; a similar advertisement from Wm. Johnson; one from P. I. Weaver; a card of Drs. Miller & Hogan; Weaver's warehouse; one from George Goff proposing to sell town lots at Statesville; an advertisement of the Maryland State Lottery, of which the editor was agent at Selma, to sell tickets; journeymen shoemakers wanted by James Owen; one from John Johnson, as administrator of Robert Greer, deceased, a card from John W. Paul, as a lawyer at Cahaba; and a prospectus of the *Southern Review*, published at Charleston, S. C. On the fourth and last page, under the head of "The Garland," a piece of original poetry "To Eliza Jane," the columns of the fourth page are filled up with miscellaneous and general news matter; and an advertisement of runaway negroes, which, as a matter of reference for future generations, we copy as follows:

#### A LIBERAL REWARD

WILL be paid by the subscriber, living 7 miles below Cahaba, for the apprehension of the following described Negroes, who ran away from him on the 3d instant, viz:—

JOHN, a tall slim black fellow, about 27 or 28 years of age.

CISILY, John's wife, about 21 years old; her complexion not very black.

ROBIN, a yellow fellow, tall and stout made; has a large foot and remarkable long great toes. I think the one on the left is the longest. He has a scar on his left arm just above the wrist about the size of a quarter dollar, and is about 20 years of age.

They will no doubt make for North Carolina, as I am told John persuaded the others that he could take them there without any trouble. They left home without any provocation whatever. All expenses will be paid if brought home.

Nov. 2d, 1827.

JAMES M. LENOIR.

Dr. Kimberly, Nathan Nolley, John C. Watrons, the present United States District Judge of Texas, James Cante, John B. Jones, were among the business men of the place.

In consequence of the good health of the place and the increasing population, the increase of business commenced in 1830, and soon after, we find such business houses and men in the village as Harvey & Craig, Phillips, Franklin

& Co., Sturdivant & Hill, Troup & Louis, Simpson & Berry, P. McMullen, Wykoff & Ferguson, W. H. Jordan, Fellows & Goodwin, Parsons & Ferguson, John Sturdivant, the gin maker, Douglass & Woods, Tredwell & Mills, L. Andrews, Jere Duckworth, Dunlap & Walker, R. H. Crosswell & Co., P. I. & D. Weaver, Wm. Johnson & Co., Parkman & Philpot, W. J. & J. A. Norris, Dejarnette & Swift, Woods & Goodwin, Thomas H. Cowan; and among the professional men, Col. John W. Lapsley, Thomas W. Cash, George T. Brooks, R. E. B. Baylor, Burrell Boykin, Ezekiel Pickens, W. E. Bird, Columbus W. Lea, and quite a sprinkle of younger lawyers, whose names we do not now recollect. Such physicians as Dr. E. Gantte, Dr. George Phillips, Dr. E. Embree, Dr. S. Deas, Dr. W. Randall, Dr. R. J. Lawrence, Dr. Ben. R. Hogan, Dr. Josephus D. Echols, Dr. J. Echols, Dr. J. R. Dickinson, and a half dozen or more young men in preparation for the profession.

The commerce of the place was thriving; a good class of steamers had succeeded the flat boats on the river. Shipment of cotton and produce to Mobile was almost daily, and in return all kinds of freights, at that time, bought mostly in Boston. The country had well settled up; all the good bottom lands yielded well all around the country, people both in town and country, had really "flush times" upon them; and the consequence was that schools, churches and prayers, were forgotten for the time, and their places taken by race tracks, fine horse stock, and gambling. The splendid race track was opened in a field, now East Selma; the present East Selma graveyard occupies part of the track. A Jockey Club, formed of such men as Gen. Gilbert Shearer, Wm. Blevins, John Blevins, Col. T. B. Goldsby, Gen. John Brantly, B. L. Saunders, and several others, of which Gen. Shearer was President. Great efforts were made every season to secure the finest stock over the course, to be found in America. Stock from Kentucky, Virginia and South Carolina, the fleetest, then days, in the world, was found entering every season on this track; the racing season then was looked to with as much interest as the 4th of July or the 8th of January.

The following is an advertisement we find in the *Selma Courier*, of Nov. 21st, 1828, which we give as a fair specimen of the sports of the times:

#### JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

THE Annual Races, over the Selma Course, will commence on the last Wednesday (31st day of December next)—free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States. The Subscription List has been considerably increased since the last races, and good stabling will be provided.

1ST DAY—3 Miles and Repeat.

2D " 2 " "

3D " 1 " "

4TH " Handy Cap, 1 Mile—best in five.

Selma, Aug. 21, 1828.

G. SHEARER, Sec'y.

Games of chance were popular. With few exceptions, everybody would "buck against the tiger," and in that way, large sums of money would change hands, and in some instances, entire fortunes. The general headquarters of "the tiger," then days, were up stairs, in a wooden building, occupying the ground now occupied by Heidt's drug store, Loughridge's clothing store and Watson's grocery store, on Broad street

called the Alhambra, kept by R. D. Baxter, and Gen. McKeagg, usually assisted by Hatten, Ragland, and Pat. McMullen, who was killed in this place by Jas. Hamilton, and a few other subalterns. It is a remarkable fact, that in this rendezvous, "the tiger" always whipped the fight.

It is said "there must be a change in all things." So it happened to be in regard to the moral condition of affairs in the town of Selma. The Rev. S. M. Nelson, a most talented young preacher, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, opened his batteries of eloquence against gambling; in his pulpit, on the streets, around the family fireside, did this able man let no opportunity pass, without inflicting a wound against gambling; and, finally, the public sentiment commenced changing. At first the "tiger" was not so public in his operations, then the door was locked to his room, and only a favorite friend was admitted, and finally, it was with the greatest difficulty to ascertain the arrival of "the tiger" in town. Rev. Mr. Nelson had an able assistant in his fight against gambling, in the person of Zeak Pickens, a young lawyer of peculiar ability. Mr. Pickens took the field against gambling and the Masons. As he proceeded with his labors, gambling gradually went down, but it proved to be different with the Masons. Lodges were opened in almost every little town in the county, and members rapidly increased. But little, however, was ever said against horse racing; it appeared that it was an innocent amusement, against which, but few had an objection.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church being the only thoroughly organized church in the town, increased in its membership. The Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist, all commenced flourishing. Steps were taken to erect suitable buildings for each of these denominations. Several schools were proposed and were opened. Among them, a Male and Female Academy, by James C. Phelan, and an A B C school, by Michael Kavannah, an Irishman, who came to this country with "Uncle Johnnie McGrath," and who, after teaching a few months in Selma, went to Old Town Creek church, and there built up a most flourishing school, and maintained it for years. But it seemed the inhabitants of Selma were not to be exempt from troubles. Abolition emissaries were found in the country; Selma and its immediate vicinity having an immense and a preponderance of black population, and much talk about the "negroes rising"—a massacre already having taken place in Virginia, and in several places in Mississippi, especially at Natchez, where both whites and negroes had been hung, suspected of being engaged in insurrection—the most intense excitement prevailed. Every pistol, old musket, and every other species of fire-arms were rubbed up and put in order. A volunteer military company was organized in the town in a few hours, of which Gilbert Shearer was elected Captain, and David Hamilton, Orderly Sergeant; the town Council doubled its patrol force night and day, and really had the negro population terror stricken. Two white men, one named Dresser, and the other Graham, strangers in the town, without any apparent business, were arrested, brought before a committee, of which James Cante was Chairman, and H. Traun, Secretary, searched, and a copy of the *Emancipator* found on Dresser. It was decided that Dresser be *dressed* and Graham given fifteen minutes to leave the town and never return.



The Militia all over the county was greatly excited. "Old Suort,"—as the boys called Maj. Benj. Grumbles—as Major, commanding the battalion of militia of Old Town Beat, called his battalion together at Buck Day's, and after a long and patriotic speech, proposed that the battalion, in mass, should march to the aid of Selma, against the negro insurrection; which speech and proposition was responded to in the affirmative by every man in the battalion, some two hundred strong. Not taking time to return home, but from the muster ground and at once, was the march taken up, some armed with single barrel shot guns, with no flints, some with hickory sticks, and some with no arms more formidable than corn stalks. Thus did this brave battalion move, and about dark, reached the Kornegy Place, about three miles from town, on the other side of the river, where each of the primitive soldiers endeavored to make himself comfortable for the night. The Major's animal having been the subject of numerous remarks during the day, caused by the fact, that in "nicking" the animal, which was of a peculiar color, the "nicker" had cut too close to the rump, in consequence of having too much of Peter Robinson's "Packingham Rum" on board. The boys used to tell it, that they got on fine y until about 2 o'clock in the night, when the camp was aroused by alarms from the sentinels knocking on a dead tree with sticks; and a low, rumbling noise, with frequent flashes of light in the immediate direction of Selma, creating in the minds of the soldiers that a fight had commenced at Selma. The Major rallied his troops into line, and made them a flaming speech, winding up by saying: "Boys, niggers are now killing the white people of Selma, you must go and help kill the niggers. The most of you are young men; I am an old man; I have a wife and ten children at home; I must protect them; I must go; good bye, boys." The Major, wheeling his mare, put spurs to her, and off he went at a rapid gallop; the battalion exclaiming, "Good bye, Fingertail."

Thus was the brave battalion left without a head. Bird Saffold being the Captain of Company A., assumed command. And as a tremendous rain had fallen immediately after the Major left, the battalion under Saffold, as soon as the rain was over, commenced their march for Selma; but the road for two miles being knee deep in mud and water, and the night dark, arrived on the south side of the river about 12 o'clock next day, and much to their surprise, found everything going on in the town as usual. Gen. Shearer gave the battalion a good dinner, and thanked them for their promptness in responding to the sound of danger.

Capt. Saffold re-crossed the river, and attempted to return to Buck Day's in order, but the troops became so much demoralized that only about one company stood faithful to their Captain, whom he discharged at the muster ground in good order.

"Fingertail" and the "Nigger Insurrection" were made the subject of many a rough joke for years after; but Maj. Grumbles being a good, jovial old fellow, always took them in good part.

This excited state of the public mind about insubordination of the negro population soon subsided, and very justly, for we think we are safe in saying, at no period of the world was there a greater fidelity exhibited on the part of a servile population towards their owners, than was on the part of the negro

population in Selma and Dallas county generally, during all this great excitement, caused by a few irresponsible and mischievous men in different localities of the South.

The negro population rapidly increased in both town and country. Large droves, some hundreds daily, were brought to the town by men like James Hall, Watson, Willis and Jordan, whose business it was to trade in negroes. Several large buildings were erected in the town especially for the accommodation of negro traders and their property; the largest of which was erected on the present site of the Central City Hotel building. This was a large three story wooden building, sufficiently large to accommodate four or five hundred negroes. On the ground floor, a large sitting room was provided for the exhibition of negroes on the market; and from among them could be selected blacksmiths, carpenters, bright mulatto girls and women for seamstresses, field hands, women and children of all ages, sizes and qualities. To have seen the large droves of negroes arriving in the town every week, from about the first of September to the first of April, every year, no one could be surprised at the fact that the negro population increased in Dallas county, from 1830 to 1840, between twelve and fifteen thousand. The immense wooden building thus used for twenty years, on Water street, was taken away in 1854, by Dent Lamar, and some five or six buildings made out of it, some of them now located on the south side of Dallas street and almost opposite the West Selma graveyard.

The mail facilities had been terribly neglected, and a spirit of improvement having sprung up in every department, proper attention was given to opening mail routes. A route was opened to Elyton, to the north; to Mobile, to the south; to Demopolis, to the west; and to Montgomery, to the east; with Wm. Tredwell as postmaster. Soon hacks and stages were put on these lines, and an immense run of travel soon followed, especially on the route to Mobile. Mobile was the point of trade with all this part of the country. The time on stage from Selma to Mobile being about three days, while that by the river would be five or six days. The greatest travel, consequently, was by stage. So great did the travel increase on the Mobile line, and the line east, that three trips per week were not sufficient for the demand. The Post Office Department offering large pay for daily mail service, Col. Fortune put on the line daily coaches, each coach capable of accommodating as many as twelve passengers, but frequently the accommodating drivers would allow twenty and sometimes as many as twenty-four passengers on their coaches at one time.

Patent medicines were about this time put upon the market. The sick people having become tired of having their arms cut to pieces with lancets, and their teeth rotted out of their heads with calomel by the doctors, greedily sought the store of McKinney, Drake & Co., where they found Coster & Cox's "Fever and Ague Cure."

A Debating Society was formed for the benefit of the young men, at which, important questions were discussed, once a week, before large assemblies of the inhabitants, particularly the ladies, who evinced much interest.

Most energetic efforts were made to complete the construction of the Presbyterian and Methodist church buildings which had already begun.

The greatest events of all, was the "falling of the Stars" in November, 1833; the overflow of the country in 1833; and the terrible sickly condition of the town and country. Sam. Bogle opened a large hotel on the lots, from the now Telegraph building to Maas & Bloch's corner, on Water street, called the "Bell Tavern." It was the only boarding house in the town that had a large steamboat bell to ring to notify its customers of the readiness of meals. In this large building, a splendid set of rooms were allotted for balls, parties and shows, termed "Bogle's Assembly Rooms." And scarcely a week passed but these rooms were used for some kind of amusement.

The town was gradually improving in population and business houses and professional men.

We find such business houses and men as Parsons, Ferguson & Boyd, J. Hinds & Co., D. C. Russell & Co., A. H. Lloyd, J. D. Monk & Co., Dickenson & Taylor, J. A. Jones, Dr. P. H. Earle, a most promising young physician; and Clement C. Bassett, and Robert Dunlap, as lawyers.

The people of Texas having on the 2d day of March, 1836, at the town of Washington, declared their independence as a separate Republic from Mexico, which act was at once followed up by the invasion of Gen. Coss, the commander of a large Mexican force, perpetrating all kinds of cruelties upon the American inhabitants of the country, aroused much feeling throughout the United States. Col. M. A. Lea, of Marion, raised a company, among whom, from Selma, were W. D. C. Hall, who afterwards became Adjutant and Inspector General, James Kelly, John Grumbles, Sam. Fletcher, Louis Day and Andrew Jones, who rallied to the standard of Austin, and distinguished themselves in Texas' independence.

Improvements of various kinds commenced: among them, a company to "Protect Property Against Fire" was formed; a Stock Company, with a capital of \$15,000, to erect and equip a hotel, of which Wm. Waddill, jr., Wm. Tredwell, T. P. Ferguson, and R. N. Philipot, were a Board of Directors. This company erected a large two-story wooden building, occupying the present Savings Bank corner fronting Alabama street, and was burned down in 1853, while occupied by John M. Stone.

Amidst all the prosperity, the tocsin of war would be sounded. In January, 1836, the Seminole Indians in Florida, commenced outrages upon the white inhabitants, and some of the greatest cruelties and outrages were perpetrated upon the whites. Forces were called for by the President, and Governor Clay called upon the various Major Generals of the militia of the State, for volunteers. Selma came forward, and a company was organized to go to Florida to fight the Indians, at the head of which, Capt. W. T. Minter was placed; and among the members of the company, we now remember: W. Platenburg, A. Rankin, John Keenan, Abner Jones, W. T. Brooks, Wilson E. High, Dr. W. Randall, Robert Tate, James Hamilton, Wm. Donaldson, P. McMullan, R. R. King, Andrew Hunter, Fred Dore, Thomas K. Kornegy.

On the departure of this company on the 22d day of February, 1836, they were presented, by the ladies, with a beautiful stand of colors, through Miss Mary Ann Paul, and received

on behalf of the company, by Dr. John A. English, of Cahaba, who was a member, as follows :

*Miss Paul's Address.*

SIR : The ladies of Dallas county have requested me to present in their name to the Volunteers from this county the flag, which I now hold in my hand. To you as the proper organ of the company on this occasion, I offer it, regretting that I can but briefly express the feelings of those whom I am desired to represent.

They have charged me to say to you, they have admired the spirit and alacrity with which the Volunteers have responded to the call of our country in the hour of danger ; that they feel safe under such protectors. They are proud of such friends, and they give you this standard, Sir, as a trifling testimony of their feelings. While it waves over you on the march—while it serves as a rallying point in the time of battle—let it also serve as a memento of the friends you leave.

Tell our sisters in the country to which you are destined that we have heard their cries—we have mourned over their sufferings from savage barbarity. We have sent the bravest of our brave to defend them. Say to them that though each mother, sister and wife, parts in sorrow and anguish from husband, brother or son, yet we have forborne saying a word to prevent any one from going to defend our suffering fellow citizens.

And now, Sir, in behalf of those who present you this standard, I bid you all farewell ! May the God of battles prosper your arms, and may a kind Providence grant you a safe return.

*Dr. English's Reply.*

LADIES : In behalf of the Volunteers who compose this company, I have been made the humble instrument to receive this proud emblem of American Liberty from the patriotic fair of the county of Dallas.

On such an occasion I feel my incompetency to the task assigned me. Ladies, did you know the feelings that thrill through this bosom, and I am sure it is the same which vibrates in the bosoms of those whom I have the honor to represent, they would plead more eloquently than any language to which I could give utterance. You could not have bestowed any thing upon this corps that they would have valued so highly as this proud standard. What will it be in the hour of battle ? Will it not be the point to which the greatest force of the enemy will be directed, and will they not conceive they had achieved sufficient glory could they lay this towering eagle prostrate with the earth ? But to *us* will it not be the beacon that points out the path of honor and of glory ? Will it not remind us of the Stripes and Stars that have waved triumphantly over so many bloody fields of victory ; a flag under which the American arms have attained a reputation unsurpassed in the annals of military achievements ? And more than all, will it not remind us of those from whom it came ? Could we then suffer this proud emblem of our freedom to be tarnished, or to cause the fair of Dallas to blush for those to whom their patriotism had intrusted it. No, ladies ! permit me to assure you that the lifeless remains of every one who compose this band, will be enshrouded in its folds, before the lustre of one of its stars shall be dimmed, or one of its stripes be effaced.

You allude to the sacrifices that we must necessarily make in leaving our homes and our occupations at such a time. We admit that there are many ties to bind us to our homes, and many endearments that bid us stay. But could the brave sons of Dallas suffer the requisitions that have been made upon our country to be fulfilled in any other manner than we have adopted ? We have made no sacrifice which duty and love of country did not demand ; and thus receiving your encouraging approbation, sufficiently rewards, for all we love, or all we may suffer in the sacred cause of our country.

The horrid barbarities of Indian warfare is well known to us ; the defenseless condition of our brethren in Florida we are apprised of ; we know that a savage and ruthless foe are now rioting in their butcheries of defenseless women, and unoffending children. They have extended their arms to us for succor, and we should have been lost to the dictates of humanity—we should have been recreant to our country, if slight sacrifices could prevent us

from giving such relief as was in our power. Duty prompted the course we have adopted—and we are happy that we are permitted to step forward in defence of our suffering fellow citizens.

But, ladies, I should but illy express the sentiments of those whom I represent, were I not to impart their high sense of the public spirit and patriotism of the ladies of this country, characterized by a devotion of country worthy of the brightest days of Sparta and of Rome. Permit me, again, to tender you our unfeigned thanks for your unmerited kindness, and to assure you that whatever sufferings we may endure, whatever difficulties and dangers we may encounter, all will be cheerfully and fearlessly met, in the hope of again returning into the sphere of your influence, and of being rewarded by your smiles, and in the consciousness of having discharged our duty to our country.

This company reported at Mobile and was immediately forwarded to Tampa Bay, and in a few days after had an engagement with the Indians at Clinoto Lasso; in which engagement, Hansom Raiford, John Morgan and W. Randall were severely wounded. The company served out its three months and returned home, after being honorably discharged at Mobile. The *Free Press*, of May 28th, 1836, contained the following notice of the return of this company at Selma:

VOLUNTEERS FROM FLORIDA.—The volunteers in the Florida campaign from this county arrived at home on Sunday last, and were greeted at this place and at Cahaba with the highest pleasure and welcome by their relations and acquaintances. They arrived on the Steamer Roanoke. As soon as she came within hearing, discharges from a piece of artillery were kept up until they were landed.

The company from this county was so peculiarly fortunate as not to lose a single member, either in any of their engagements with the enemy or by sickness. The corps left one sick at Tampa Bay, who it is hoped and believed would recover, and be restored to his anxious friends.

The greatest praise is due this patriotic band, for the alacrity with which they responded to the call to engage in a service the most arduous and dangerous. Their example may be held up as a pattern to all who desire to defend and protect suffering humanity.

Scarcely had the "Seminole War" got in full blast, before the Creek Indians commenced their depredations in East Alabama. Outrages of the most heinous character had been perpetrated upon the helpless whites in the Creek Nation. Gov. Clay at once called for volunteers to report to Gen. Jessup, at Tuskegee. Notwithstanding the flower of the young men of Selma and vicinity had just returned from the swamps of Florida, where they were appealed to to protect the helpless women and children from savage outrages, they quickly responded. A volunteer company was at once organized, called the *Selma Rangers*, the following being the company as organized:

John F. Conoley, Captain; Asa M. Lewis, Lieutenant; Clement C. Bassett, Ensign; David Douglas, Orderly Sergeant. Privates—Benj. A. Glass, Robert Elison, C. H. Gingles, Alfred McNair, Wm. K. Morrison, James G. Gilmer, James H. Smith, Moses C. Wiley, John A. Stone, Samuel B. Biggers, Jas. D. Bradshaw, James G. Fuller, W. J. Kirkpatrick, John Sturdivant, James A. Lewis, Alex. A. King, S. W. Cook, Fleming S. Hale, Wilson F. Russum, James W. Craig, J. A. Morrison, Leroy Thompson, A. H. Wiley, Henry C. Ivey, J. L. Cloughton, Wm. K. Grimes, Albert G. Jordan, Wm. H. Boyd, James E. Lee, John J. Craig, James M. Dunaway, George Brewer, James Logan, William Kay, Hamblin Kirkland, Alfred Nance, William Calwell, N. D. Downs, Joseph Benning, Elijah E. Sellers, Isaac Taylor, Elisha W. Sims, George W. Taylor Wil-

liam Hibbert, John C. Rogers, George C. Yost, John Logan, Michael Hill, Wm. P. Benning, James Campbell, P. S. Kennedy, John M. Bozeman, Thomas H. Lee, John W. Ethridge, Samuel F. Jones, Jackson M. Clay, Ashley W. Spaight, W. C. Donald, Wm. E. Hall, V. R. Shackelford, Geo. I. Goodwin, David Douglas, Thomas L. Reynolds, Joseph Erwin, John C. Paschall, Ira P. Taylor, Thomas J. Barton, M. J. A. Keith, William A. Hall, Wiley P. Swift, Richard J. McQuin, Alex. H. Conoly, Wm. Rodgers.

This company left Selma on the 25th day of May, 1836, and we extract from the *Selma Free Press*, of the 28th day of May, 1836 :

**SELMA RANGERS.**—This proud appellation has been bestowed by the Ladies of our town, upon the noble and patriotic body of men, from this place and its vicinity, who have volunteered their services to protect their country from the hostilities of the Creek Indians. On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the array of this proud and valorous corps. Maj. Wm. Tredwell, having been invited by our Ladies to represent them on the occasion, and to present the company in their behalf, with a stand of colors, at 12 o'clock, the Ladies and Citizens attended at Mr. Bogle's hotel to witness the ceremony.

A more impressive scene has not been witnessed in our town lately. Maj. T. stepped forward, bearing in his hand the proud testimonial, and in behalf of the Ladies, addressed the corps in the words which we subjoin. Ensign C. N. Bassett received the banner and replied to Maj. T., which we also insert. The banner is a beautiful one, and as its stars and stripes floated on the breeze, no one who witnessed it could but feel the highest admiration for our Ladies' patriotism and valor. The corps left this morning on the Steamer Medora. They are a fine looking body, in fine spirits, and each anxious for the scene of action. To the Ladies, high praise is due for their kindness—long will it be remembered and cherished—and we say happiness and comfort to the fair of Selma :

*Gentlemen Volunteers :*

HAVING been honored with an invitation from the ladies of our town, to present to your body the stand of Colors which I bear in my hand permit me in their behalf to address you a few moments. Having had but a short notice of my delegation, I hope that all error will receive the forbearance of those I address.

When I contemplate the array before me, I behold men whose determined purpose is the defence of their country's rights, whose every bosom thrills with the purest patriotism, as he contemplates his embassy. For what purpose, I would ask, are you here assembled? Is it all pageantry—all to obtain honor? Is it for these ends that your body presents itself this day? No! Soldiers it is your country that calls you to duty. You have been called upon by the Executive to rescue from the bloody knife of the ruthless savage, fathers, mothers, husbands and wives, and innocent babes—they are laying waste our land, and deluged it with blood. You have stepped forward, actuated by every feeling which could characterize the soldier—the love of his country. You go. You leave your homes, every thing to which you are here bound—for what? To protect the homes and firesides of those whom I represent, and to ensure to them future quietude. Who are they? The breast of each I address, responds, they are the centre of all our happiness. Those whom I represent are not insensible to your valor,—each heart returns its sincere thanks for your noble services. You will be exposed to much danger,—but, soldiers, it is a high and holy emprise! Perhaps, while the prayers which will ever follow you from the parent, the wife, the brother or sister, are wafted by the vesper breeze to a righteous God for your protection, you may be writhing beneath the scalping knife of the savage. Go on! every heart goes with you; and may Him, who holds the fate of all, preserve you.

I now, in behalf of the ladies of Selma, present to you this standard. Guard it well. With it I most respectfully tender their grateful and heartfelt

wishes, for a successful campaign, a speedy return, and a safe restoration to your homes and the bosoms of your friends.

*Ensign Bassett's Reply.*

*Maj. Tredwell :*

From you, as the representative of our amiable friends, I now receive this banner. Words are cheap, and no proof of bravery—something more than this must sustain us in the shock of war. To speak of female patriotism would be to tell a tale often told, and one known to the world. There was a time when the terror of British arms resounded through our land, and the proudest spirits turned pale. The plains of Lexington were stained with the infant blood of liberty, and the freedom of slavery of half a world seemed to hang on the few brave and God-like. It was then the lion-hearted Putnam, leaving his plough in the furrow, returned to his house and received from the hands of his wife the weapon of death that told full well on the bloody heights of Bunker's Hill. She was an example of an American lady; from this learn all. "Selma Rangers"—turn your eyes to these stripes and stars, which have long waved "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." Can you guard them? If not, return them to those who gave them. Sir, the time is short, the shrill sound of the rifle is heard on our borders, the red man's tomahawk is dyed in blood, and we must rush to the field of battle. This banner we promise to guard with an American hand. This is all we need say. May Heaven bless you, and return your brothers and friends to enjoy with you once more the rich fruition of peace.

This company was in service about eight weeks, and was honorably discharged from service at Montgomery.

The 4th day of July, 1836, was the day agreed upon to give a dinner and ball to the Selma Volunteers, and great were the preparations commenced at once. The surrounding country was in a flourishing condition, the greatest abundance of every thing necessary for a grand barbecue were readily given, and when the day arrived hundreds of slaughtered animals, bread, cake, wine, and every other luxury, was to be seen on the ground, and on and around the long pits, which were located in a beautiful grove near the now residence of Mrs. Tredwell. Col. John W. Lapsley was the orator of the day, and Thomas W. Cash, Esq., the reader of the Declaration of Independence. The Cumberland Presbyterian church building had been selected in which to read the Declaration and the delivery of the Oration. The building was so small that a comparative small portion of the immense assembly could gain admittance.

At the dinner, good feeling prevailed; thirteen regular toasts were given in honor of the thirteen original States, and numerous volunteer toasts; among those giving volunteer toasts were: Gen. John Brantly, Wm. Waddill, jr., R. R. Minter, J. W. Lapsley, T. S. Fellows, Maj. Porter (a revolutionary soldier), Maj. G. A. Chandler, Dr. W. Randall, Dr. J. R. Dickinson, W. W. Wallis, Zack Pinson, S. J. Elliott, A. M. Goodwin, James Hendricks, Dr. J. A. Jackson, John W. Jones, Dr. T. Wilson, E. J. Hubbell, Charles P. Evans, Randall Duckworth, Maj. John Tipton, Dr. U. Grigsby, Col. E. W. Saunders, Col. V. H. Gardner, Maj. T. J. Frow, Thomas L. Craig, H. Traun, W. H. Fellows, A. J. King, W. D. Gorman, T. Leonard, H. Walker, Thomas L. Waddill, Sam. P. Pickens.

At night, a grand ball was given, and the Assembly Rooms at Bogle's hotel were overflowing with the beauty of the town and surrounding country, and good feeling generally prevailed. This grand ball was under the direction of John Tipton, Geo. C. Phillips, P. A. Berry, James Ferguson, M. G. Woods, Thomas H. Cowan, T. J. Frow, as the managers.

On the 2d of December, 1836, the town Council adopted the following ordinance, which will show the difference in the way trade was carried on at that date, and that of the 1st of December, 1868:

*Be it Ordained by the Town Council of Selma,*

That from and after Monday the 11th inst., all Negroes found offering for sale in said Town, any article of Provision, Corn, Meal, Poultry, Eggs, &c., &c., without a written permit from his or her master, shall receive on his or her bare back, a number of lashes not exceeding thirty-nine, to be ordered by the Intendant of said Town or any member of the Council.

*And be it further Ordained,*

That any person who shall be found purchasing of any slave, any of the above enumerated articles shall, on conviction, if a free person, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars; if a slave, he or she shall receive on his or her bare back, not exceeding fifteen lashes, to be inflicted as in the first section.

*And be it further Ordained,*

That no negro belonging to any citizen of the town, be allowed to sell any of the above enumerated articles within the limits of said Town, unless in the presence of his or her owner.

U. GRIGSBY, In't.

D. C. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

On the 14th day of August, 1837, a most fatal affray occurred in front of "Johnson's corner," between Dr. James R. Dickinson on one side, and John Blevins, Wm. Blevins and Byron C. Rowan on the other, resulting in the death of Dickinson, with a bowie knife, in the hands of Wm. Blevins. The high standing of the parties to this unfortunate affair, and the peculiar circumstances leading to its cause, created an intense excitement in the public mind. On the 7th day of April, 1838, the case was called—the two Blevins and Rowan having been indicted for murder—before the Circuit Court at Cahaba, Judge E. Pickens presiding, with the following jury in the box: Geo. P. Moseley, Alfred K. Smith, Alfred Roberts, Theoderick Oliver, Archibald M. Kiles, Peter Moseley, Laird C. Graham, Thomas H. Wiley, Pleasant S. Martin, John Crawford, Henry Martin, P. W. Herbert.

Hon. John S. Hunter and Maj. Graham, the Solicitor, prosecuting; Charles G. Edwards, Geo. W. Gayle, James B. Clark and Thomas Williams, defending. The trial occupied two days, when it was submitted to the jury, who, after a few hours deliberation, returned a verdict to the court of "not guilty," as to Wm. Blevins and Rowan. a *not pros* having been entered as to John Blevins. It was said that Dickinson had been engaged to a daughter of Wm. Blevins, but becoming estranged the engagement was broken off, and the young lady married Byron C. Rowan, who, after the marriage, required Dickinson to return to his wife letters that had passed while the parties were engaged. It was told to Dickinson that Rowan boasted on several occasions, in a public manner, of having *made* Dickinson return the letters, which led to the unfortunate affray.

A Dr. Rossum, a reformer, about this date came to the town, proposing to cure all kinds of diseases, in a few minutes, by *sweating and hot water*—the Thompsonian system—and created quite a sensation by his wonderful cures of chills and fevers; but one day, having steamed one of Gen. Brantley's negroes a little too much, the negro died while under the blanket; we heard no more of the curing of chills and fevers in that way for some time after, Dr. Rossum having changed his residence.



Among the prominent business firms then in the town we mention those of Wm. Seaman, as a druggist, and really the first regular drug store in the place, D. C. Russell, also as a druggist, Irvine & Cowles, Norwood & Goodwin, Walker & Kenon, John H. Crowley & Co., Manley & Montey, Donaldson & Rankin, as tailors, W. H. & T. S. Fellows, O'Connor & Philpot, T. W. & R. Walker, West & Bigelow, Thomas Linticum, a wagon maker and blacksmith, Jeremiah Pittman, who opened a market house of his own and supplied the people with beef. Douglas, King & Co., W. P. Swift, W. H. & J. Jordan, Thomas Hazard, Henry VanBibber, Dupree & Porelling; the legal profession was represented by such men as E. W. Marks, Robert L. Downman; Dr. R. O. Shaw, as a dentist; the medical profession by Dr. A. P. Manley, Dr. T. B. Geoghegan, Dr. Edward McNair, Dr. N. Childers.

Shows of various kinds visited the town in the fall of 1837, among them a Mr. Kenneworth, as a ventriloquist, and mesmeriser, and Hobby's big show and circus.

The young men of the town formed a thespian company, and generally played such good old time pieces as the "Mountaineer," and such farces as "John Jones." This effort on the part of the young men to afford amusement and pleasure was kept up for several years, the only drawback was that no ladies could be induced to take part in any of the plays or farces.

On the 1st of September 1836, a bale of new cotton was received by John F. Conoly & Co., from the plantation of E. S. Jones, shipped to Mobile by them to James Douglass' who sold it for the high price of 13½ cents.

J. C. Caldwell established a line of tri-weekly stages between Selma and Greenville, January 10, 1836, and it became in a short time a great line of travel.

P. McMullen was appointed postmaster, and a short time after was killed by James Hamilton, a painter, in the notorious *Alhambra*, after quarrelling about a game of cards.

Rev. A. G. McCraw preached in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on the 1st Sabbath of September 1836.

Rev. W. H. Merideth, while attending the Cumberland Presbyterian Synod, had his horse to die at the stables of E. Parkman. The citizens at once raised him a sum of money sufficient to buy another, Mr. Merideth returning his thanks in the following neat and chaste note:

*To the Citizens of Selma:*

It is a heathen maxim, that "a kindness always produces a kindness," or at least should do it. It is, I assure you, with no ordinary portion of frankness and gratitude that I acknowledge the reception of eighty-eight dollars, prompted by your liberal and hospitable feelings towards me, in commiseration of my misfortune in the loss of my beast, while in your community. Be assured that I am not a little obliged to you for this expression of your liberality.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. MERIDETH.

In 1835 and 1836 business looked promising. During the fall of 1835 a State Convention was held in Tuscaloosa to take into consideration the most feasible plan of connecting the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. At this convention resolutions were adopted favoring a railroad connection from the Upper Peach Tree, on the Alabama, and Beard's Bluff on the Tennessee river, and a sum of money raised to employ Col. A. A. Dexter to make the preliminary survey, which he did. This move-

ment soon attracted the attention of the shrewd and business men of Selma. A few notices were written and nailed up on the trees about the town, signed by Geo. W. Parsons, W. H. Fellows and John W. Lapsley, calling for a meeting of the citizens at the law office of John W. Lapsley. This notice attracted but little attention, and but few persons attended, but the project of connecting the Alabama and Tennessee rivers continued to be agitated, and in June, 1836, the following meeting was held:

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the town of Selma, convened on the 20th of June, 1836, to take into consideration again the project of connecting the waters of the Tennessee at Brown's ferry or some other suitable point, with the waters of the Alabama at Selma—J. Hinds, Esq., acted as Chairman, and Thos. J. Frow was appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, a large portion of the citizens of Dallas county, and especially those of the town of Selma, have been deeply impressed with the importance of connecting, by railroad, the Tennessee river with that of the Alabama at Selma; and whereas, the ground over which a railroad would run between Brown's Ferry and Selma, is acknowledged to present fewer obstacles than is to be found in any other route of equal length in the United States, and would not be of inferior utility or importance to any other. Therefore,

Resolved, That our delegation in the next Legislature be instructed to use their best exertions to procure a charter for a railroad connecting the Tennessee with the Alabama at Selma; and that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a memorial setting forth the importance of the construction of said railroad.

Hon. E. Pickens, Col. T. Kenan, Col. Robert Dunlap, Messrs. Wm. Johnson, Geo. W. Parsons, M. G. Woods and J. W. Lapsley were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That Maj. Jesse Beene is hereby delegated a member from this State to the Convention to assemble at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th July next, for the purpose of adopting measures for the construction of a railroad between the cities of Cincinnati and Charleston; that he be instructed to acquire such information as he may deem useful for the advancement of the project contemplated in the first resolution.

Resolved, That Messrs. H. Traun, P. A. Berry, T. H. Cowan and T. J. Frow be a committee to notify Maj. Beene of his appointment.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Selma Free Press.

J. HINDS, Chairman.

THOS. J. FROW, Secretary.

On the 10th of October, 1836, the following meeting of the citizens was held at the store of Geo. W. Parsons:

RAILROAD MEETING.—Agreeably to previous notice given, a number of citizens of Dallas county convened at Selma, on the 10th instant, for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the contemplated railroad between the waters of the Tennessee with those of the Alabama at Selma—Joseph Pickens, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. N. Philpot appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered, which, after some discussion, were adopted by the meeting.

Whereas a number of the citizens of this section of the State have it in contemplation to apply to the next Legislature for a charter for the construction of a railroad from the town of Selma on the Alabama river, to some suitable point on the Tennessee river, it is deemed highly important that immediate measures should be adopted by those desirous of the accomplishment of this great object, to obtain full and accurate information on the subject to be laid before the Legislature, and the people generally.

It is assumed beyond a question, that the work in contemplation is altogether practicable, and is believed by those who have the best means of judging, that the route proposed for the construction of the road, is for the greater part of the distance, highly favorable, greatly more so than any other route

which has been projected, taking into consideration the cost, the distance and the surface of the country, with every other circumstance of importance. But it is deemed important that these facts (if they exist) should be proved and made apparent to the whole public. It is therefore

1st. Resolved, That the best and most speedy means ought to be adopted, to obtain the information desired.

2d. Resolved, That to obtain this information, it is necessary that a complete and accurate survey should be made of the country through which it is proposed to construct the said road; and it is the opinion of this meeting that this survey ought forthwith to be made.

3d. Resolved That a committee of sixteen be now appointed by the Chairman, to carry forward the purposes above expressed, and that said committee be empowered and requested to adopt measures for raising by subscription or donation, a sum of money which may be sufficient to defray the expenses of the proposed survey; and should a sufficient sum be obtained, the committee are hereby authorised and requested to employ an engineer whom they may think well qualified, whose duty it shall be to make, as soon as practicable, said survey; and to furnish, before the sitting of the next Legislature, a full report of his proceedings, with accurate maps of the country along the route or routes, with an estimate of the cost of constructing the road.

4th. Resolved, That said committee be, and they are hereby further empowered to employ an agent or agents (should it be deemed proper) to solicit contributions to aid in defraying the expense of said survey, from other counties and distant places.

5th. Resolved, That the citizens of this State, and those of the State of Tennessee, or other States, who may feel an interest in the work under contemplation, be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to co-operate with the citizens of this section, and to lend their aid to carry forward to completion, this great and important work.

6th. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with persons at a distance, who may feel interested in this subject, and may feel disposed to aid in the proposed undertaking.

7th. Resolved, That the committee of sixteen hereby appointed, be requested to make a report of their proceedings at a meeting hereby recommended to be held on the second Monday in August next.

8th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Selma Free Press.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee under the third resolution, by the Chair:—Messrs. Wm. Johnson, Geo. W. Parsons, Gilbert Shearer, Caleb Tate, Thos. Kenan, sen., Middleton G. Woods, James M. Calhoun, Henry Traun, John Tipton, John Brantley, Uriah Grigsby, Wm. H. Fellows, Thornton B. Goldsby, Robt. N. Philpot, Thos. W. Walker and Josiah Hinds.

John W. Lapsley, Hugh Ferguson and Thos. J. Frow were appointed a committee of correspondence, under the sixth resolution.

JOS. PICKENS, Chairman.

R. N. PHILPOT, Secretary.

At the following session of the Legislature, in December, 1836, a charter was obtained, books opened for subscription of stock, \$300,000 subscribed, and a Board of Directors elected at a meeting of the stockholders, and Gen. Gilbert Shearer, President of the road. In March, 1837, Col. A. A. Dexter, of Montgomery, was employed to make a survey to Montevallo, which he did and reported to the stockholders, and the first section of the road—10 miles—was put under contract on the 1st of November, 1837, David Cooper & Bros. becoming the contractors, who at once advertised for one hundred negroes to work, for the necessary timbers, &c., to carry out their contract. On the 1st day of March, 1838, the following Board of Directors were elected for the Selma and Tennessee Railroad Company:

Gilbert Shearer, President; Thornton B. Goldsby, Middleton G. Woods, James C. Sharp, Daniel H. Norwood, John

Brantley Uriah Grigsby, John Tipton, and James M. Calhoun; and at which meeting the stockholders selected the present location of the S. R. & D. as the place for the depot of the road.

The Messrs. Cooper were energetic men, and shoved the work rapidly forward, until they had very nearly completed the earth work of their contract, when the great financial troubles came upon the country, and for the want of promptness on the part of the Company they were compelled to abandon the work. The Messrs. Cooper purchased the Bell Tavern from James Adams and changed its name to that of the Railroad Hotel.

Brantley's Hotel, the present *St. James*, was completed by a Stock Company, and opened to the public about this time.

J. Hinds was appointed postmaster in place of Pat. McMullen, who retained the office but a short time, when he had to give way to S. W. Morley, on the 1st of March, 1838.

A public meeting was held on the 2d day of April, 1838, and many subscribed to purchase a Fire Engine, which was afterwards purchased, brought to the town and finally, in 1873, sold to the town of Talladega, and is a good hand-engine to-day.

A Library was opened in 1838, Thomas Walker, Librarian, but did not do well, and it soon ceased to exist only in name.

A volunteer military company was organized in April, 1838, called the *Selma Rangers*, of which John F. Conoly was Captain, and J. B. Harrison Orderly Sergeant.

On the 3d day of April, 1838, a meeting was held at Brantley's Hotel to devise some plan upon which a Bank, based upon Real Estate, could be organized, at which Dr U. Grigsby was Chairman, and T. J. Frow Secretary. A Committee of Gen. John Brantley, A. A. Dexter, D. H. Norwood, W. H. Fellows and M. G. Woods, was appointed to report at a future meeting.

A public meeting was held at Brantley's Hotel on the 24th day March, 1838, to consider the propriety of building an Academy. The following are the proceedings of their meeting:

The Chairman, in a brief manner, explained the object of the meeting, when the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper at this time to erect and establish an Academy in the town of Selma, for the education of females.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect, and that the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of raising a fund by subscription for the purpose of erecting a Female Academy in connexion with an Episcopal Church, and to furnish a plan of a building for the purpose to be submitted to a subsequent meeting. The following persons were appointed said committee, viz: Dr. Childers, Wm. Waddill, jr., M. Patterson, Wm. Johnson, P. J. Weaver and Rev. S. M. Nelson.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee.

On motion, the following ladies were added to the committee, viz: Mrs. Grigsby, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Waddill, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Hunter.

Resolved, That the committee give one week's notice in the Free Press, of the time and place of meeting, authorized by the second resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to select a site and procure a lot suitable for said building, whereupon E. Parkman, J. W. Jones and D. A. Boyd were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the editor of the Free Press be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

URIAH GRIGSBY, Chairman.

D. A. BOYD, Secretary.

Physicians had become rather numerous in the town, and with a view of harmonizing and promoting the profession, the following meeting was held :

#### MEDICAL MEETING.

At a meeting of the physicians of Selma, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society—on motion, Dr. Gantt was called to the Chair, and Dr. Gehegan was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Randall, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five to form a Constitution and draft resolutions, to be submitted to the next meeting.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed said committee by the Chair. Dr. Deas, Dr. Randall, Dr. Gehegan, Dr. Lawrence and Dr. Grigsby.

On motion of Dr. Deas, the Chairman was added to the committee.

On motion of Dr. Deas, it was

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it be adjourned to Saturday, the 17th inst., to receive the report of the committee.

On motion of the same, it was

Resolved, That the physicians friendly to the objects of this meeting be requested to meet with us at this place, on the day above appointed.

On motion of Dr. Gantt, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Selma Free Press," "Southern Democrat," of Cahawba, and "Southern Herald," of Marion.

On motion of Dr. Randall, the meeting then adjourned.

EDWARD GANTT, Chairman.

F. B. GEHEGAN, Secretary.

Selma, Feb. 5, 1838.

At a meeting held on the 2d of April, 1838, a Medical Society was organized as follows: Dr. Edward Gantt, President; Dr. P. W. Herbert, Vice President; Dr. F. B. Gehegan, Secretary; Dr. Uriah Grigsby, Treasurer; Dr. J. A. Lawrence, Librarian; with a membership of twenty-four.

R. H. W. Bigger opened a livery stable—the first that had ever been opened in the town—on the 2d of March, 1838.

R. L. Downman, Geo. H. Geib, James Gantt and James D. Monk, were candidates for Justice of the Peace, for Selma Beat, at the March election in 1838.

During the fall of 1837 and 1838, cotton sold at from five to seven cents.

There was quite an excitement during the winter of 1838, in consequence of Gen. C. W. Lea, of Perry, introducing a bill in the Legislature requiring Commission Merchants to give bond to pay over assets within thirty days after receiving them, and a failure to do so should be a felony.

Among the business houses and professional men in Selma, in 1838, we can mention E. A. & D. Sanford, Hugh Ferguson, Ferguson & Boyd, Edward Weyman, Gowan & Chapman, Boyd & Adams, D. Bulkey & Co., P. J. Miller, blacksmith, Boyd & Street, Norwood & Goodwin, Walker & Brewer; and the medical profession, Dr. E. McNair, Dr. Giles M. Ormond, Dr. D. Fair, Dr. James A. Jackson, who was a Botanic practitioner, and somewhat more successful than Dr. Russum of the same line of business, and who had been in Selma some years previous.

We clip the following notice from the *Selma Free Press*, of May 5th, 1838, to let this generation know the way our forefathers did things:

*At the ringing of the Railroad Hotel Bell, after tea this evening, the citizens of Selma are requested to assemble there, for the purpose of mak-*

ing suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our Independence. General attendance is requested.

In old times, or rather in the better times, when our beautiful city was nothing but a town, the good people never forgot the 4th of July. In 1838, the 4th was celebrated in a manner becoming every American citizen, and in the evening, a splendid ball was given in the Railroad Hotel Assembly Rooms, at which Maj. Gen. G. Shearer, Lieut. W. Lawrence, Brig. Gen. J. Brantly, Lieut. J. B. Harrison, Col. Com. V. H. Gardner, Ensign E. W. Marks, Col. Com. W. T. Minter, Maj. W. Tredwell, Maj. T. J. Frow, Capt. J. F. Conoly, R. L. Downman, T. K. Kornegay, P. H. Earle and John W. Lapsley, were managers; thus exhibiting to this generation how the "old folks" did things in those days.

The winding up of the United States Bank and the suspension of the State Banks, caused, for a time, a terrible stagnation in business and trade generally; but the business men of Selma soon proved themselves equal to the emergency. About every business house issued "shin plasters," which, by general consent, was good and answered all the purposes of the trade. The town Council also issued its notes of credit, and soon flush times were upon the town. Improvements again commenced. E. Parkman erected a splendid residence in a beautiful grove, on Church street, and is now known as the Tarver or Hayden Place; numerous residences were erected, as well as quite a number of business houses.

The Committee which had been appointed to consider the mode and manner of establishing a bank based upon real estate, reported to a large meeting, the report adopted and the following Articles of Association agreed upon:

#### *ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.*

ARTICLES of Association and Agreement made and entered into, by and between the Stockholders of the Real Estate Banking Company, of South Alabama, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Alabama, do by these presents covenant and agree to and with each other, to form themselves into an Association or Company, for the purpose of Banking; and for the better securing each other in the ultimate debts of the Association or Company, they do hereby bind themselves by the following articles of Association:

ARTICLE 1st. The Company shall be known and designated by the name and style of THE REAL ESTATE BANKING COMPANY OF SOUTH ALABAMA; and all acts done and performed under that name and in accordance with these articles of association, shall be binding upon all and each member of the Company—the Bank to be located at Selma, in Dallas County, State of Alabama.

2nd. The stock of the Company shall consist of a sum not to exceed One Million of Dollars; and shall be divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each; and every member of said Company shall be entitled to a vote for each and every share owned and possessed by him in his own right at the time of said voting.

3d. The Company, by a majority shall select three disinterested and responsible persons to act as Trustees; and each and every member subscribing for stock in the said Company, shall, before he or she receives a certificate for the same, make and execute a promissory note for the amount of stock subscribed for by him or her, payable to said trustees or either of them in trust for said Company; and for the purpose of payment of said note in case it shall become necessary, to secure the balance of the Company against losses which may be sustained in their said business of Banking, each and every member of said Company shall make and execute a Deed of Trust to said Trustees, conveying to them in trust for said Company, Real Estate of a cash value

double the amount of stock subscribed by said member; the value of said Real Estate to be ascertained as follows, viz: The certificate of three responsible, disinterested freeholders residing in the County where the land is situated shall be endorsed upon or annexed to the Deed of Trust, certifying that they have examined the property, and that the price fixed is a fair and equitable cash valuation; Subject, however, to a revision at the first General Meeting of the Stockholders, when two-thirds of the votes present may reduce or confirm the valuation, and at such General Meeting, a certificate shall be had from the Clerk of the County Court, stating that the property is free from all encumbrances:—*Provided*, that in lieu of, or in addition to, said certificate, the person or persons executing a Deed of Trust, shall make oath that the Real Estate conveyed to the Company is free from any legal lien or encumbrance of any kind whatsoever, and that he, she or they will, in good faith, abide by and adhere to its provisions, according to the intent and meaning thereof, any legal imperfection or quibble of law to the contrary notwithstanding. Said Deed of Trust shall have a condition thereunto annexed and attached, to the following effect, viz: That if said Company shall sustain no loss in their said Banking operations; or if each member of the Company in case of loss, shall well and truly pay and advance his or her proportionable part of the loss, then and in that case said Deed of Trust to be void, otherwise said Deed shall remain in full force, virtue and effect for the purpose therein mentioned and expressed.

4th. Each and every member of said Company, shall share the profits and the losses of said Company in proportion to the amount of stock actually held by him, her or them at the time such profits and losses are ascertained or declared.

5th. Any member wishing or desiring to change his or her securities to said Company to enable him or her to transfer the Real Estate for which he or she may have given his or her Deed of Trust as aforesaid; may do so, provided he or she substitutes in lieu of the first Deed another Deed of Trust upon unincumbered Real Estate at a cash valuation of double the amount of his or her stock subscribed; all of which shall be approved by the Company.

6th. Any member or Stockholder wishing to withdraw from the Company may do so, on giving bond with approved security, payable to R. R. Nance or his successor in office, to make good his proportion of all losses (if any) which may be sustained on any debts which may have been contracted by the Company up to the time of his wishing to withdraw; and any new member or members may be admitted, at the discretion of the Company, who shall pledge Real Estate in the same manner as the withdrawing member.

7th. Whenever a demand or demands shall be made to the Company for payment of their notes or bills; and should there not be sufficient funds of the Company to meet them, a call shall be made on the Stockholders, and each member of the Association shall contribute in a ratio of the stock he or she holds, an amount sufficient to liquidate and discharge the claim or demand; and on failure of any Stockholder to pay the sum so required, his or her Real Estate may be sold at the discretion of the Company under the provisions of the Deed of Trust.

8th. The Officers shall consist of a President and Cashier, who shall be elected annually, and a Committee of Finance and Business, to be composed of seven members of the Association, who shall be elected semi-annually, and hold their office until others are appointed; three of said committee together with the President and Cashier shall constitute a quorum to do business.

9th. The notes and bills of the Company shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier.

10th. The President and Cashier of the Company shall have no power to bind the Company in any way whatsoever, except so far as it is necessary to sign notes, checks and bills of exchange of the Company, and in such amounts and denominations as the Company may direct, or such as may hereafter be granted by the General Board of Directors. They shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed, and shall give bond and security in a sum to be approved by the General Board of Directors. And no member of the Company shall bind the Company in any manner whatsoever, unless they have special power conferred on them by the Company.

11th. Each Stockholder shall be a Director, and a meeting of the Direc-

tors shall be held once every three months or oftener if deemed necessary, at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the Company, at which meeting the President and Cashier shall present a full statement of the operations and situation of the Bank to the Stockholders; who shall be considered a General Board of Directors.

12th. The duties of the Committee of Finance and Business shall be to meet weekly or oftener if deemed necessary, to discount notes offered, examine and report to the General Board of Directors, upon propositions offered by persons wishing to become Stockholders, and do all other business which may be required of them in the by-laws of the Company.

13th. It shall require not less than one-half of the whole number of Stockholders, representing more than one-half the amount subscribed, to form a quorum of the General Board of Directors to transact business, a majority of the votes of whom shall govern in all ordinary cases, except in the admission of a new member, and valuation of property offered by persons wishing to become Stockholders, in which case it shall require two-thirds of the votes present.

14th. The General Board of Directors shall have power to make by-laws and regulations for its own government, provided said by-laws and regulations shall not be inconsistent with these Articles of Association.

15th. Each and every Stockholder may have the privilege of borrowing money on note or notes from the Company, to an amount not to exceed one-half of his or her stock subscribed with security, provided his or her note shall be approved by the Committee of Finance and Business.

16th. The salaries of the Officers of the Bank, shall be fixed by the General Board of Directors, and altered at their discretion.

17th. The Committee of Finance and Business, or any five members of the Company owning to gather two hundred shares, shall at any time have the power of calling a meeting of the General Board of Directors, if the business of the Bank shall require it.

18th. The Company shall not issue or circulate at any time notes or bills, or create or make any liabilities or responsibilities upon the Company for an amount exceeding the valuation of the Real Estate upon which they may have or hold Deeds of Trust in the manner before mentioned.

19th. In case the Real Estate of each member upon which the Company have or hold Deeds of Trust in the manner before stated, shall not be sufficient to meet his or her proportion of the losses of the Company, in case said Company shall meet with losses, then said members and each of them shall contribute out of their private funds and estate in proportion to the amount of stock subscribed by each a sufficient amount to equalize the losses amongst the different members, in proportion to their different amounts of stock.

20th. The Real Estate made over to said Company by Deed of Trust, as aforesaid, shall be valued in such manner as shall be agreed upon and directed by said Company every five years or oftener at the discretion of the Company; and if the Real Estate of each or either member of said Company shall have declined in value since the previous valuation, then the stock of said member shall be reduced in proportion as said Real Estate has declined, or if the value of said Real Estate shall have increased, then the stock of said member shall be increased in the same proportion, if said member desires it; provided said increase of stock shall not exceed the limit of the capital stock of the Company. The original valuation of property shall be considered as temporary, for the purpose of organizing the Company; and the Stockholders at their first General Meeting in the year 1839, shall appoint three Commissioners, one of whom shall reside in each of the counties in which the largest quantity of stock may be; and the said Commissioners shall proceed in a reasonable time thereafter to examine and value all the lands which may have been deeded to the Company, at a fair and equitable valuation, taking into view the quality of the said land and all its local advantages and disadvantages; and on the first of July, thereafter, the stock of each Stockholder shall be increased or diminished as the case may require, to correspond with such valuation; and no dividend shall be declared on the stock until the revised valuation of the lands above named shall have been made.

21st. The Company may receive deposits of money and pay out the same in such manner as the General Board of Directors may direct in their by-laws.

22d. No member signing these Articles of Association shall be entitled to



any of the privileges of said Company under this agreement, until he or she has made and executed his or her Deed of Trust in accordance with the Articles of Association within ninety days after the signing thereof.

23d, All Deeds of Trust shall be made to the Trustees for the time being and their successors in office. In case a vacancy happens in the Board of Trustees by death, resignation, or otherwise, of one or more of the members the remaining member or members shall continue to perform the duties of the Board, until others are appointed—and an extra meeting of the Stockholders may be called forthwith to fill such vacancy. And the Trustees shall be elected at a meeting of the Stockholders, where not less than two-thirds of the stock shall be represented, and a certificate or Commission signed by the President and Cashier of the Company, stating the name and residence of the newly elected Trustee or Trustees, with his or their endorsements thereon, signifying their acceptance of the appointment, shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Dallas.

And for the purpose of perfecting each and every of the obligations, in the foregoing articles specified, each member doth hereunto subscribe his or her hand and affix his or her seal.

Whereupon the following persons became Stockholders :

DALLAS COUNTY.—Stephen Ledrick, Thos. S. Chadwick, James A. Thompson, Wm. Russell, John K. Campbell, Benj. Grumbles, Benj. Day, Ambrose Gibson, Marshall Day, Obediah Lamar, Thomas J. Seay, Thomas Gibson, Wm. Waddill, jr., G. Shearer, Wm. R. Downs, John Merideth, Alex. Porter, M. Patterson, M. G. Woods, Robert English, Harris Brantley, John Campbell, Noel Pitts, F. M. Bradley, A. Andrews, Wm. R. Morris, Washington Orr, R. N. Philpot, John B. Jones, John Tipton, R. R. Nance, John Brantley, Samuel Waugh, Samuel Kendall, Robert Morrison, Christopher Orsborn, T. B. Goldsby, B. A. Glass, Wm. B. Hall, Wm. F. Dubose, Hugh Ferguson, Samuel New, S. W. Murley.

AUTAUGA COUNTY.—J. S. Taylor, Joseph D. Lee, Gilbert Cleveland, David McCandless, Farmer Adair, Miles Garret, James Hester, Benj. J. Dubose, Jesse Hunt, Edward Speed, James Caver, Wm. H. Bryant, Joseph Shannon, Lewis Watson, Jeremiah Lasiter, Racheal Ricks, George N. Langford, Thos. Hogge, Gideon Hollins, Elias Dubose, John G. Speigner, Elijah Smith, Thos. D. Armstrong, Isaac Dubose, Alexander Waldon.

PERRY COUNTY.—Mathias Dennis, John Elam, Wm. Henry, John L. Tippet, Samuel D. Jackson, Reuben Pounds, Wm. B. Johnson, Lloyd Johnson, Reinard Vauderslice, Richard Farrar, John Holmes.

BIBB COUNTY.—Thomas Crawford, Robert Goodwin, Aaron Hinson, Ransom Davis, John Clabough, Obediah Metheny.

The company at once organized with the following officers, on the 28th of May, 1838:

For President, Gilbert Shearer; Cashier, Robert R. Nance; Committee of Finance, T. B. Goldsby, John Brantley, Hugh Ferguson, John Tipton, M. G. Woods, P. J. Weaver, Joseph D. Lee; Trustees of the Bank, Thomas Kenan, Wm. Rutherford, Geo. C. King.

The officers made arrangements at once to have the necessary notes prepared for circulation, varying from one to one hundred dollars in denominations, and very soon these notes made their appearance in the community and were readily taken.

### The Cashier issued the following notices:

Office of the Real Estate Bank of So. Alabama, July 6th, 1838.

The Committee of the Real Estate Banking Company of South Alabama, at Selma, have resolved that Wednesday of each week shall be discount day at said Bank.

All the notes offered for discount must be offered at least one day preceding the discount day, and must be accompanied by a letter of recommendation (the writer of which must be known to at least one of the Committee, and who shall not be interested in the result of the application) setting forth, in his opinion, the solvency or ability of the parties to the notes to pay, or whether they are involved in debt, and are believed to be in embarrassed circumstances. Unless this requisition is complied with, and the parties should not happen to be known to a member of the Committee who may be present, the note will in no case be discounted.

*Form of the Note to be Offered.*

"———COUNTRY, ——— 18—.

"DOLLS.——

"—— after date, I, A. B., as principal, and C. D., as securities, promise jointly and severally to pay R. R. Nance or bearer, ——— dollars, for value received, negotiable and payable at the Real Estate Bank of South Alabama at Selma.

A. B.  
C. D.  
E. F."

To guard against mistakes and inconveniences, persons signing notes to be offered for discount, are required to write their first name in full, as the same letter frequently begins the name of more than one person of the same surname.

Money will be received at the Bank on deposit for safe keeping, subject to the order of the depositor. When bills of the Banks of the State are deposited, it will be noted, and bills of the same Banks paid if required.

R. R. NANCE, Cashier.

Office of the Real Estate Bank of So. Alabama, Selma, July 14, 1838.

At a meeting of the Committee of Finance, on the 11th inst., it was

"Resolved, That such of the Stockholders as have not perfected their deeds to said Company, by having relinquishments of Dower, &c., attached thereto, be required to call on the Cashier for the same, (for which they will have to receipt) and have them perfected as required by the Articles of Association, and return them without delay."

R. R. NANCE, Cashier.

Real Estate Bank of So. Alabama, at Selma, July 28, 1838.

At a meeting of the committee of Finance on the 25th inst., it was

"Resolved, That the Bank will redeem, in the issues of the chartered Banks of this State on, or after the first day of December next, all its bills or notes, (without reference to the time which they have to run) which may have been taken by any of the sheriffs in the collection of taxes, by said Sheriff or Sheriffs making affidavit that the bills or notes so offered for redemption was received by himself or his agent in the collection of taxes in the county in which he resides."

R. R. NANCE, Cashier.

This Bank continued in operation several years and became a great aid to the business of the town, as well as aid to the surrounding country.

Geo. W. Dent established the "people's line" of daily coaches from Selma to Augusta, Georgia, and Fortune & Withers a daily line of stage coaches from Selma to Tuscaloosa, with the U. S. mail, the first daily mail line in the State.

Maj. Thomas J. Frow was appointed a Notary Public on the first of September, 1838.

F. H. Porter opened a select female school in October, 1838.

A public examination of the pupils of Miss Bartlett's on the 26th of September, 1838, took place.

Peter McIntyre offered for sale the first lot of his cast iron spinning machines, October 27, 1838.

John Dunn became proprietor of Brantley's Hotel on the first of November, 1838.

L. W. Pettibone offered for sale a large lot of superfine brass eight-day clocks, June 28, 1838.

Among the business firms and professions in the town, we mention Wykoff & Stacey, W. H. Smith, Wm. Travis, Norris & Phillpot and Walker & Stone; the medical profession was represented by Dr. Wm. S. Jeffries, Dr. A. R. Rembert, Dr. E. Sphon, Dr. I. Morgan; that of the legal profession by James A. Pope; E. Ailing, saddler, Samuel Dickinson, cabinet maker, Stoughton & Watson, carpenters and builders, Thomas Tolbert, boot and shoe maker, L. J. Schooler, tailor, Isaac Dobson, tinner, S. R. Crocheron, ornamental painter, Lloyd & Holley, tailors, G. E. C. Lewis, fancy hair dresser and barber, Wm. A. Murphy, pump maker.

Mrs. Edmonds opened a public boarding house.

John M. Strong and S. W. Murley opened the first regular auction and commission house in November, 1838, and about the same time Pressley A. Berry opened a house in the same line of business.

About the first of November, 1838, a general union meeting commenced in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The ladies of the town had formed "The Ladies Society," for the purpose of aiding in all benevolent enterprises, and among others that of enclosing and otherwise taking care of the graveyard.

The racing season was approaching, as will appear by the following notice :

#### *SELMA JOCKEY CLUB RACES*

Will commence over the Alabama Central Course on Tuesday, the 13th November, and continue five days. First day—Two mile heats, \$350; Second day—Three mile heats, \$550; Third day—Four mile heats, \$800; Fourth day—Mile heat, best 3 in 5, \$300; Fifth day—A sweepstakes for 2 year olds—Mile heats, \$100, (four subscribers and closed.) Free for all horses complying with the rules of the Club.

Selma, Sept. 8, 1838.

W. PLATTENBURG, }  
H. J. BRANTLEY, } Proprietors.

"The May Beauties," was the name of a society organized to celebrate the 1st day of May, 1839; S. W. Murley, Wm. Tredwell, W. H. Smith and T. W. Walker were the officers of the society. The eggs of the silk worm were offered for sale by W. H. Fellows, on the 15th day of June, 1839. Dr. Uriah Grigsby, a leading citizen of the town, died at Mrs. Herbert's boarding house, in Tuscaloosa, on the 13th of January, 1839, while in attendance upon the Legislature, as a member from Dallas county. Thomas Gantt, the only son of Dr. Edward Gantt, died 22d February, 1839. Sam. Williams opened a dancing school in the assembly rooms of the Railroad Hotel, December, 1839. M. G. Woods, a prominent merchant and business man of the town, died at his residence in the place. The splendid building which had been erected on Dallas street, by a stock company, was offered for sale; the building was sold at private sale for \$3,000. The subject of religion was not overlooked in the flush and fast times of the town.

Early in the fall of 1839, the scourge of yellow fever made its appearance in Mobile, and was of a most fatal character. The citizens of Selma responded to the call for help for those

left alive in the death stricken city. A public meeting was held and everybody attended. In the midst of this pestilence one of the most destructive fires occurred that ever did or ever has since in Mobile.

On the 20th of March, 1839, the corner stone of the Episcopal church building, at the corner of Lauderdale and Alabama streets, was laid by the Rev. Lucien Wright, Rector, in the presence of the Vestry of the Church and citizens generally, assisted by the Worshipful Master, Wardens and members of Selma Fraternal Lodge No. 27, and many visiting Brethren from other Lodges. A procession was formed at 12 m., at the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Dr. Edward Gantt, acting as Marshal of the day, which moved in the following order to the site selected for the edifice: Masonic Fraternity, attended with appropriate music; Mr. Amos White, Chief Architect, and Jesse P. Cravens, Undertaker; Clergy of different denominations; Members of the Town Council; Students of the Female School; Students of the Male School; Ladies; Citizens generally. After the appropriate service, the master builder placed the stone in its proper place when the Rector deposited in the receptacle a copy of the Holy Scriptures and Book of Common Prayer. The Worshipful Master then made the following depositories: Sword's Pocket Almanac for 1839, containing a list of the standing committees, meetings of Conventions, names of secretaries of conventions, constitution and cannon's of the church, clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; a copy of the New York Churchman and the Episcopal Recorder; a copy of Bishop Onderdonk's Tract, entitled Episcopacy tested by Scripture, Doctrine of the Trinity, stated and defended; a Candid Examination of the Episcopal Church; the Rule of Faith; the Threefold Ministry, and a Treatise of the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church; a copy of the National Intelligencer, 9th March, 1839; a copy of the Selma Free Press, 16th March, 1839; several pieces of coin of the present day, and a list of the officers of the General and State Governments. After which, several mementoes, which were presented by ladies and gentlemen present, were also deposited. A short and appropriate address was then delivered by Rev. A. Mathews, and the ceremonies closed by singing 102d psalm, and the benediction by the Rector.

On January, 30th, 1839, the Legislature incorporated Nicholas Childers, Roland N. Philpot, John W. Lapsley, Elias Parkman, John W. Jones, Jeremiah Pitman and Harris Brantley, Trustees for the "Ladies Educational Society of Selma," a society formed by the ladies of the town, which had, and afterwards did much in the erection of church buildings and establishing schools.

Notwithstanding the gradual approach of hard times Hugh Ferguson, Esq., never ceased in his efforts to shove on the work on the Selma and Tennessee Railroad. As certain as the day arrived, every year, Mr. Ferguson would have a meeting of the stockholders. On the first Monday in March, 1839, a meeting of the stockholders of the company was held and the following Board of Directors elected: Hon. E. Pickens, Gen. John Brantley, J. M. Calhoun, Esq., Capt. W. W. Fry, Rev. J. C. Sharp, T. B. Goldsby, Esq., A. A. Dexter, Maj. Geo. Bowie, Col. Wm. Waddill, jr.

The trade of the fall of 1839, was considered good, and the business men generally done well, notwithstanding an almost entire shipplaster currency was used. The steamboats, "Avalanche," commanded by Capt. D. T. Dupree, and the "Jewess," commanded by Capt. Pollock, belonging to Selma, made their appearance during this season.

REAL ESTATE BANKING COMPANY of So. ALABAMA, }  
Selma, April 18, 1839, }

Condition of the Real Estate Banking Company of South Alabama at Selma,  
up to 18th April 1839.

R. R. NANCE, Cashier.

On July 14th, 1840, a little son of Dr. Thomas Smith, aged ten years, fell in a public well, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

It was generally understood Gen. Andrew Jackson would reach Selma on the 17th of January, 1840, on his way home on his annual visit to New Orleans on the 8th of January. All parties of the citizens joined in tendering the old hero a grand reception, but was disappointed when it was ascertained that

he had changed his route, and would return home by the Mississippi.

The population of Selma in 1840, as shown by the U. S. census, taken by A. H. Conoly, were 431 whites, 179 of which were females, 6 free negroes, and 616 slaves, both male and female, making a total population of 1053.

Fifteen bales of new cotton were received at Adam's warehouse on the 13th day of December, and offered for ten cents, but no purchaser could be found.

The 22d of February was not overlooked or forgotten in 1840. A procession was formed in front of the Planter's Hotel, on Water street precisely at 10 o'clock, in the following order: 1, Military; 2, Orator and Reader; 3, Clergy; 4, Judiciary; 5, Town Council; 6, Ladies; 7, Citizens.

The procession moved up Broad street, thence to the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Col. D. A. Boyd as Marshal of the day, where a prayer was offered to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. W. F. McRee; the Declaration of Independence read by Capt. Jno F. Conoley, followed by an Oration from Dr. J. W. L. Childers.

An interesting feature in the exercise of the day, was presented in the delivery of a splendid Plume, to the Rangers by Col. David A. Boyd, a gift from Capt Philip DeLane, a retired member of the Rangers. It was but another evidence of the kindly feelings and patriotic regard of Capt. D., for the Company with which he had been so agreeably associated, and of which he was a highly esteemed and worthy member.

The Plume was delivered to the gallant Captain, in the presence of many of the peerless beauties of Selma and its neighborhood; bright and laughing eyes beamed approbation on the exhilarating scene, and bespoke the interest which the countrywomen of Washington ever feel in the perpetuity of his fame and the honor of their country.

Col. Boyd prefaced the delivery of the beautiful present of Capt. DeLane with the following chaste and appropriate remarks.

SELMA RANGERS: I have the honor, as the representative of an old member of this Company, (Mr. Philip DeLane) to present to you the Plume which I hold in my hand. I am instructed to assure you that it is offered as a small and very inadequate token of the high regard which he must ever entertain for the Company, to which he had once the honor to belong.

Allow me, Gentlemen, further to assure you for him, that, although circumstances have separated him from you, and he is no longer allowed the high gratification to participate in your duties, and share your honors, yet the memory of other days, has endeared you to him individually and collectively; and though disunited in person, yet in spirit and in feeling he is ever present with you.

Upon the reception of the Plume, Capt. Conoly, in a feeling and affective manner, responded to Col. B., on the part of himself and Company, in the following words:

SIR: I accept, in the name of the Company which I have the honor to command, the truly beautiful token of his high regard and remembrance, which you have offered in the name of our friend and former fellow soldier, Capt Philip DeLane. Believe me when I assure you, sir, that a tribute from one so much esteemed in all the relations of social life, and so much valued as a worthy and excellent member of the Rangers, inspires us with feelings of emotion and gratitude, which can be much more readily conceived than expressed.

Allow me, sir, in the name of the Company, and for myself, to beg you to transmit to Capt. DeLane, our unfeigned gratitude for the token which assures

us of his continued remembrance, and further to assure him that, though his urbanity and worth were amply sufficient to have secured him a place in our memories, yet we value none the less the beautiful token, which you have so kindly delivered from him; and whenever it is awarded as the reward of superior marksmanship, the recollection that it was a gift of a highly respected fellow soldier and friend, will materially enhance the value of the prize, and the pleasing emotions which such distinction is calculated to inspire.

According to a rule of the Company, this Plume was presented, year after year, to the best marksman of the Company, on the 22d day of every February. The following February Mr. M. C. Wiley was the successful marksman, and wore the Plume until the next 22d day of February, when it was contended for by the members of the Company.

The exercises of the day were conducted with the utmost propriety, and concluded to the satisfaction of every one who participated in, or witnessed them.

On the evening of the 22d, a brilliant Ball was given at the Railroad Hotel, at which were assembled the beauty and fashion of Selma and the surrounding country. The Ball Room was elegantly and appropriately decorated, and the lovers of the dance, "tripped it on the light fantastic tce," in defiance of the hardness of the times.

The business men, and everybody else, were somewhat "set back" by the action of the Directors of the Bank at Tuscaloosa, refusing to discount their notes for borrowed money, claiming that Selma was in the Montgomery Bank's district; when Montgomery was applied to, it was decided that Selma belonged to the Mobile Bank's district, and so Selma was kept like a base-ball, moving between the three corners, and no money from either.

On November the 20th, 1840, Batt Smith was elected President of the Selma Jockey Club; T. B. Goldsby and B. C. Rowan, Vice Presidents; John A. Hunter, Secretary; W. Plattenburg, Treasurer; W. English, P. A. Berry, R. S. Hatcher and W. Lawrence, Stewards; G. T. Gardner, T. K. Kornegay, Dr. D. Fair and D. R. Bell, to wait upon the Ladies.

About the 10th of June, 1840, the political cauldron commenced simmering, and soon got to boiling heat. On one side was the State's Rights party, supporting Martin Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President; and on the other was the Whig Party, supporting W. H. Harrison, for President, and John Tyler for Vice President. It was really a contest between that of killing coons and selling their skins on the one side, and that of raising and selling cabbages on the other; and just about as much principle actually involved. But whatever the importance of the issue, the population, both male and female, of Selma, took a deep interest. A State's Right's Club was formed, on the 18th of July, 1840, composed of the following persons: James Kenan, J. White, George W. Gayle, E. S. Bint, James A. Pope, J. L. Jeffrey, J. F. Conoley, L. M. Chapman, R. A. Chappell, David Cooper, W. H. Smith, P. J. Miller, R. O. Shaw, Jeremiah Johnson, David R. Bell, James Cannte, N. W. Kennard, G. Took, Thos. Kenan, jr., John M. Strong, William Donaldson, P. H. Delane, John H. Miller, H. H. Webb, A. Rankin, James S. Dunn, Thomas K. Kornegay, A. H. Conoley, A. J. Saffold, G. R. Evans, Jesse Beene, Samuel M. Hill, D. Fair, Paul H. Earle, A. C. Johnson, W. E. Bird, R. House, J. P. Saffold, Bruce H. Mitchell, S. B. Crocheron.

The Whig party being largely in the majority, could not rest easy, and chafed under this bold action of the Democrats, and consequently, at once formed a "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" Club, as follows: R. Rufus King, Francis M. Phillips, J. S. White, W. Waddill, jr., H. Lee, Adam Taylor, J. W. Lapsley, John Swift, J. Morgan, George Seaman, Frederick Dressel, Thomas King, Thomas J. Frow, E. W. Marks, W. Plattenburg, J. W. Jones, D. H. Norwood, Phillip Fulford, P. H. Fulford, P. A. Berry, Joseph Fulford, A. Jones, Alex. George, M. C. Wiley, J. F. Lee, Thomas J. Rice, Henry H. Davis, Thomas W. Street, William Barlow, A. R. McNair, Samuel R. Browning, R. L. Downman, Joseph Hillyard, J. D. Echols, E. A. Mixon, H. Traun, J. C. Bell, J. Bradshaw, Nelson Myers, N. Childers, John K. Campbell, James H. Curtis, Allen Townsend, William W. Rea, Moses Jones, John. H. Valentine, B. Burges, David Weaver, John M. Shearer, D. A. Boyd, William Choat, R. N. Philpot, Robert Willis, A. S. Jeffries, William Flanagan, Joseph Lawley, Alex. Porter, John G. Owen, Lorenzo Griffin, Jeremiah Pitman, Hamblin Kirkland, Wm. Henry Austin, Robert Walker, Alfred Gantt, W. P. Givhan, George Brewer, J. Russell, Thomas S. Fellows, William Russell, George Blunt, John Taggart, C. G. Edwards, L. S. Thompson, W. Tuton Waddill, W. Kirkpatrick, H. Gardner, Benjamin A. Glass, William Palmer, R. C. Morrison, P. Carmichael, Hugh McIlwaine, Caleb Tait, John Logan, Alexander Porter, John A. Morrison, Thomas H. Swift, Alex. Porter, jr., T. P. Ferguson, S. Newton Morrison, James Drenon, Henry Gilmer, William Campbell, James E. Morrison, T. L. Craig, W. A. Stone, Wm. R. Morrison, John J. Estes, E. Woodnut, Wm. Rogers, E. Swain, Robert English, jr., G. C. Phillips, Wm. J. Goodwin, J. W. L. Childers, B. C. Brown, W. L. Dodge and Geo. Pedrick; Josephus D. Echols, M. D., President; R. L. Downman, N. Childers, J. W. Lapsley, T. H. Lee and G. M. Ormand, Vice Presidents; Henry Traun, Secretary; John G. Owen, Treasurer.

This action on the part of the Whigs was not looked for by the Democrats; the consequence was, a challenge sent to the Tippecanoe Club, to debate publicly, the issues of the day before the people of the country; the Whigs having some of the ablest men of the State in their ranks, accepted this challenge with delight, and the following names were selected for the discussion:

FOR HARRISON.—Col. W. S. Phillips, Dr. P. W. Herbert, Dr. J. W. L. Childers, Robert L. Downman.

FOR VAN BUREN.—Joseph P. Saffold, Esq., George R. Evans, Esq., Hon. E. Pickens, Col. George W. Gayle.

These champions of their respective parties done well the task imposed upon them, and we have no hesitancy in saying it was the most able and closely contested election ever witnessed in this or any other of the States. The Whigs had largely the advantage in point of numbers. Delegates were sent from Selma to almost every Convention and meeting in the State. They had a large canoe hewed out of a large poplar tree, about sixty feet long and as wide as the tree would permit. This canoe was mounted on a large four-wheel vehicle, decorated with flags, coon skins, cider barrels, a log cabin, and every other emblem of the party, and in this way traveled through the country to their destination. A delegation composed of the



following "Young Tippecanoes" went to the Convention at Montgomery..

W. Plattenburg, James B. Harrison, David Douglas, E. C. Russell, W. Waddill, jr., Moses C. Wiley, W. C. Woods, W. B. Hall, P. A. Berry, Samuel F. Jones, R. L. Downman, Robt. S. Hatcher, T. S. Fellows, P. H. DeLane, T. W. Street, G. C. Phillips, Wm. Blevins, Caleb Tate, M. G. McKeagg, J. F. Lee, George Brewer, James Adams, B. C. Brown, Jacob Givhan and Thomas J. Rice.

Another delegation soon after was sent from the "Tippecanoe Club" of Selma, to attend a convention at Tuscaloosa, and on the 30th of June, 1840, the delegation composed of the following men, assembled at the Railroad Hotel, on Water street: Thos. B. Carson, A. S. Jeffries, George C. Phillips, R. L. Downman, J. F. Lee, George W. Seaman, Wm. Blevins, Geo. Brewer, J. W. L. Childers, M. C. Wiley, W. Plattenburg, J. G. Owen, Wm. Douglas, D. Dussel, where stood the magnificent canoe, with six white horses hitched to the wagon, the canoe being decorated with almost every device. Soon this grand pageant moved down Water street to Broad, then turned up Broad, followed by about five hundred persons on horse and mule back, some with saddles, some without saddles, and the delegates in the canoe, as they went along Broad street, singing—

AIR—"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

The people are coming from plain and from mountain,  
To join the Brave band of the honest and Free;  
Which grows as the stream from the leaf-sheltered fountain,  
Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the sea;  
No strength can restrain it, no force can retain it,  
Whate'er may resist, it breaks gallantly through,  
And borne by its motion, as a ship on the ocean,  
Speed on in its glory—  
Old Tippecanoe!  
The iron-armed soldier, the true-hearted soldier,  
The gallant old soldier—  
Of Tippecanoe!! "

Hundreds along the streets joining in the chorus, many of whom were ladies. These demonstrations would have been overwhelming to any other class of men than those who supported Van Buren in 1840, in Selma.

The terrible sickness and the many deaths in the town during the months of September, October, November and some in December, had the tendency to diminish the population of the place. We had but few new places of business; among them, however, we can mention Houston & Brewer, J. M. Miller, J. G. Owen, Walker & Jones, Mrs. E. Eirington, a mantau maker, N. Quinn, boot and shoe maker, and Dr T. Wordraper.

Samuel J. Rice took charge of the Planters' Hotel.

Rev. L. B. Wright opened a Male and Female School in the basement of St. Paul's Church.

Wm. Moore was the stationed Methodist preacher at Selma during 1840.

James Lyon, of London, opened an evening school in Nov. 1840, for young men.

During the sickly season a large number of families left the town and went to Shelby Springs, which was the great resort for the people of South Alabama.

The 4th of July was not neglected amidst the turmoil of politics. J. W. L. Childers delivered an oration, and John M. Strong, W. Plattenburg, A. H. Conoly and W. H. Fellows, were appointed a committee to publish the oration.

Thomas H. Lee opened the first regular lumber yard in the place in the spring of 1840.

The first lot of flour in barrels, from the West, was received by James Adams on the 15th of June, 1840.

On the 28th day of November, 1840, the wonderful iron steamboat, W. W. Fry, landed at Selma loaded with all kinds of freight, and perhaps, attracted more attention than did the arrival of the first steamboat. People from the surrounding country visited this craft, not comprehending exactly how a boat made of iron could be made to float upon water.

The first of the year 1841 found the people of Selma somewhat discouraged, but they soon cheered up and endeavored to forget the misfortunes of the past year.

The "Ladies' Educational Society" had fully organized, and had done much good work. The society had used every laudable means to raise a fund in connection with the Masonic Order of the town, to erect a female academy. Several lots having been tendered the society for the purpose, W. J. Norris, Dr. McNair and Dr. Jeffries were the committee appointed to choose between the lots. On March the 20th, 1841, they selected the lot at the foot of Alabama street, where now stands the court house, and on the 24th day of April, St. John's Day, Selma Fraternal Lodge celebrated the day by laying the corner stone of the building. The ceremony commenced about 10 o'clock, at the ringing of the town bell. The Masons assembled at the Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Mr. Thomas read from 1st Samuel, 20th chapter; and after addressing the Throne of Grace, a procession was formed and marched to the place of building. The corner stone was then laid in Masonic order, followed by an appropriate and eloquent address by the Rev. W. W. Thomas, upon the subject of female education.

A splendid dinner, prepared by the ladies for the occasion, was spread, and at 1 o'clock the Masonic Fraternity and a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the town and vicinity were seated, and partook of it with the most perfect harmony.

At night they reassembled at the same place and partook of an elegant supper prepared by the same hands.

Dr. Lyon, of London, delivered a public lecture, in the Methodist Church, on the 27th of March, 1841, upon the "Respiratory Organs of Man."

The State Convention of Teachers met in Selma on the 1st day of July, 1841.

On the evening of the 30th of April, 1841, a splendid ball was given in the Assembly Rooms of the Railroad Hotel. P. H. Earle, G. T. Gardner, H. W. Wallis, A. H. Conoley, T. R. Minter, D. Fair, C. Houston, D. A. Boyd, W. W. English, J. Johnson, J. W. Lapsley, T. K. Kornegay, T. P. Harvey, W. Shearer, G. W. Seaman, G. L. Brewer, were the managers.

There was one feature about the history of Selma, and that feature was, that the 4th day of July was always celebrated in some way, and in accordance with this custom, the 4th of July, 1841, though it came on Sunday, was not overlooked. The "Selma Rangers," a volunteer company, held a meeting and determined to celebrate the 4th.

Rev. W. W. Thomas was the stationed Methodist Preacher at Selma, for 1841.

W. T. Waddill, W. H. Fellows and R. L. Downman, were candidates for Magistrates at the March election, 1841, for Selma Beat, and Pressley A. Berry was a candidate for constable.

John M. Stroug was appointed postmaster at Selma, on the 20th day of January, 1841.

Among the business firms in Selma, in the fall of 1841, we mention J. H. Norris, A. S. Jeffries & Bros., Ferguson, Boyd & Co., Thomas S. Fellows, jeweler, James Kenan & T. Kenan, T. E. King, Lea & Barlow, drinking saloon, "The Shakespeare," opened by Samuel R. Browning, Douglass & Hale, Conoly & Boyd, Lawley & Downman, grocery keepers, Alex. G. Brown, saddle maker, Dr. W. F. Pratt, Dr. Lyon, of London, Dr. E. W. Hamilton, Dr. R. Hathaway and Dr. B. R. Thomas, and the legal profession by W. H. Fellows, J. W. L. Childers, and Giles Pettibone.

The terrible sickly seasons of 1840 and 1841, especially that of 1840, had a most deleterious influence upon the place. The sickness of the place, together with the great monetary crash upon the country, both combined to put a complete stop to the work on the Selma and Tennessee Railroad. The commerce of the place languished; instead of a population coming to the town, many of its substantial men left the place to seek another location. This state of affairs continued from about 1841 to about 1847, when the place commenced gradually assuming a cheerful aspect.

In 1848 Col. John W. Lapsley, Col P. J. Weaver, Col. Thorntou B. Goldsby, Gen. Brantly, Wm. Johnson, Hugh Ferguson, and others, procured a charter from the Legislature for the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. This acted upon the place like a charm. New life was infused into all classes of the people, especially as the stock to build the road was soon subscribed. The company was organized and the work of construction commenced. The older class of citizens became encouraged and felt permanent in their business and homes. A new people commenced coming into the town, many of whom were men of means. Such men as Maj. John Mitchell, who invested his means in building up and improving the town. Among the buildings he erected was the three-story brick, at the corner of Water and Washington streets, the building known as the Mobile House. He had extensive additions made to what is now known as the St. James Hotel building. Col. Goldsby erected quite a number of handsome and substantial brick buildings on the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, now occupied by Oberndorf & Ullman, Wm. Rothrock, Cawthon & Coleman. The dilapidated wooden shanties all along Broad and Water Streets gave way to the good substantial brick edifices now along those streets. F. S. Jackson, a man of much wealth and great energy, located near the town and invested largely in real estate which he improved. From 1847 to 1852, perhaps the rapid improvement of Selma was unexampled in the Southern States. In 1847 the war with Mexico came on. Men were called for, and some sixty of the gallant young men of Selma, rallied to the call of Capt. Andrew Bogle, who joined a part of a company Capt. Thos. E. Irby, of Wilcox, had charge of, and formed a full company; Thos. E. Irby, Captain, Andrew Bogle, Lieutenant. Among the Selma boys were James

H. Bogle, E. W. High, George C. Reives and Jordan Reives. During this period Col. Philip J. Weaver visited Germany and brought with him to Selma about three hundred German immigrants, who added much to the industries of the town; many of these immigrants were artisans and mechanics, and many of the descendants of whom are now to be found in the city and the surrounding country. The small suit of a town was put off, and by an act of the State Legislature, the name of the "City of Selma" was assumed, and in reality the place was justly entitled to the appellation. One newspaper was not sufficient for the wants of the new city—two must be had, and in accordance with this demand, Messrs. Etheridge, Gantt & Shelton established the *Southern Enterprise*, the *Reporter* already being published.

In 1852 we find the city crowded with all classes and professions of people, and all doing a thriving and prosperous business. Among them we mention Strong & Bogle, auctioneers, McCraw & Prestridge, warehousemen, G. L. & J. R. Poor, jewelers, Lyle & Terrel, saddlers, Jones & Co., hardware dealers, James Marlow & Co., druggists, Munroe & Morrow, jewelers, E. Brown, B. M. Baker & Co., carriage dealers, Dallas House, by W. H. Gee, Selma Hotel, by John M. Stone, City Hotel, by J. D. Jenks, Krout & Uhlen, confectioneries, L. H. Dickerson, furniture dealer, A. H. Lloyd, merchant tailor, P. J. Weaver, merchant, F. S. Becton, merchant, Joe May, fancy boot and shoe maker, the large dry goods house of Huggins & Goldsby, Alhambra oyster saloon and restaurant, by Taylor, Nolley & O'Gilvie, Robert J. Davidson, painter, C. Suter, gun maker, Wm. Barnes, daguerrean artist, A. J. Smith, carriage repairer, A. M. Hogg, carriage maker, Thornton & Sweet, saddle makers, V. Hart & Son, tanners, George F. Plant, J. G. McAuley, H. Haverstick, H. G. Noble and A. F. Wise, tin, copper and sheet iron manufacturers, John B. Mattison, builder and contractor, John G. Snediker, builder and contractor, Mrs. L. Marshall, private boarding house, Miss J. W. Cook, private school, W. H. Owen, butcher, Jere Pittman, butcher, L. B. Vasser & E. L. Lee, butchers, J. H. Daniel, dealer in ready made clothing, N. Smith, harness maker, Maj. E. M. Holloway, school teacher, R. Bradshaw, school teacher, Masonic Institute, by John Wilmer and Richard Furman, the Dallas Male and Female Academy, by L. B. Johnson and H. B. Johnson, as Principals, B. G. Connor & Co., druggists, P. Stowe, marble dealer and cutter, J. M. Keep, auctioneer, H. West & Bro., confectioners, E. Parkman, with new goods, A. Collenberger & Co., dry goods dealers, Thos. Pepper, dealer in fancy goods, Dr. D. Fair, Ryder & McAuley, surgeon dentists, Dr. W. P. Reese, Dr. J. Hendre, Drs. Backus & Marks, Dr. F. M. Law, Blake & Hewitt, attorneys, Dunklin & Haralson, attorneys, Murphy & Blevins, attorneys, Lapsley, Hunter & Troy, attorneys, Benj. Y. Beene, attorney, C. H. & M. S. Cleveland, attorneys, King & Goldsby, attorneys, George Plattenberg, attorney, Parham & Napier, lumber dealers, A. Kroetel, boot and shoe maker, Dr. Joseph Jones, dentist, J. M. & M. L. Dedman, blacksmiths, Morrill & Co., daguerrean artists, Ickes & Co., hardware dealers, M. J. A. Keith, insurance agent, B. B. Hotchkiss & Co., carriage and wagon dealers, Geo. Sayre & Co., exchange brokers, A. Rogers & Co., stove dealers, Whitson Weaver, barber, J. M. Lapsley, dealer in merchandise, Allen &

Reynolds, livery stables, and quite a number of others not now recollected, representing really almost every profession and occupation of life, and all doing a good business in each and every profession and occupation. The Alabama and Tennessee railroad was rapidly constructed, which brought a new and valuable trade to the place,

The business prospects of the place induced a material addition to the newspapers of the city. In January, 1853, John Hardy commenced the publication of the *Daily Alabama State Sentinel*, which done its part in advancing the growth and industries of the place. The construction of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad was urged forward with energy, and as it progressed into the up country new and profitable trade was brought to the city. Prosperity and an increase of population to the city continued until about August, 1853. The yellow fever had made its appearance early in the summer at New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, of a most violent, malignant and fatal type, but no apprehension at first, existed at Selma from its ravages. But in this our people were most woefully disappointed. On the evening of the 13th day of August, a steamboat from New Orleans put on shore at the landing, a sick German, who was taken charge of by some of the hands about the landing and sent to the house of Mr. Earhart, and in a day or two died, a plain case of yellow fever having been developed. In a few days after Mr. Earhart sickened and died with the same symptoms. Several cases of a similar kind were developed, mostly on Broad and Water streets, among them several deaths occurred. Our people became uneasy—a division of opinion existing among the physicians as to whether or not the disease was yellow fever. The disease continued to spread, and a number of deaths occurring, among them Dr. A. Barnum, until on the morning of the 13th day of October, 1853, the death of a young lawyer by the name of Mitchell, who had but recently located in the city, at his office, up stairs in the building now used by Maj. Jos. Hardie, as a warehouse, and on the same morning, of the death of W. A. Blevin, in a room over what is now Cawthon & Coleman's drug store, were such plainly developed cases of yellow fever that there could be no mistake. The physicians all pronounced yellow fever in the city. A most terrible panic at once ensued, and in one day the place was almost deserted. In a day or two a few young men, the ministers, house servants, and occasionally a female in charge of a house, were the only persons found in the city.

The following were the deaths in the city from yellow fever, from the 13th of October, to the 3d day of November, 1853:

October 13—E. J. Mitchell, Wm. A. Blevins.

“ 14—J. W. Eiland.

“ 15—A. Fourcade, Eliza Fourcade.

“ 16—D. M. Smith, Robert Adkins, E. Parkman.  
Mrs. Lines, infant child of the late Mr. Earhart.

“ 17—Albert, mulatto man of Maj. W. H. Gee,

“ 18—W. H. Gee, Amos White, negro woman of Col. Blake.

“ 19—No deaths from yellow fever.

“ 20—Mrs. Erwin, a German, name unknown, Mr. Mason, Boston, negro man of the late E. Parkman.

“ 21—No deaths from yellow fever.

October 22—Joseph A. Jones.

“ 23—Mrs. Melton, negro man, Bob, belonging to Mr. Williamson.

“ 24—John Smith.

“ 25—No deaths from yellow fever.

“ 26—M. T. Goodwin, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Noble.

“ 27—David Carter, Judy, mulatto woman of the late Maj. W. H. Gee.

“ 28—Franklin Hambrick, Jim, negro man belonging to Dr. Hamilton, Erasmus, negro man belonging to Dr. Campbell.

“ 29—Child of Mr. Pool.

“ 30—Jesse Gibson, Asa, negro belonging to Mr. Norris.

“ 31—Thomas A. Baber.

November 1—Mrs. Hagy, Dr. Coster, a refugee from Mobile.

“ 2—No deaths from yellow fever.

“ 3—Daughter of J. D. Monk.

Thus in twenty-two days there were thirty-seven deaths from the epidemic, six of whom were blacks. There were some eight or ten deaths, no doubt, from the disease, before it was pronounced yellow fever, on the 13th of October. About the 25th of September, a brisk cold east wind sprung up, prevailing mostly in the forenoon, and quite warm and dry in the middle of the day. Cool nights were also experienced from about the 25th of September until the 24th of October, on which night there was a cold copious rain, and on the morning of the 25th of October, a heavy frost. The weather for several days thereafter was fair and pleasant, cool, however, of nights. The river had been quite low during the summer, but from the rains of the night of the 24th, quite a rise in the river followed. During the summer numbers of cellars had been dug for new buildings, along Broad and Water streets, and much earth had been moved along these streets, and it was a marked fact, the disease prevailed mostly in the vicinity of those streets, which in all probability, had conduced largely to the generation of the disease. There were, as near as could be ascertained 175 cases of the disease in the city during the prevalence of the epidemic. After regular cold weather all our people returned to the city, but the season's business had been materially interfered with, but energy and perseverance on the part of our business men soon caused the business of the city to assume a bright aspect, and the epidemic was soon forgotten.

In 1854, a rigid system of quarantine was established early in September, against all places infected with yellow fever, and was strictly enforced. We have had no yellow fever in Selma since 1853. All apprehensions of the prevalence of yellow fever had subsided by the winter of 1854; the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad completed to Montevallo; Col. W. S. Burr, of Selma, and Col. Marshal, of Vicksburg, Miss., having, through the newspapers of both States, urged the completion of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad from Selma to Meridian. The feasibility of the scheme was comprehended at once by the wealthy planters along the proposed line, especially between Woodville and Selma. A charter was obtained for the road, and in a few months after, the books of subscription were opened, ample stock taken to build the road and equip it from Selma to that place—thirty miles.

work was commenced and shoved forward with great energy, thus opening the immense products of the rich canebrake country to Selma. This road not only brought new business, but new men also, to Selma. With the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad reaching out its arms to the north and east, and the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad to the west, had a most salutary influence upon Selma, and its advance in business and population was unexampled by any city in the South.

The limits of the city were extended by the Worley survey, the Goldsby addition, and the Shearer addition, and by 1865 we had a population of, at least, 10,000, and as thriving and go-a-head population as could be found in any little city. The receipts of cotton, the great staple that moved everything, rapidly increased.

Instead of Selma sending to Cincinnati and Louisville for corn to supply her market, it was amply supplied from the rich canebrake over the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad. On the other hand immense saw mills were erected along the line of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. Not only lumber in immense quantities, but lime manufactories were put up and coal and iron mines opened, all being emptied into the lap of Selma, adding to her business and commerce, evincing clearly, to even the dullest mind, the greatness of the country surrounding our beautiful and growing city.

As we move along in our narrative we must not neglect the fact, that an organization of fifty men in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, was formed in 1855, with headquarters at New Orleans, and whose object was the conquering, and finally annexing to the United States, of Nicaragua, one of the Spanish American States, thereby putting another arm to the power of negro slavery. Thirty million dollars of twenty year bonds were issued, and a large amount of them sold, men raised and a military organization formed, and Gen. Wm. Walker, of New Orleans, placed in command. Selma took her part in this movement; two of her citizens were enrolled among the fifty. A company of one hundred and eight men was raised and organized and taken command of by Capt.

White Brantly, a brave and gallant young man. This company went to Nicaragua and participated in a number of battles with the natives, and at the end of the twelve months, for which they entered, were honorably discharged and returned to Selma, with the loss of only six of their number. This organization was so quietly done, that but few of the people of Selma ever knew of the movement.

The prosperous state of affairs, alluded to, continued until 1860, when the deep and determined murmuring of our people commenced to be heard, at the unfair and hostile demonstrations of the Northern section of the Union, against the property of the South. The troubles at Charleston, in the National Democratic Convention, which lead to an eruption and a division of that National Party, are well remembered. The North had enrolled itself almost to a unit into the Republican party, at the head of which, stood Abraham Lincoln, with plainly avowed hostility to the negro property of the Southern States. The Democratic party of the nation was divided between Douglass and Breckinridge, and the Whigs of the South centered on John Bell. It did not

take a prophet to tell that Mr. Lincoln would be elected in November, 1860.

No sooner had Lincoln been elected, than the Southern States, almost as a unit, decided to form a separate government. Mr. Lincoln had not gotten fairly seated, before a call for a force to suppress the rebellion was made upon the Northern people, who rallied to the call with alacrity. The rumbling of war was heard from one end of the country to the other, like deep sounding thunder.

The Confederate States were formed, and the men of the South called upon to sustain the new nation. Selma did not stand still; her manhood was aroused, and in a few short months, five companies of the gallant young men of the city was organized, ready to rally to the defense of the Southern movement. Capt. N. H. R. Dawson, with the "Magnolia Cadets," composed of the first young men of the place, took the lead; followed by the "Governor's Guards," lead by Capt. Thos. J. Goldsby, one of the most gallant young men of the State; then came the more sober, settled men of the city, composing the "Selma Blues," lead by Capt. Thomas C. Daniel, a most worthy citizen, and who gave up his Cashiership in the Commercial Bank to lead the Company, and who fell, leading his men, at the Second Battle of Manassas; the fourth was the brave and hardy men of the "Phoenix Reds," composed almost entirely of the working men of the city, lead by Capt. James M. Dedman, who was severely wounded at Vicksburg, and who afterwards was promoted for his bravery and gallantry; the fifth was Dr. James Kent, with a company formed at Selma. Thus did our little city, in less than twelve months, furnish to the Confederate forces in the field, over six hundred men, rank and file.

The war began with its terrors, and with its destruction of life and property. In the surging of the billows, the advantages given by Nature to the location of Selma, soon became apparent. The Confederate government had to have cartridges, saltpetre, powder, shot and shell, rifles, cannon and steam rams, as well as men. For the production of all these articles, were the facilities greater at Selma than any other place in the Confederacy. Col. Hunt, who had charge of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, was sent to Selma, who at once took steps to supplant the Megler Alabama Manufacturing Company, with the grand and powerful Naval Iron Foundry, which, in a few months, turned out the largest and best cannon, and from Alabama iron, that had ever been manufactured in America, and before the end of the war, there was scarcely an army corps of the Confederate Army but cannon manufactured at the Selma Naval Foundry was in their service.

The inexhaustible coal fields, the immense iron beds, the great abundance of lime rock, as well as the lead indications along the line of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, pointed to Selma as the place to manufacture the substantial and durable materials of war; and by 1863, about every war material was manufactured within the limits of Selma. We had first in magnitude and importance, the powerful Naval Foundry, under command of Capt. Jones, employing at least three thousand men in all its branches. An arsenal, within the walls of which, hundreds of people were employed in the manufacture



of cartridges, knap-sacks and clothing, commanded by Col. J. L. White.

The Central City Iron Works, under the command of Capt. Henry H. Ware, making every conceivable material for war purposes, from a horseshoe nail to cannon carriages.

The Central City Iron Foundry, an immense establishment for the making of crude iron pigs into any conceivable shape to destroy life and property, managed by M. Meyer, W. S. Knox, W. R. Bill and S. C. Pierce.

Dallas Iron Works, managed by John Robbins and Jacob McElroy.

The Alabama Factory, directed by Thomas B. Pierce, at which, every thing in the way of steam machinery was manufactured.

Brooks & Gainer directed a large manufactory of harness, trace chains, canteens and wagon gear.

A large Iron Works, over which, Phelan & McBride presided, where shell and shot of all conceivable form and size were wrought.

Campbell's foundry was taken possession of and put to work in making steam boilers and engines.

Works for the manufactory of saltpetre were in full blast, under the control and direction of Jonathan Haralson.

A building covering over five acres of land, was erected in the eastern portion of the city, at which, tons upon tons of powder of all variety was made, managed and directed by W. R. Rogers,

There were numerous other manufactories in every direction of the city, of various capacities, all directed to the wants of the new government.

Thus, by 1863 did our little city present one busy scene of skill and labor, employing, at least, ten thousand men and women within our limits. The city was a perfect jam of people.

Not only did Selma present the most advantageous point in the Confederacy for manufactories, but she was accessible to and surrounded by one of the most productive sections of the South. Armies had to be fed; corn, fodder, hay, bacon and beef, could be easier centered at Selma than at any other point, and then supplies could be thrown to an army in the west, an army in the north, an army in the east or south, with more facility, than from any other point. And soon was Maj. C. E. Thames and Capt. John C. Graham placed in charge of the Subsisting Department, and millions of dollars worth of army supplies accumulated at, and was distributed from Selma, from about 1863 to 1865, employing hundreds of men.

The idea was suggested that the blockade could be broken up at Mobile, and to do this, rams of immense power and strength had to be constructed. The construction of these vessels was placed in charge of Capt. DeHaven, an experienced ship builder, who, after visiting and examining various places selected Selma as the most favorable point anywhere to be found. He went to work, and in less than nine months, had built the rams Tennessee, Selma, Morgan and Gains—all equipped in point of completeness, not equaled by any in the Federal army, and all out of material obtained and manufactured at Selma; thus proving the fact that as powerful and perfect ships could be built at Selma as any where in the

world, and out of Alabama iron, out of Alabama wood, out of nails, rods and bolts manufactured at Selma; mounted with powerful guns manufactured at Selma, and charged with powder and ball made at Selma; showing that there is nothing needed, especially in war, but what could be produced at Selma.

It is not inappropriate here for us to give an account of the conspicuous part these four war vessels, built and launched at Selma, and entirely out of Alabama material, took in the action in Mobile Bay, on the 5th of August, 1864, as given in the official account of Com. Farragut, of the Federal Navy, commanding:

"At 6 o'clock in the morning, the fleet of fourteen splendid vessels, with slow and stately pace, steered toward Fort Morgan. The Hartford, the flag ship, but the Tecumseh in the lead, fired the first shot; both Forts Morgan and Gains, opened on the fleet, the Tecumseh struck a torpedo, and the gallant Cravens and his crew—about one hundred and twenty soldiers—found a watery grave. Every gun that could be brought to bear from the fleet, was constantly served. In the beginning, Fort Morgan itself seemed a wall of fire, but in a few minutes was obscured by smoke. As the Tecumseh sank, the Hartford rushed forward and took the lead. One hour of intense excitement—one hour of straining toil at the guns—and the fleet passed the fort and entered the bay. Then the Confederate Navy, the ram Tennessee, the Morgan, the Gains and Selma, opened fire. The Metecomit gave chase to the Selma, and captured her and her crew of ninety officers and men. The Morgan escaped up the bay. The Gains took shelter under the guns of Fort Morgan. The iron ram Tennessee, like a monstrous thing of life, stood up with threatening aspect for the Hartford. Seeing this, the Commodore (Farragut) signaled the monitors and wooden vessel best adapted to attack her, not only with their guns, but bows on at full speed. For two hours the struggle was desperate and fearful. The iron-clads grappled fiercely with their huge antagonist, and the wooden vessels, with no romantic valor, bore down on her invulnerable sides. Finally, the Manhattan, with fifteen inch shot, penetrated her armor, and a shot from a monitor, in her steering apparatus, rendered her helpless. The white flag appeared, and twenty officers and one hundred and seventy men surrendered. Her loss was only eight men killed and wounded. Commodore Buchanan, her Commander, being seriously wounded. The loss in the Federal Navy was fifty-two killed and one hundred and seventy wounded."

Thus did a Selma built vessel—one, single-handed—fight for two hours, at close quarters, the combined struggles of thirteen of the finest constructed vessels of the Federal Navy—a contest unexampled in the history of Naval warfare—and at a loss of only eight killed and wounded, of a crew of one hundred and ninety officers and men.

As a matter of precaution, it was thought best to fortify Selma; the work was put in charge of Col. Ledbetter, aided by Capt. Lernier, an experienced engineer, who, with the labor of a large number of slaves collected from the planters of the surrounding country, succeeded in the construction of a bastioned line around the city, from the mouth of Beech Creek,

on the river, to the mouth of Valley Creek, where the same empties into the river, about four miles in length.

The capacities and importance of Selma, in its relation to the Confederate movement, had been notorious in the North, and too great to be overlooked by the Federal authorities, as early as 1862. But to reach it with a Federal force baffled the ingenuity of the Federal Generals. As the place grew in importance, the greater the necessity to reach it with a Federal force. Gen. Sherman first made an effort to reach it, but after advancing as far as Meridian, within one hundred and seven miles, retreated to the Mississippi River; Gen. Grierson, with a cavalry force from Memphis, was intercepted and returned; Gen. Rousseau made a dash in the direction of Selma, but was mislead by his guides and struck the railroad forty miles east of Montgomery.

Finally, in the winter of 1865, through the advice of Gen. Thomas, who commanded the department of Tennessee, Gen. Grant selected Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, a prudent and sagacious officer, for the task of capturing Selma, with an independent command. After a careful canvass of the question, Gen. Wilson selected from the Federal army of the west, a force of about thirteen thousand men, and encamped them at Gravel Springs on the Tennessee River. After a thorough drilling and an equipment unsurpassed by any cavalry force of the world, on the evening of the 17th of March, 1865, this splendidly mounted and equipped force was ordered to march on the next morning. The Tennessee River was crossed, and on the morning of the 17th of March, 1865, this force, composed of the first, second and third divisions, commanded respectively by Gens. McCook, Long and Upton, were in motion to strike a blow that would be felt by the Confederacy. Thus did this force move on through the mountainous country of Alabama, and with scarcely any opposition, until the 1st day of April, at Ebenezer church, near Dixie Station, on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, twenty-seven miles from Selma, Gen. Forrest made a stand; where it is said that Gen. Forrest and the brave Capt. Taylor, of the 17th Indiana regiment, had a running fight of over three hundred yards, resulting in the death of Taylor—Forrest falling back upon Selma, pressed hard. On the night of the 10th of April this force camped at Plantersville, twenty-two miles from Selma. Here Gen. Wilson was informed by spies from Selma, that it was the intention of Dick Taylor to evacuate the place and make no defense—that Forrest himself advised it, and for a time lead Gen. Wilson to believe he would meet with no resistance at Selma.

On Sunday morning, the 2d of April, 1865, this force was again in motion, the advance arriving in view of the city about 12 o'clock, and Gen. Wilson himself arriving about 1 o'clock. The guns mounted, the movement of soldiers, and various other demonstrations inside the breastworks, were too plain to leave resistance in doubt, and by 4 o'clock, the whole force was in position to make the attack. Gen. C. C. Andrews, who was in the force gives the following account of the assault of the city by Gen. Wilson:

"He directed Gen. Long to assault the works by moving diagonally across the road upon which his troops was posted, while Gen. Upton, at his request, with a picked force of

three hundred men, was directed to penetrate the swamps upon his left, break through the line covered by it, and turn the garrison's right, the balance of his division to conform to the movement. The signal for the advance was to be the discharge of a single gun from Rodney's battery, to be given as soon as Upton's turning movement had developed itself.

Before that plan could be executed, and while waiting for the signal to advance, Gen. Long was informed that a strong force of Confederate cavalry had begun skirmishing with his rear, and threatened a general attack upon his pack train and led horses. He had left a force of six companies well posted at Valley Creek, in anticipation of that movement. Fearing this affair would compromise the assault upon the main portion, Long determined to make the assault at once; and without waiting for the signal, gave the order to advance. His command was formed in line of battle, dismounted, the 17th Indiana mounted infantry on the right, and next, from right to left, the 123d Illinois, the 98th Illinois Mounted Infantry, the 4th Ohio cavalry, and the 4th Michigan cavalry, comprising 1,500 officers and men. They had to charge across open ground six hundred yards to the works, exposed to the fire of artillery and musketry, and that part of the line they were to attack was manned by Armstrong's brigade, regarded as the best of Forrest's corps, and numbering 1,500 strong. Long's division sprang forward in an unfaltering manner. Its flanks had some difficulty in crossing a ravine and marshy soil; but in less than fifteen minutes it had swept over the works and driven the Confederates in confusion toward the city. But the loss was considerable, and among the wounded was Gen. Long himself, who was temporarily succeeded in command by Col. Minty. Gen. Wilson arrived on that part of the field, and after the works were carried. He at once notified Upton of the success, directed Col. Minty to form Logan's division for a new advance, ordered Col. Vail, commanding the 17th Illinois, to place his own regiment and the 4th United States cavalry, Lieut. O'Connell, and the Board of Trade Battery, Capt. Robinson commanding, and renew the attack. The garrison had occupied a new line, but partially finished, on the edge of the city. A bold charge by the 4th United States Cavalry was repulsed, but it rapidly reformed on the left. It was now quite dark. Upton's division advancing at the same time, a new charge was made by the 4th Ohio, 17th Indiana, and 4th cavalry, dismounted. The troops, inspired by the wildest enthusiasm, swept everything before them, and penetrated the city in every direction. Upton's division met with little resistance. During the first part of the action, the Chicago Board of Trade battery occupied a commanding position and steadily replied to the garrison guns.

The loss in Long's division was forty killed and two hundred and sixty wounded. Among the latter were Gen. Long himself, Col. Miller, McCormick and Briggs. Gen. Wilson's force engaged and in supporting distance, was nine thousand men and eight guns.

The garrison fought with great coolness and skill. Forrest was reported to have been engaged personally in two or three romantic combats; and he, with Gens. Armstrong, Roddy and Adams, and a number of men, escaped by the Burnsville road,

who were followed by a party of Upton's division until long after midnight, capturing four guns and thirty prisoners.

The fruits of Wilson's victory were thirty-one field guns and one thirty-pounder Parrott, two thousand seven hundred prisoners, including fifty officers, and an immense amount of stores of all kinds.

As soon as the troops could be assembled and got into camp, Brevet Brig. Gen. Winslow was assigned to the command of the city, with orders from Gen. Wilson "to destroy everything that could benefit the Confederate cause."

Thus have we the Federal account of the capture of Selma, and it scarcely does the subject justice.

While matters were going on thus on the outside, it would be well for us to look on and see what was taking place on the inside. Gen. Wilson's visit was expected for ten days, but the confederate forces were so scattered over the country, and especially the cavalry part of it, that to centre a force at Selma was utterly impossible. Gen. Forrest's forces had been reduced to a mere handful, and really, the only reliable force in reach was Gen. Armstrong's, numbering only about fifteen hundred. There were a large number of boom-proof officers and stragglers in the city, upon whom little reliance could be placed. But on Saturday it was determined that the place should be defended. Everybody who could walk was called upon to go to the breast-works, with whatever arms could be procured. Squads of armed men were traversing the streets, and examining various buildings for soldiers to go to the breast-works, sparing nothing that wore pantaloons, and by Sunday, 12 o'clock, there were collected in the ditches, around the city, about four thousand persons, not more than two thousand of them reliable, to meet a force of nine thousand of the flower of the Federal army, and equipped in a manner unexampled in the history of ancient or modern armies. Gen. Dick Taylor left the city as fast as a steam engine could carry him, about 12 o'clock Sunday, leaving the command of the city divided between Gens. Forrest, Adams and Armstrong, and as the latter had the control of really the only force in the fight, was gallant enough to meet the invaders at the point of the first attack, on the Summerfield road, and Long's division felt the result. A large number of the women and children had been sent out of the city. A number of the quartermasters, too, had gone with their supplies, mostly to Meridian. The assault was made, and no one who comprehended affairs could doubt the result. The Federal forces, with the flush of victory, entered the city in the hour of night, and terrible scenes of plunder and outrages were witnessed in every direction.

At the breast-works, the Confederates fought with all the vigor their arms and experience allowed.

About 10 o'clock Sunday night, the first house set on fire was the three story brick building on the corner of Water and Broad streets, the third story of which had been used by the Confederates for a year or so, as a guard house for Union men and skulkers from the Confederate service. It was said this house was set on fire by a man by the name Gibson, who had been imprisoned in it. From this house others along Broad street took fire, and were consumed. Next day the Arsenal, the Naval Foundry, and all the places of manufacture were set on fire by an order from General Winslow, Commander of the post, in

charge. The fire continued to rage until about Tuesday night, by which time the city was nearly destroyed. During this time there was scarcely a house in the city, either private or public, but what had been sacked by the Federal soldiers. The small contents of private stores were most wantonly destroyed, and by Friday morning there was but little of any kind of property left in the place. The 2,700 prisoners, comprising almost every man in the city, were huddled together in a large stockade just north of the Selma and Meridian railroad track, on the east of the Range Line road, near where the Matthews cotton factory now stands. This stockade was built and had been used by the Confederates. In this pen, in which a dry place scarcely large enough for a man to lay down could not be found, were the prisoners kept until Saturday morning, when they were all paroled and allowed to go wherever they pleased or could. On the 6th of April Gen. Wilson met Gen. Forrest at Cahaba, for the purpose of arranging for an exchange of prisoners, but no definite arrangement was effected. On the 9th, Wilson's forces commenced evacuating the place by crossing the river on pontoons, and by the 10th his entire force had succeeded in crossing the river. Thousands of negroes had flocked to the Federal camps, of all ages and sex, and after crossing the river four regiments were organized out of the able bodied black men in and around the Federal camps. To these regiments proper officers were assigned, and those unable to bear arms were driven from the camps. Gen. Wilson, in speaking of these regiments said, "that in addition to *subsisting themselves upon the country*, they would march thirty-five miles in a day, and frequently forty. About four hundred wounded Federal soldiers were left behind in Selma, all huddled together in the different stories of the present hardware store of John K. Goodwin.

One scene of utter ruin was presented. The commons around the city were almost covered with dead and crippled animals, and the people without means to move them. A meeting of the few citizens of the place was held, and all went to work, and in a few days all the dead animals had been hauled and thrown into the river, and subsistence was collected up from the spoils and wastes of provisions, thus enabling the people to get a scanty living.

Many scenes of outrage were perpetrated upon private persons. Col. P. J. Weaver, who it was said had a large amount of gold and silver in his house, was called upon on Sunday night by a gang of about twenty-five soldiers, and his money or his life demanded. The old man refused to give up his money. As they were preparing a rope around the old man's neck, his faithful body servant, Jack, whispered to one of the crowd that he knew where the money was, and if they would not bang "Mass Phill," and go with him, he would show them the money. They did not take time to take the rope from Col. Weaver's neck, but all hastened to follow Jack, who led them to the West Selma graveyard, and pointed out the spot where he said the money was buried, *ten feet* under the ground. While spades and shovels made the dirt fly, Jack made good his escape, through the darkness of the night. It is unnecessary to say no money was found, but a very large hole was found next morning in the graveyard.

It is due to both Gen. Wilson and Gen. Winslow, to say, that in no instance, after Sunday night, when they were ap-

plied to for protection to person and private property, but that protection was readily given, and by Tuesday evening almost every private family in the city had a soldier or soldiers stationed on their premises.

Taking into consideration the severity of the battle, and the overwhelming numbers of the Federal forces, the small loss of the Confederates was remarkable. Of the 4,000 persons in the battle, there were not more than twenty Confederates killed, and scarcely as many wounded. Those of our immediate citizens killed, were R. N. Philpot, Col. Wm. T. Minter, Rev. Mr. Small, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Tom Riggs, and Capt. Robert McCrary. Capt. Patton, a son of Gov. Patton, who had charge of a squad of cavalry, in making a stand at the crossing of Alabama and Washington streets, was shot and killed.

The dead were all gathered up and buried.

The Federal wounded remained in the city for about two weeks, when Gen. Steele came up the river with gunboats and transports and removed them to Mobile.

With the fall of Selma and the evacuation of Richmond, Va., on the same day, Sunday, 2d of April, 1865, did the Confederacy fall.

Thus did our beautiful little city pass through one of the most trying scenes. Soon however, order was restored, and all went to work to repair the ruins that war had visited upon them, and in less than three months the hammer, the saw and the trowel were again heard. New and large stocks of goods were opened almost every day. The artisan was again ready for business: the doctor ready to cure the sick, and the lawyer ready for his fee. The blacks soon realized the fact that freedom would not give them and their children bread and meat, and they too were ready to take in the situation. By the fall season of 1865, Selma presented really a thriving appearance. The only thing to mar the prospects and business of the place was the appearance of the small-pox, in a most violent form. This loathsome disease was not confined to the poor, but attacked all classes; but it was finally checked and soon forgotten in the rush and push of business. The most remarkable of the whole change in affairs was, that in less than a month after, a thousand dollar bill of Confederate money would not buy a breakfast. Greenbacks were as abundant as Confederate money ever had been, and really the change in currency was scarcely felt.

The bloody scenes of war had ceased, and no longer did the bitter feeling of hostility exist. The "Yanks" and the "Johnnies" were equally ready to join in a cotton speculation. They were found in the same places of business, each owning as joint stock his share, and really in less than a year, had it not been for meeting a "blue coated" officer or soldier occasionally, one would have scarcely known there had been a terrible war, and such an one as had never been witnessed on this Continent.

In May, 1866, the people of the county moved the court house from Cahaba to Selma; Cahaba became almost uninhabited, all following the court house to Selma. This, of course, brought quite an additional population to Selma, some of whom, however, did not, nor never have, engaged much in building houses in Selma.

Capital and energy characterized the class of men who located in Selma in 1865 and 1866. The most of them had money,

and with it an energy deserving all praise. They invested their money, and the consequence was new buildings went up like magic. A national bank had been organized among the other numerous places of business—John M. Parkman, President, and C. B. Woods, Cashier, with a capital of \$100,000. This institution, however, did not last long, becoming swamped in schemes of speculation. So rapid did our people and business increase that by 1870 we had a city in full blast. Among the business houses and firms, and professional men we mention M. Meyer & Co., E. Johnson & Co., Obendorf & Ullman, Airey Brothers & Co., T. H. Rosser, C. W. Hooper & Co., E. Ikelheimer & Co., Sterne's 50 cent and one dollar emporium, W. D. Dunlap, dentist, W. A. Williams, dentist, Woolsey & Son, cotton factors, Merritt Burns, insurance and land agent, Morey, Watson & Dunlap, Hardie & Robinson, Brown & Mitchie, S. F. Hobbs, J. R. Robertson, druggist, W. B. Gill, Kay, Force & Lapsley, Hardy & Son, J. N. Montgomery, I. B. Howard, T. Keeler, L. H. Montgomery & Co., Mrs. F. Duncan, the Ike Saloon, with its free lunch every day; Clay & Herwood, Williams & Atkins, T. A. Hall, Henry Cassin, Cawthon, Bradfield & Co., B. Jacob, S. C. Pierce, agent, McConico & Co., Smith & Jones, Carlisle, Jones & Co., Thomas R. Wetmore, H. A. Haralson, H. R. Smith, M. R. Boggs & Co., W. C. Ward, Mabry & Sterritt, Brooks, Haralson & Roy, Reid & May, Pettus & Dawson, Morgan, Lapsley & Nelson, John White, Lea & Boykin, J. Barron Phillips, H. S. D. Mallory, Byrd & Byrd, John P. Tillman, the Selma Savings Bank, H. A. Stollenwerck, President, the Central City Insurance Company, H. A. Stollenwerck, President, with a cash capital of \$200,000, the City National Bank, W. P. Armstrong, President, with a capital of \$100,000, the Keipp House, Monteabaro's Restaurant, Miss Kate Deegan, Tittsworth, Scott & Co., Johnson & Nelson, Baker Brothers, R. C. Keeble & Co., Rothrock's book store, Hurt, Corbin & Adkins, J. H. Robbins & Co., N. Smith, James D. Craig, Waller, Wailes & Co., Dr. J. B. Cowan, Dr. W. P. Reese, Hudson, Kennedy & Co., Thomas K. Fergusson & Co., Geo. L. Watson, Dr. John A. McKennon, Frolichstein, Hahn & Co., Joseph Groves, Daniel Sullivan, with his ice house, P. L. Sink, M. J. Farrell, James J. Bryant, Charles Goldstein, Moses Adler, M. Watson & Co., Rose & Kennedy, J. A. Vogel, Jasper N. Haney, R. J. Boykin, Fellows & Johns, I. A. McMillan, R. D. Berry, Hoffman, Fried & Seligman, H. T. McCormick, John Loughridge, Meiss & Kohn, R. P. Lockhart, John B. Stone, Horace N. Heidt, Brislin & Son, Central Agricultural Depot, Mr. James W. Young, Thomas J. Portis, Lyles & White, Milton, with his omnibus, Sevier & Walker, G. Worburg, Bowen & Walthall, and many other business men and firms we do not now recollect; but every profession and occupation was represented in the city.

Buildings for business and residences continued to go up in various parts of the city, and everything continued to prosper, and the population of the city has been gradually increasing until the 1st of January, 1879, we can safely say we have a population of 12,000 people with the following business houses, business and professional men and women:

GROCERY DEALERS.—R. C. Keeble, C. W. Hooper, Maas & Bloch, Gary, Raymond & Co., Steele & Mott, L. H. Montgomery & Co., Bowen & Lyman, R. J. Davidson, P. H. Norris,



Baker Bros., S. P. Towne, W. Lightle, John Moran, John Donovan, S. J. Shields, G. F. Beach, G. W. Cater, M. Watson, John Erhart, H. DeLury, Brown & Perviance, James Preston, Morrow & Harris, E. T. Walters & Co., Lamar & Co., R. W. McMain, Philip Keipp, W. Kelly, A. J. Henshaw, V. Sykes, M. Williams, A. J. Blevins, E. N. Medley, Mrs. Hackney, C. Heinz, Mrs. Sitler, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Foley, T. J. Fowler, Mrs. Woolcott, Dr. O'Gwynn, W. G. Butler, Dr. John C. Norton, Mrs. Bourdin, M. H. Smith, V. A. Morgan, P. Costigan, John McPherson, Mrs. Bogle, Mrs. Hall.

DRY GOODS.—M. Meyer & Co., Oberndorf & Ullman, W. E. Wailes, H. Long, Greil & Kohn, Sol. Lehman, Ed. Ikellheimer, Herzfeld, Hagedorn & Co, M. Adler, A. Rice, Julius Liepold, Bloch, Long & Co., C. Goldstein, A. Sulzbacher, M. Marx, George Sulzbacher, A. J. Golding, J. Barker.

MILLINERY.—A. Meyer, E. Sterne & Co. Miss Tulley, Mrs. Crocheran, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Drawhorn, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Haskell.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.—John Loughridge, E. A. Scott & Co., A. Rankin, E. G. Byrne, James Sample, R. W. Barrett.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—I. B. Howard, T. A. Hall.

DRUGGISTS.—Cawthon & Coleman, Brooks & Wilkins, O. B. Heidt & Bro., J. N. Gradick. E. P. Galt, L. Bayne, J. Robertson, R. P. Lockhart.

JEWELERS.—S. F. Hobbs, J. L. Schweizer, J. A. Clancy, John Morrow, A. Stoelker.

CONFECTIONERIES.—E. Gillman, A. J. Skinner, Gus. Schultz, W. G. Jaens, Frank Bagley.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS.—A. Kayser, Jona Bower, J. A. Keife, Wise Brothers, J. M. Dedman, A. Krauss, C. P. Groskopf.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.—Adler, Leva & Co., Henry Cassin.

SALOONS.—A. Aicardi, G. E. Keipp, J. M. Dedman, T. C. Iwersen, E. D. Lawson, M. Monteabaro, Stevens & Co., W. E. Darby.

RESTAURANTS AND SALOONS.—Geo. E. Keipp, E. D. Lawson, M. Monteabaro, W. E. Darby, John Thomas.

LIVERY STABLES.—Baird & Hunt, R. Moore & Co., W. Clark, Geo. Stollenwerck.

CARRIAGE MAKERS.—W. B. Gill, M. Canning.

BLACKSMITHS.—De M. R. Vickers, W. B. Gill, M. Canning, Charles Goldsby, O. Wise, B. T. Maxey.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Joe May & Co., John Walsh, M. Buhlar, A. Foman, A. J. Henshaw.

TINNERS.—W. W. McCollum, J. Rembert, A. Haverstick, C. A. Tinch, A. F. Wise.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—C. A. Patterson, M. J. Miller, I. A. McMillan, R. Stevens.

PUMP REPAIRERS AND PLUMBERS.—G. W. Campbell, E. A. Jackson & Co., F. Laporte.

LOCK AND GUNSMITHS.—B. Jacob, P. Tissier, A. Bourdin, I. Fettback.

BARBERS.—J. Brown Roth, Jesse Reid, R. Johnson, Wm. Lemley.

AUCTIONEERS.—H. Boylan & Bro., J. B. Schuster.

**HARDWARE DEALERS.**—A. T. Jones, J. K. Goodwin, R. Lapsley, J. H. Robbins.

**STATIONERY DEALERS.**—W. Rothrock, W. G. Boyd.

**SADDLERY AND HARNESS.**—Rosenberg & Co., J. M. Schiel, P. Ryser.

**FURNITURE DEALERS.**—D. Brislin & Son, W. B. Gill, George Read, Geo. Kuhne.

**BUTCHERS.**—S. D. Rodifer, Vickers & Allen, Lundie & Butler, C. Heinz & Co., Latham & Brother.

**SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.**—R. W. B. Merritt & Co., C. T. Ligon, F. C. Wright.

**DENTISTS.**—M. D. Dunlap, H. S. Paisley, J. S. Dean, T. D. Jones, successor to J. G. McAuley.

**INSURANCE AGENTS.**—N. D. Cross, McConnico & Gerstman, M. Burns, Woolsey & Son, Thomas Peters & Co.

**BANKS.**—City National, Commercial.

**WAGON MAKERS.**—O. Warner, E. Melson, Ed. Stone,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**—Woolsey & Son, Woodruff & North, Clark & Co., W. L. Thompson & Co., A. C. Wooley & Co., J. Spence & Co., Baker, Lawler & Co., Geo. O. Baker & Co., Young & Pratt, Joe Hardie & Co., J. H. Burns & Co., M. R. Boggs & Co., J. H. Franklin, W. H. Couch, Block Brothers & Co., Carlisle, Jones & Co., Abner Williams, J. R. Bates, N. Waller & Co.

**COTTON BROKERS.**—J. C. Graham & Co., Welch & Keith, Partridge & Co., A. G. Stollenwerck, Lotspeich, Golson & Co.

**ATTORNEYS.**—Brooks & Roy, Satterfield & Young, Reid & May, Pettus, Dawson & Tillman, Sumter Lea, I. N. Suttle, John F. Conoley, B. F. Saffold, W. T. Crenshaw, J. C. Compton, A. H. Gardner, W. R. Nelson, Richard M. Morrow, Sterritt & Mabry, John, Fellows & John, White & White, W. E. Boyd, R. D. Berry, W. C. Ward, H. S. D. Mallory, J. S. Diggs, F. L. Pettus.

**PHYSICIANS.**—Richard Clarke, C. J. Clark, C. D. Parke, W. H. Johuson, T. F. Gage, J. P. Furniss, B. H. Riggs, J. A. McKinnon, J. H. Henry, J. T. West, H. S. Hudson, J. H. Williamson, H. F. Mullen,

**JUSTICES AND NOTARIES.**—S. M. Grayson, A. Jones, Richard M. Morrow, J. W. Mabry, John F. Conoley.

**MACHINISTS.**—S. C. Pierce, G. L. Stuck, P. L. Campbell, A. H. Haywood, T. C. Pierce, Henry Pierce.

**PHOTOGRAPHERS.**—Turner & Dinsmore, G. L. Rosenberger.

**LUMBER AND SHINGLE DEALERS.**—W. H. Welch & Co., J. B. Howison & Co., Gayle & Varnon, M. H. Smith, F. F. Wise.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Merritt Burns, real estate dealer; Geo. L. Stuck, engineer; John Hayes, fisherman; Jack Hinton, clerk; P. Cohen, hide dealer; M. Bemish, tanner; B. Eliasburg, agent; Wm. Barley, A. Benjamin, A. H. Owen, mechanics; Geo. Ferguson, clerk; C. H. Lavender, R. R.; G. M. McConnico, F. A. Woodson, coal dealers; J. E. McMullen, clerk; Henry Pierce, John Riggs, mechanic; James Allen, Engineer; A. W. Archer, mechanic; A. Richey, carpenter; Miss M. E. Doyle, fancy hair worker; R. J. Fowler, public wharfinger; C. Kuhne, upholsterer; John R. Kenan, compress; T. T. Tallman, compress; A. J. Mullen, brick maker; E. A. Rainey, coal dealer.

Col. W. B. Davis, Superintendent of the express office.

Capt. Wm. M. Nettles, Superintendent of the telegraph office.

P. D. Wardsworth, general telegraph line repairer.

Capt. Norman Webb, General Superintendent of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, one among the best business men in the South, and a most clever gentleman.

Capt. F. G. Ellis, Superintendent of the New Orleans and Selma railroad.

Capt J. M. Bridges, Superintendent of the Alabama Central Railroad.

Mr. Gay, Master Machinist of the same railroad shops.

Mr. Sitton, Master Machinist of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Shops; and many other business men whom we cannot now recollect.

Gillman's Hall, a most complete and capacious hall for public entertainments, capable of accommodating 1,500 people.

Edwards' Opera House, neatly arranged and capable of seating 1,000 people.

Armory Hall, capable of seating 800 people, with several other smaller public halls and club rooms.

Two first-class hotels—the St. James, Col. J. M. Dedman, proprietor, and the Southern Hotel, John M. Tillman, proprietor, besides the Central City Hotel, Mrs. Rafferty, proprietress, with quite a number of first-class private boarding houses, among them we will specially mention those of Mrs. Winne-more, Mrs. Braser, Mrs. Tredwell, Mrs. Woodson, Mrs. Medley, Mrs. Tinch, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Deseker, and Mrs. Hooker, all affording ample accommodation to the public.

Some six large warehouses, for the storage of cotton and all other kinds of freights, among them is the large and splendid fire-proof warehouse of C. Lovelady.

The railroad compress, through which at least 60,000 bales of cotton pass every season, before shipment to the manufacturers.

One daily newspaper and three weekly papers, and two first-class job printing offices.

When all these men and their occupations and professions are looked at, all doing a prosperous business, is it not reasonable for us to anticipate a magnificent and prosperous future for Selma?

## PART II.

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### CHAPTER II.

#### THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Carter B. Huddleston, James Reynolds, James Cravens, Gilbert Shearer and Wm. Read, having been elected at the first election, held on the first Monday in April, 1821, as the five Councilmen for the town, organized by the election of James Reynolds, Intendent, D. H. Burke, Clerk, Wm. Huddleston, Town Constable, and John Simpson, Treasurer, thus putting a municipal government in operation for the town of Selma.

But little, however, was done in the way of enacting ordinances, or putting in force the few that were enacted.

On the first Monday in April, 1822, another election was held for five Councilmen, at which Wm. Johnson, Dr. E. Gantt, Gilbert Shearer, B. L. Saunders and John Simpson were elected, who, soon after the election, organized by electing D. H. Burke, Clerk, James McCarthy, Town Constable, John Simpson, Treasurer, and Gilbert Shearer, Intendent.

We hear nothing further of the action of the town Council, until 1826. If any election was ever held, or any town Council existed we have not been able to obtain the records. But we have it that for four years there were no town authorities in existence.

But by 1826 so many retail shops had been opened, and fighting and all kinds of misdemeanors had become so common, the necessity of a town government was apparent. On the first Monday in April, 1826, an election was held, at which Gilbert Shearer, Fielding Reynolds, Dr. E. Gantt, P. J. Weaver, and Stephen A. Maples were elected Councilmen, and organized by the election of Dr. Gantt as Intendent, James Tidwell, Clerk, S. F. Jones, town Constable, and P. J. Weaver, Treasurer. Quite a number of good ordinances were adopted, going to put down affrays and disturbances, and Dr. Gantt possessed bold-

ness and moral courage to enforce them, and was sustained by the more moral part of the community.

This Council was re-elected in 1827, and was organized by the re-election of the same officers. Dr. Gantt, however, resigning, there was but little interest taken in town affairs, and it seemed by general consent there was no necessity for a town government, and thus matters continued until 1830.

Disorders of all kinds had again become the order of the day. The better part of the community again determined to put the machinery of a town government in operation.

On the first Monday in April, 1830, an election was held at the dwelling house of David H. Burke, by the legal voters of the town, when Gilbert Shearer, John B. Jones, James Douglas, James Cante and John C. Watrous were elected Councilmen. Gilbert Shearer was elected Intendant by the Council, D. H. Burke, Clerk, Wm. Huddleston, Constable and John Simpson, Treasurer. Quite a number of good ordinances were adopted by this Council, and a new life and the full vigor of a town government had become fully established. Good order among the people had become apparent, and all conceded that it could be secured only through a good and substantial town government, and the consequence was, the town organization became popular with the people and its existence a public necessity. Benj. L. Saunders was appointed overseer of the streets and roads, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per year, a contract made with the *Selma Courier* to publish all the proceedings, ordinances and advertisements of the town Council for one year for the sum of twelve dollars. Elias Dejarnette, Thomas P. Ferguson, Wm. Huddleston, Matthew McLaughlin, Samuel F. Jones, James W. Burke and Thomas L. Craig were appointed Commissioners to review the streets and roads and report their condition and the best plan to open them for public use. A rigid system of patrolling was established and kept up, and the energy and industry of the Council for the year 1830, established a permanency to the town government.

On the first Monday in April, 1831, Elias Dejarnette, Jas. Cante, R. H. Crosswell, Wm. Johnson and Thomas P. Ferguson were elected Councilmen, who elected James Cante, Intendant, D. H. Burke, Clerk, Wm. Huddleston, Contable, and James Douglas, Treasurer. James Cante and T. P. Ferguson were appointed to contract for digging and fixing up two public wells; one at the crossing of Greene and Water streets, and one at the crossing of Franklin and Water streets, not to cost over forty dollars. Mr. Simpson, the Treasurer of the town for 1830, made his report, showing that he had received \$151 51, from fines, street and road tax, and all other sources. He was allowed five per cent. commissions upon this amount as his salary. An ordinance establishing a rate of taxation was passed, and James Douglas and T. P. Ferguson were appointed to assess the property. D. H. Burke was allowed twelve dollars for his services as Clerk for the year 1830. John W. Lapsley was appointed overseer of the roads and streets within the town for the year 1831. An ordinance requiring carts, drays or wagons to pay a license, and one requiring a license for retailing spirituous liquors were adopted. Thos. J. Frow agreed to do all the printing for the town for the year 1831, for fifteen dollars. An ordinance was adopted prohibiting slaves from living apart from their owners, and free negroes from living

apart from their guardians. Col. Lapsley, the overseer of the streets and roads, called out all the force of the town to work on the Range Line road. A rate of fees for the constable was established, and an ordinance providing a revenue to build a market house, was adopted, as well as an ordinance requiring the clerk, constable and treasurer to give bonds. Gilbert Shearer agreed with the town to keep up the Range Line road and the Swamp road six months for eighty dollars. The price for showing a circus was fixed at twenty dollars, and a fee of two dollars to the Clerk. David Hamilton was the first one to pay for a license to run a dray or wagon, the price of which was four dollars for twelve months; the second was to Jack, a free black man, and the third to Thomas and James Adams. On the 7th of November, 1831, L. S. McCrary, Wm. Harris, James Cante and Henry Kountz paid five dollars each for a license to sell liquors by the drink for one year. Gilbert Shearer contracted to clear out and put in repair Broad street from Water to Dallas street for forty-five dollars. An ordinance was passed prohibiting all kinds of boats from landing goods on the Sabbath. This ordinance caused two parties in the town, and we may judge which was the largest from the fact that the ordinance was repealed in about six weeks. Gilbert Shearer, T. P. Ferguson and R. H. Crosswell were appointed a committee to contract for building a market house. The Clerk was made tax collector. M. G. McKeagg was tried by the Council, and fined twenty dollars, for selling liquor by the drink without a town license. The town Council of 1831, was the first Council the town ever had that seemed to take proper views of public matters, and their record is a good one, and really the only Council that had ever done anything towards improving the town.

At the election on the first Monday in April, 1832, R. H. Crosswell, S. F. Jones, Gilbert Shearer, Hugh Ferguson and R. N. Philpot were elected Councilmen, Gilbert Shearer was elected Intendant by the Pouncil James Douglas elected Clerk, Tax Collector and Treasurer, Wm. Huddleston Constable, and T. P. Ferguson, overseer of roads and streets. A contract was made with the *Southern Argus*, Cante & Bunnell, proprietors, to do the printing of the Council for the year for fifteen dollars. An ordinance to prevent bathing in the river within three hundred yards of the ferry, under a penalty of one dollar, was adopted. The road overseer was ordered to clean out Selma street, from Broad to Church street. Another public well was dug at the crossing of Alabama and Broad streets. An ordinance was passed on the 8th of May, 1832, to suppress vice and immorality, providing, among other things, that the doors of all places of business should be kept closed on Sunday, and that any one who was caught drinking liquor on Sunday, should be arrested and fined. At that time, it is said, there were only about two men in Selma who did not visit "McKeagg's" every Sunday. The Council itself was divided upon the question and it was with only one vote majority the ordinance was adopted. The consequence was there was no election for town officers on the first Monday in April, 1833, as the law provided, nor was there an election in 1834, during which time the town "run itself," and upon a pretty fast schedule at that.

The Legislature, however, having amended the act incorporating the town in some respects, among other things chang-

ing the day of election; on the 3d day of January, 1835, an election was held at the house of Gilbert Shearer, under the direction of Hugh Ferguson, Gilbert Shearer and John Simpson, which resulted in the election of T. P. Ferguson, Robert H. Crosswell, Wm. Tredwell, John Simpson and Gilbert Shearer as Councilmen, who organized by the election of Gilbert Shearer, Intendent, Henry Traun, Clerk and Treasurer, and Stephen J. Elliott, town constable. A committee, composed of John Simpson and T. P. Ferguson, to collect up all the books and papers belonging to the town of Selma, and to settle with James Douglas, the last Clerk, was appointed. Mr Douglas delivered all the books and papers in his possession, and reported that he held sixteen cents of the town's funds. An ordinance was adopted re-enacting all former ordinances, and James Douglas, was appointed overseer of the roads and streets. John Simpson resigned his membership of the Council, and James Cante was elected to fill the vacancy. Henry Traun, as Captain of a patrol company, returned Hugh Ferguson, W. H. V. Franklin and Adam Taylor as defaulters, for not performing patrol duty, who were fined by the Council one dollar each, which they paid. James Hall was fined two dollars for obstructing Franklin street, between Waterstreet and the river bluff, by offering crowds of negroes for sale.

On the first Monday in January, 1836, an election was held for five Councilmen, at which election the following vote was cast and the following gentlemen elected: James Cante received 29 votes; Thomas P. Harvey, 24; Gilbert Shearer, 22; Wm. Tredwell, 22; Thomas P. Ferguson, 18. This Council elected James Cante, Intendent, Henry Traun, Clerk and Treasurer, and S. J. Elliott, constable. Henry Traun was paid twelve dollars for his services as Clerk and Treasurer for the past year, S. J. Elliott twenty-five dollars for his services as constable, and twenty-five dollars to Thos. J. Frow, for printing, for the same time. In August, 1836, all the members of the Council, including James Cante, the Intendent, resigned, leaving Thos. P. Ferguson solitary and alone, who, according to the act of incorporation, ordered an election to fill the four vacancies in the Council, and on the 14th day of August, 1836, the election resulted as follows: C. N. Bassett received 47 votes; Dr. E. Embree, 36; W. H. Fellows, 31; Henry Traun, 27. This Council elected C. N. Bassett, Intendent, David A. Boyd, Clerk and Treasurer, T. W. Walker, Tax Collector and Assessor, Wm. Chapman, Constable, and James Adams, overseer of roads and streets. The duties of all the officers were clearly set forth in a report of a committee composed of W. H. Fellows and Henry Traun, which was adopted. Henry Traun was fined fifty cents for non-attendance of meeting of the Council. The town Marshal was required to keep the streets clean, and open up Church, Sylvan and Selma streets. W. H. Fellows resigned on the 12th day of October, 1836, and Thomas J. Frow was elected to fill the vacancy. Thomas J. Rice, was appointed overseer of the roads. Dr. E. Embree resigned on the 18th of October, and John W. Lapsley elected to fill the vacancy.

At the annual election, held on the first day of January, 1837, Thomas P. Ferguson, John W. Lapsley, Henry Traun, Dr. Uriah Grigsby and Thomas J. Frow were elected Councilmen, who proceeded to organize by electing Henry Traun, Intendent, D. A. Boyd, Clerk and Treasurer, T. W. Walker,

Collector and Assessor of taxes, Wm. Chapman, Marshal, and James Adams, overseer of roads and streets. Henry Traun moved to the country. Thos. J. Frow resigned his seat in the Council and Jeremiah Pittman was elected in his place. Thos. P. Ferguson resigned his seat, and Thomas L. Craig was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. Uriah Grigsby was elected Intendent to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Henry Traun from the town. The town Marshal's salary was fixed at \$100 per year. A lot was purchased, at the corner of Water and Washing streets, and a contract entered into with J. W. Jones to build a market house for \$350. Wm. Chapman resigned as Marshal, and Willis Brooks was elected to fill his place, and the salary was increased to \$150 and fees, amounting to about the same sum. Regular rules were adopted governing the action and business of the Council. An ordinance was passed prohibiting the firing of any kind of firearms or fire crackers within the town. Eighty dollars were appropriated to fill up the big pond in Broad street, Wm. Waddill, jr., becoming the contractor. Messrs. Waddill and Pittman were appointed a committee to negotiate for the building of a guard house. Motions to sell the market house lot were offered in the Council during the year. Willis Brooks was dismissed as Marshal and Pressly A. Berry appointed to fill the vacancy, on the 16th day of June, 1837, and authorized to collect the taxes for that year. John C. Perry was fined fifty dollars for fighting in the public streets, Wm. Waddill, jr., acting as Intendent *pro tem*. David A. Boyd resigned as Clerk and Treasurer, when David C. Russell was elected to fill the vacancy, at a salary of fifty dollars per year. Wm. Waddill, jr., was elected Treasurer. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of \$500 of change bills to be signed by the Intendent, and Wm. Waddill, as Treasurer, provided the Treasurer be individually liable for all sums he may sign.

At the annual election on the first Monday in January, 1838, John W. Lapsley, William Waddill, jr., Jeremiah Pittman, Uriah Grigsby, and James D. Monk, were elected Councilmen, who organized by electing Uriah Grigsby, Intendent; D. C. Russell, Clerk; P. A. Berry, Marshal, at one hundred dollars salary; William Waddill, Treasurer; J. A. Jones, Overseer of roads and streets; and P. A. Berry, Tax Collector, at ten per cent. compensation. But little business was transacted by this Council.

On the first Monday in January, 1839, William Waddill, John W. Lapsley, James D. Monk, Jeremiah Pittman, and T. W. Walker, were elected Councilmen, and organized by electing William Waddill, Intendent; D. C. Russell, Clerk and Treasurer; and P. A. Berry, Marshal and Overseer of the roads, at a salary of two hundred dollars per year.

Taxes having been rigidly enforced, and rather increased, and scarcely anything in the way of work on the town having been done, the people became restless, and many refused to pay either license or taxes. The columns of the *Free Press* were resorted to, in the way of communications, to stir up the officers. The following appeared in that paper:

*Mr. Editor:—*

I accord to our present Town Council that credit to which they are richly entitled for the steps they have taken to improve the appearance of our town, and to remove, in a great measure, the local causes of diseases; but I think



they have neglected to perform ONE important duty in which every one who contributes to these improvements must feel an interest. I allude to the privacy of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, and concur fully in the opinion of others that the Council should require their Clerk to publish in the *Free Press*, an annual or semi-annual statement of the financial operations of the town.

A TAXPAYER.

The editor of the *Free Press* commented upon this article as follows :

In other towns it is the practice, or made the duty of the town officers, to publish from time to time, such statements about which our correspondent complains, and we can see no motive in the officers of our town for withholding from publicity the information desired.

The result was the following report from D. A. Boyd, Clerk and Treasurer, and from D. C. Russel, Clerk and Treasurer :

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE TOWN OF SELMA.

*Dr. Town of Selma in Account with D. A. Boyd, Tr'r. Cr.*

1837. April 13. To amount expended from this day to 16th Nov., 1837, by order of the Board, . . . . . 961 58	1837. April 13. By amount received from former Board . 349 00
" To balance in the Treasury, . . . . . 13 29	" By amount received for Taxes on Town property, Road Tax and Violation of Ordinances, to 16th Nov. inclusive, . . . . . 625 87
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$974 87	\$974 87

Nov. 16, 1837.

D. A. BOYD, Cl'k, & Treas'r.

*Dr. Town of Selma in Account with D. C. Russel, Tr'r. Cr.*

1837. Nov. 16. To amount expended by order of the Town Council of the town of Selma, from this day to the 14th May, 1838, inclusive, . . . . . 232 31	1837. Nov. 16. By balance received from former Treasurer, . . . . . 13 29
1838. To amount account for balance in Treasury, . . . 120 15	1838. May 4. By amount received in the Treasury to this date, . . . . . 339 17
<hr/>	<hr/>
\$352 46	\$352 46
	" By amount account for balance, . . . . . \$120 15

MAY 4, 1838.

D. C. RUSSEL, Cl'k & Treas'r.

A report was also made by P. A. Berry, showing that in the two years' business the town was due him \$19.95.

These reports caused considerable discussion both among the tax payers and the Council, but were finally received and adopted by the Council.

A communication appeared in the *Free Press*, as to the negligence of the Council in relation to a grand nuisance existing between the residences of Dr. Gantt and Cooper's Hotel.

A Committee of the Council had raised a fund by private subscription and purchased a hand Fire Engine (which had arrived), and put it in charge of the Franklin Fire Company, of which John W. Jones was Foreman.

At the annual election on the first Monday in January, 1840, David Cooper, John M. Strong, Wiley P. Swift, Jeremiah Pittman, and Wm. Walker, were elected Councilmen, and organized by electing Wiley P. Swift, Intendant; D. C. Russel, Clerk and Treasurer, and P. A. Berry, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets, at a salary of two hundred dollars per year.

This Council held but one or two meetings during the year.

The Legislature extended the limits of the town by continuing Franklin street to the public road, now North street, and westwardly along the public road or North street, to where the Summerfield road comes into the public road or North street, and from there, south to the Alabama River, thence up the river to the foot of Church street.

At the annual election in 1841, David A. Boyd, Giles M. Ormond, Thomas J. Rice, Jeremiah Pittman, and William Waddill, were chosen Councilmen, who elected William Waddill, Intendent; Henry Traun, Clerk, at fifty dollars a year and fees; Abner Jones, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets, whose compensation was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars, and all fees, and who gave a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, of one thousand dollars, with William G. Hale and Aquilla M. Goodwin as securities; and David A. Boyd, Treasurer.

This council went to work in good earnest, completed the market place, at the corner of Water and Washington streets, for the use of everybody who wanted to sell any kinds of fresh meats, poultry, vegetables, and marketable articles generally, and built a guard house at the rear end of the market house, opened and extended the streets throughout the additional incorporated limits, and was, beyond all doubt, the most working Council the town had for years. A house was rented for taking care of the fire engine, which had for some time stood exposed to all kinds of weather, contracted with Maj. Frow to publish all the ordinances passed during the year, in the *Free Press*, for forty five dollars, and to execute all job printing for thirty dollars. Much credit is due Dr. Giles M. Ormond for the industry and energy shown by this Council.

At the annual election on the first Monday in January, 1842, Wesley Plattenburg, M. G. McKeagg, David Douglass, P. J. Weaver, and Isaac Cooper, were chosen Councilmen, who elected P. J. Weaver, Intendent; E. Wilson High, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets; George Blanks Clerk and Treasurer. Maj. Frow was contracted with to do the printing for the year for twenty dollars. All male persons, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, were made, by an ordinance, subject to work on the roads and streets, or pay one dollar for every day, failing to perform work. The Selma Rangers were prohibited from shooting within the limits of the incorporation. This was about all that was done by this Council.

At the annual election on the first Monday in January, 1843, P. J. Weaver, James B. Harrison, Dr. Thomas Smith, Wiley Melton, and Aquilla M. Goodwin, were elected Councilmen, who elected Philip J. Weaver, Intendent; A. M. Goodwin, Clerk and Treasurer; and E. W. High, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets. This Council went to work in good earnest. Another fire engine was bought by private subscription, and hooks and ladders, for fire purposes, were made; some three dozen leather water buckets were also made, to pass water, upon occasion of fires; the public wells were also put in good order; proper attention given to the streets; the big hole in Broad, at the crossing of Selma with Broad street, was filled up by contract with Col. Weaver, for eighteen dollars; a ditch opened along Donation street to the river to carry off

the immense pond of water at the crossing of Parkman with Donation street; all private wells were required to be either covered or planked around; a system of keeping a proper account of the finances of the town was established; and industry and a proper interest characterized the proceedings of the Council.

In November, A. M. Goodwin resigned his position as Clerk and Treasurer, and Solomon Dougherty was elected to fill the vacancy, and David A. Boyd to fill the vacancy in the Council.

At the annual election in January, 1844, P. J. Weaver, J. B. Harrison, Wiley Melton, Dr. Thomas Smith, and D. A. Boyd, were elected Councilmen, who elected P. J. Weaver, Intendent; the office of Clerk, Treasurer and Marshal, were all consolidated, and Solomon Dougherty elected to discharge the duties of all three offices, at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars and fees.

Dr. Gantt made a contract to remove the old plank fence from around the grave yard, and plant the Cherokee rose around the grave yard for the old plank.

The Clerk and Marshal was directed to call out the hands and put the roads from town to the race track in good condition; all female dogs found running at large were ordered to be shot, and removed from the town at the expense of the owner; William Waddill rented the lot 107, set apart for the Baptist church, for 1844, at five dollars.

At the annual election on the 6th of January, 1845, held at the Planter's Hotel—under the management of W. H. Fellows, David C. Russell, William Waddill, Thomas P. Ferguson and Henry Traun—David C. Russel, David Weaver, William Waddill, jr., Wiley Melton and David A. Boyd, were elected Councilmen; William Waddill, Intendent; David A. Boyd, Clerk and Treasurer; and P. A. Berry, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets. R. Rufus Kink acted Clerk and Treasurer from the 19th of February, 1845, to April 8th, 1845, the time when Col. Boyd was absent. Six stalls were put up in the market house, and the Market house latticed, and a good door put on the front entrance on Water street, and the stalls offered for rent at one dollar per month, and none to be rented for a less term than one month; foot pedlers to be taxed one dollar per day.

Philip Weaver was appointed Tax Collector for 1845. D. A. Boyd resigned his membership of the Council, and also the office of Clerk and Treasurer. William M. Lapsley was elected to fill the vacancy as to the membership and Clerk and Treasurer. P. A. Berry resigned the office of Marshal, and Joseph Hillyard elected to fill the vacancy, Frederick Vogelien and William A. Taylor being securities on his bond.

An ordinance was passed prohibiting horses and hogs from running at large in the town, on Sundays.

At the annual election in January, 1846, William Waddill, Wiley Melton, William M. Lapsley, and E. W. Marks, were elected Councilmen—James M. Huggins and David A. Boyd receiving a tie vote, each receiving ninety-three votes, a choice devolved upon the Council, as soon as it organized. The Council elected William Waddill, Intendent and, decided in favor of James M. Huggins; elected Wm. M. Lapsley Clerk and

Treasurer, and Joseph Hillyard, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets.

This Council went to work and had all the fences removed from the various streets, which had been closed up for years; had quite a number of ditches cut, and the town nearly drained of all its stagnant and impure pools of water; a second story was put upon the market house, and a nice and neat Council room erected. The Council had been meeting at different places—sometimes at the counting room of Col. Weaver—at the store of Boyd & Street—at D. C. Russell's house—but now, for the first time, had a neat Council room, the property of the town, to meet in. Wm. M. Lapeley was elected Tax Assessor and Collector for 1846.

At the annual election in January, 1847, William Waddill, Wiley L. Chapman, John M. Strong, Wiley Melton, and W. H. Gee, were elected Councilmen, who elected John M. Strong, Intendent; Edward Gantt, Clerk and Treasurer; Joseph Hillyard, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets. An ordinance was adopted instructing the Marshal to disperse all assemblies of slaves, for the purpose of preaching, when there were not five white men present, as the law required.

At the annual election in January, 1848, John M. Strong, W. L. Chapman, Edward M. Gantt, Henry S. Blackburn, and David Weaver, were elected Councilmen, who elected John M. Strong, Intendent; E. M. Gantt, Clerk and Treasurer; and Joseph Hillyard, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets.

The County Surveyor was authorized and employed to locate the street centres of the town by the driving of an iron pin.

The most interesting and exciting action this Council had was at a meeting held on the 11th day of May, when, after a most excited discussion for hours, an ordinance was passed by a vote of three to two, prohibiting, under a penalty of twenty dollars, fighting chickens, with or without gaffs, within the limits of the corporation. As soon the ordinance was passed, the Council adjourned to take a drink. And we have no record of their having any other meeting during the remainder of the year.

On the first Monday in January, 1849, J. M. Strong, William Waddill, Abner Jones, David Weaver, and Henry S. Blackburn, were elected Councilmen, and organized by the election of James D. Monk, Clerk, Assessor and Tax Collector; Joseph Hillyard, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets; and John M. Strong, Intendent.

But little business of general importance was transacted by this Council. Many new streets were opened, and general good order was maintained during the year.

At the annual election for town officers in January, 1850, Wiley Melton, David Weaver, R. N. Philpot, John W. Lapeley, and John M. Strong, were elected Councilmen, who organized by the election of John M. Strong, Intendent; E. M. Gantt, Clerk, Joseph Hillyard, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets; and William Waddill, Treasurer. The spirit of internal improvement had again revived. Several enterprises were discussed, among which, was the revival of the construction of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad. Strenuous efforts were made upon this Council to take stock for the town, but the proposition was laid over from time to time, and finally declined.

An ordinance, enforcing a rigid system of patrolling, was adopted; a large number of ditches opened, and a general spirit of improvement characterized the Council.

A system of taxation and license was adopted; a negro, by the name of Charles, was purchased for the city (the city thus became a slave holder); a mule and cart were purchased, to clean up and move off garbage beyond the limits of the town.

At the annual election on the first Monday in January, 1851, Amos White, John W. Lapsley, R. N. Philpot, William Waddill, and Dr. Isaiah Morgan, were elected Councilmen; Amos White, elected Intendent; James D. Monk, Clerk, Assessor and Tax Collector; and Joseph Hillyard, Marshal and Overseer of roads and streets; and William Waddill, Treasurers.

This was a decidedly able Council, composed of the most prominent citizens of the town..

The town had increased in population, and to such an imposing size, as to induce its title to be called a city, consequently the Legislature was induced to amend the charter of the town to that of a city, on the 28th of February, 1851, and increasing, considerably, the territorial limits. A fire engine was purchased, hooks, and ladders and leathern water buckets, and all other articles necessary to preserve property from fire, were also purchased. Quite a number of ordinances were adopted, looking to the general advancement of the place.

At the annual election for Mayor and five Councilmen for the city, held on the first Monday in April, 1852, (the Legislature having changed the charter in 1851 from a town to that of a city, and making many other changes, among them those of electing a Mayor by the people, increasing the Council to five members, and extending the limits of the corporation, taking in quite a large territory,) John M. Strong was elected Mayor, R. N. Philpot, W. Plattenburg, Sidney O'Gilvie, D. C. Russel and Abner Jones Councilmen, who organized by the election of James D. Monk, Clerk, Tax Assessor and Collector, Joseph Hillyard, Marshal, and Abner Jones, Treasurer. This was the most important Council that had ever acted, and whose action has had much to do with the growth and financial affairs of the city. A Mr. Reed was contracted with to bore two artesian wells in Broad street, one at the crossing of Alabama street and one at the foot of Broad street. From these wells fine streams of pure water were soon flowing, and were for several years after a very attractive feature of the city. The Clerk, Tax Assessor and Collector was required to give a bond of \$3,000 and the Treasurer a bond of \$1,000. The rate and subjects of taxation were fixed, as well as prices of license for carrying on business within the city limits. John M. Strong was elected city auctioneer. The new market house, at the corner of Water and Washington streets, was finished, latticed and painted, and the price of the stalls fixed at \$20 per month or \$160 per year. John W. Lapsley and David A. Boyd placed their propositions before the Council to fill up the large wash at the foot of Broad street, on the bank of the river, by the erection of a substantial brick building, suitable for a warehouse or any other kind of business, the lot of land so to be occupied, was 130 feet square, and for which the Council were to be paid \$2,000. At that time the land had washed away, and nearly one half of Water street

going into Broad had washed so as to almost make it impassable. The children who had broken out glass in the Masonic Academy were fined, but the Council remitted the fines provided the parents of such children would whip them. An ordinance was adopted prohibiting negroes from hiring their own time. The tax collector was authorized and instructed to compromise all the uncollected taxes of all previous years, on the best terms he could, so as to place all the financial affairs of the city in a settled condition. A street tax of five dollars was imposed upon all the male inhabitants over twenty-one and under forty-five years of age. On the 30th day of August, 1852, the Council, by ordinance, subscribed \$80,000 to the capital stock of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, and issued that amount of coupon bonds, running twenty years, bearing eight per cent. interest, to the railroad company to pay for the subscribed stock. This was done under the authority of an act of the State Legislature, amending the charter, approved 9th of February, 1852, and was the commencement of the present bonded indebtedness of the city. North street was opened from the Range Line road to the northwest corner of the city, 100 feet wide; numerous other streets were surveyed and opened for public use, and a decidedly improved appearance given to the city. The stalls in the market house were rented out at public auction. John J. Strawbridge and Jeremiah Pittman renting much the larger number of them. Bow street, which had been occupied heretofore by warehouse sheds, was opened for public use. A license was issued, by vote of the Council, to James Hall, for Fanny Tidwell, an old negro woman, allowing her to work for the public, appointing M. G. McKeagg her guardian. The salaries of officers were fixed—the Mayor to receive \$250; the Clerk and Tax Assessor and Collector to receive \$100, and five per cent. upon all taxes collected, the Marshal \$150, and fees, and the Treasurer two and a half per cent. for all moneys that come into his hands. W. Plattenburg represented the city in the meeting of stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, at Shelby Springs, and was authorized to cast the vote of the city for three thousand four hundred shares of stock. At a special meeting of the Council held the 2d day of December, 1852, the city subscribed for fifteen thousand dollars of stock in the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad Company, upon the same terms and conditions the \$85,000 had been subscribed for in the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, thus making the bonded debt of the city \$100,000 to aid in constructing these two railroads projecting from the city. An ordinance was passed levying a tax of \$20 per day upon all steamboats and all other water crafts landing at any point within the city limits. This ordinance was enforced for some time, but meeting with warm opposition, was finally repealed. An iron railing was ordered and put around the two artesian wells. Wm. Waddill was paid \$175 for building a brick culvert where the river road crosses the Worley branch. In compliance with a petition of Dr. Hendree, Mat. Jacobs was employed to cut a ditch from Dallas street, along Franklin to North street. On motion of W. Plattenburg, at a meeting of the Council held January 25, 1853, the office of marshal was declared vacant from the 10th day of December, 1852, in consequence of the absence and neglect of duty of Joseph Hillyard; the vacancy was filled by the election of A. C. Hamilton. L. Clonaga was allowed

\$25 for one month's services as marshal during Hillyard's absence and neglect of duty. One thousand dollars was paid by Lapsley & Boyd, due the city, which sum the Council appropriated to the purchase of a fire engine. Under the amended charter it was the duty of the Council to fix upon some day in each year for the election of officers of the city. The Council fixed upon the first Monday in June, 1853, and the same day for each succeeding year for the annual election of city officers. A forty foot alley was given the city by Boyd & Lapsley, the alley between the stores now occupied by Hooper & Co., and Robt. Lapsley. An artesian well was bored in Lawrence street, between Water and Alabama streets, near the residence of George P. Blevins. Ten delegates were sent to the commercial convention, to be held on the first Monday in June, 1853, at Nashville, at the expense of the city.

At the election held on the first Monday in June, 1853, John M. Strong was re-elected Mayor, R. N. Philpot, W. Plattenburg, Abner Jones, Dr. J. E. Prestridge and Nat. Waller elected Councilmen. The first this Council did was to adopt a rule imposing a fine of three dollars upon every member of the Council, Clerk and Marshal, who failed to be in attendance within fifteen minutes after the time of meeting of the Council. James D. Monk was elected Clerk, Tax Assessor and Collector, Richard S. Smith, Marshal, and Abner Jones, Treasurer. Fire limits were established, in which no wooden building should be erected. This Council was not fond of ice cream, for an ordinance was passed prohibiting the peddling of ice cream upon the streets, under a penalty of \$20. Land was purchased from Col. Weaver upon which to build a powder house, and a magazine. An engine house was built on the market house lot, and 300 feet of two and a half inch hose purchased. The Council offered a reward of \$50 for the arrest of one S. Sweet, a painter by trade, charged with assault with intent to kill, upon Samuel F. Rodifer. On the 13th of September, 1853, an ordinance was adopted providing against the introduction of yellow fever into the city. An ordinance was adopted putting the grave yard under the control of the city, appointing J. J. Norris, city sexton, allowing him fees for his services and fixing a list of fees. The marshal was allowed to hire two persons to aid him in watching and doing patrol duty. Two hundred dollars were subscribed and paid by the city as a bonus, to induce the Washington City and New Orleans Telegraph Company to bring their line through Selma, and \$1,500 was paid by the business men of the place for the same purpose. The Mayor was directed to expend the large amount of money accumulated in his hands during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the city, in purchasing supplies for the poor of the city. Samuel F. Rodifer was paid thirty dollars for services during the prevalence of the yellow fever in the city. W. D. Snyder was appointed assistant marshal during Christmas week. Woodson Johnson was paid \$615 for building the powder magazine. Drs. Barnum and Blevins were paid \$88 for visiting all the boats landing at the city from yellow fever points, from the 15th of September to the 12th day of November, 1853. A committee consisting of R. N. Philpot, Nat. Waller and James D. Monk, was appointed to invite Governor A. P. Bagby, to visit Selma in February, 1854, and deliver a eulogy upon the life and character of the late Hon. W. R. King. Gov. Bagby

accepted the invitation, came to Selma and delivered an oration creditable to himself, and did full justice to the deceased. The committee had the oration printed in pamphlet form. The Council refused to pay the bill for printing and the committee had to pay it out of their own pockets. Edwards & Conoley were appointed city attorneys on the 13th of March, 1854. The wooden blacksmith shop at the corner of Washington and Alabama streets, belonging to Dr. I. Morgan, (where Lamar's corner is now) was declared a nuisance, and ordered to be removed within twenty days. The marshal was directed to buy a cart and mule for the city, to remove trash and garbage from the streets. (This was the second the city ordered.) R. N. Philpot reported the taxes collected from all sources, from Jan. 1, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1854, to be \$5,070 14.

On the 5th day of January, 1854, P. A. Berry, Pink Stowe and Henry West, as managers, held an election for city officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of John M. Strong, Mayor, George F. Plant, John G. Snediker, Henry S. Blackburn, John W. Lapsley and R. N. Philpot Councilmen. The salary of the Mayor was fixed at \$300, the salary of the Clerk at \$300 and that of the Marshal at \$500. James D. Monk was elected Clerk, Tax Assessor and Collector, R. N. Philpot, Treasurer, and his salary fixed at \$100, Joseph R. Curtis, Marshal. The Cherokee rose which Dr. Gantt had planted around the graveyard having proven a failure, the Council passed an appropriation in addition to private contributions made to Mr. J. J. Norris, the city sexton, to put a good and substantial fence around the graveyard. A fine against Felix Montague was remitted. The Marshal was directed to collect up all the pistols and guns of all kinds in the city and place them in the powder magazine. This order was not met with favor on the part of the citizens, who refused to give up their firearms, and the ordinance soon became a dead letter. The fence around the graveyard, 1016 feet, cost \$181 75, which amount was paid John G. Snediker for the work. John M. Strong was authorized to represent the city in the stockholders' meeting of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad, held in Selma, July 12, 1854. Boyd, Watts and Lapsley were granted permission to bore an artesian well on the bluff of the river, in rear of the Central depot building. In accordance with various petitions the Council appointed a committee to locate a new graveyard. At a meeting of the Council, on the 26th of September, 1854, a most rigid quarantine ordinance was passed to protect the place against the introduction of yellow fever, but it was never put into actual force. Measures were adopted to establish a hospital. Lime was furnished to all who wanted it to use for sanitary purposes. The marshal was directed to notify the chief engineer of the Alabama and Mississippi railroad to fix a good and substantial crossing where Mulberry street passes over that road, and if not done within ten days the marshal was directed to remove the railroad iron out of the public street. The engineer fixed the crossing. That part of Bow street and the bluff of the river, between Greene and Washington streets, belonging to the city, was leased for five years to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, at \$100 per year, to be used as a coal depot. A contract was made with Mr. Campbell to sink an artesian well at the crossing of Franklin and Water streets, the city to furnish one hand and neces-



sary tubing. Twelve acres of land were purchased from Col. J. L. Price at \$700, for a new graveyard, which was soon after fenced around, and interments were made in it under rules and regulations of the city. New street was ordered to be opened from Mulberry creek to the swamp. Col. Lapsley opened a street called Coosa street, east of the Alabama and Mississippi railroad track. Alabama street was to be opened from the range line, through the lands of Col. P. J. Weaver, to Coosa street. On the 6th of January, 1854, the Selma Gas Light Company was granted permission to erect their buildings and to manufacture gas in the city, at any point east of Sylvan street, and the Mayor was authorized to subscribe for the city ten shares of the capital stock. Geo. F. Plant and H. S. Blackburn, as a committee to examine the books of Clerk and Tax Collector reported that there had been collected from all sources, \$4,464 59; had paid City Treasurer, \$4,630 46; over paid City Treasurer, \$165 87; The Tax Collector had received for railroad interest, \$461 50; paid interest, \$476 75; over paid, \$15 25. James D. Monk was the tax collector whose books exhibited the fact that he had paid out for the city more money than he received. That is not the way some custodians do with public money in these modern days.

On the first Monday in June, 1855, an election was held at the store of Abner Jones, for Mayor and Councilmen, under the direction of David A. Boyd, Thomas W. Street, John Mitchell, Wm. Shearer, and James D. Monk; at which, John M. Strong was elected Mayor; Robert N. Philpot, Geo. F. Plant, W. T. Smith, M. C. Wiley, and Amos H. Lloyd, were elected Councilmen; James D. Monk, Clerk, Assessor and Tax Collector; Joseph R. Curtis, Marshal; and R. N. Philpot, Treasurer. R. N. Philpot, George F. Plant, and Amos H. Lloyd, were appointed to assist the Tax Assessor in making an assessment of the real estate of the city. W. T. Smith and M. C. Wiley were appointed a committee to have the new grave yard laid off and fenced. Twenty dollars were appropriated to buy powder, &c., to discharge the cannon with on Wednesday morning, July 4th, 1855, and the Marshal instructed to have all the bells in the city rung. The Phoenix Fire Company was paid seventeen dollars and thirty-eight cents. John Rierden done the work on the fence around the new grave yard for fifteen dollars, and John W. Jones charged twenty dollars for making the double gate. W. T. Smith resigned his seat in the Council, and W. Plattenburg was elected to fill the vacancy, who refused to serve, when Dr. I. Morgan was elected, who would serve.

On January 9th, 1856, an ordinance was adopted declaring the old, or West Selma grave yard, a nuisance, and prohibiting any person from being buried therein after that date, upon penalty of fifty dollars. The bond of the Clerk and Tax Collector was made ten thousand dollars, and that of the Treasurer five thousand dollars.

At the election on the first Monday in June, 1856, held at the old post office, under the management of Wm. S. Phillips, Wm. M. Ford, and James D. Monk, John M. Strong, was elected Mayor, George F. Plant, Wm. M. Ford, Wm. A. Dunklin, John Mitchell, and W. J. Lyles, elected Councilmen, and organized by electing James D. Monk, Clerk and Tax Collector; Joseph R. Curtis, Marshal; and Wm. M. Ford,

Treasurer. John Mitchell, George F. Plant, and Wm. A. Dunklin, were appointed a committee to assess the value of the real estate of the city for this tax year. This committee assessed, in connection with the city Clerk, A. Collenburger & Co., with selling sixty thousand dollars worth of goods during the year, but Edward Ikelheimer, one of the firm, appeared before the Council and proved that twenty five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars was the actual amount of merchandise sold during that tax year. The fire engines were placed under the control of George F. Plant, who was to be paid for keeping them in good order and ready for use.

At the annual election held on the first Monday in June, 1857, John M. Strong was elected Mayor; E. T. Watts, Wm. M. Ford, George F. Plant, M. J. A. Keith, and Wm. L. Allen, elected Councilmen; who organized by the election of W. J. Lyles, Clerk, Assessor and Collector; Joseph R. Curtis, Marshal; and Wm. M. Ford, Treasurer. E. T. Watts, J. D. Monk, Wm. L. Allen, and George F. Plant, were appointed to assess the real estate of the city for this tax year. John M. Strong was authorized to codify the laws and ordinances of the city, and to receive a reasonable compensation for his services. The committee appointed to assess the real estate of the city, reported, after performing their duty, that the assessed value of real estate was \$1,179,900. The Marshal was instructed to build a pound. L. Y. Tarrant and A. J. Mullen, were ordered not to sink any more clay holes in the corporation. This Council was fond of ice cream, we should judge, as they repealed the ordinance prohibiting that article from being sold on the streets. A committee who had been appointed to ascertain what would be the cost of keeping up twenty-four lamps, lighted with oil, on Broad and Water streets, reported that they would cost \$16 17 each, for one year, and that of gas lights would not cost so much—not more than \$12.00, including the posts and lamps. George F. Plant reported the fire engine in good order and shape. A heavy tax and license ordinance was adopted, and, perhaps, the highest rate of taxation ever adopted before or since—each male had to pay a street tax of five dollars and a head tax of one dollar. The net income of all lawyers and doctors, over two hundred dollars, was taxed twenty-five cents on each one hundred dollars. Each negro mechanic was charged five dollars, and the entire ordinance was of a similar character. L. G. Sturdivant and J. D. Nance asked the Council to give them permission to establish a ferry across the river, at the foot of Broad street, offering to pay the city five hundred dollars per annum, and give free crossing to the City Council, but after several meetings the proposition was refused. John Hardy appeared before the Council, at its meeting on February 27th, 1858, in behalf of the Selma Gas Light Company, and after a full report to the Council, of the workings and condition of the Company, the Council subscribed for five hundred dollars' worth of additional stock in the Gas Light Company. Mayor Strong was allowed one hundred dollars for codifying the ordinances. The salary of the Marshal was raised from five hundred dollars to eight hundred dollars per year. The assessed value of the real estate of Capt. J. B. Harrison was reduced from nine thousand dollars to seven thousand dollars. The city lot, east of the Central depot building, was ordered to be sold on a credit of ten years, at public sale.

On a vote on this proposition, however, there was a tie vote in the Council—W. M. Ford and George F. Plant against the proposition, and E. T. Watts and M. J. A. Keith for it—Mayor Strong giving the casting vote in favor of the sale of the lot. The negro boy Charles, belonging to the city, was sold for fifteen hundred dollars. William Scott was paid ten dollars for surveying services. There had been collected six thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars of taxes for city purposes, and nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars, to pay interest on the railroad bonds that year.

At the annual election held at the Council room on the 7th day of June, 1858, for city officers, the following vote was cast :

For Mayor.—M. J. A. Keith, 138 votes ; John M. Strong, 129. M. J. A. Keith was elected by nine votes.

For Councilmen.—W. A. Dunklin, 136 votes ; George F. Plant, 138 ; M. C. Wiley, 152 ; John Weedon, 167 ; Isaiah Morgan, 170 ; Wm. M. Ford, 121 ; Wm. M. Ridgeway, 74 ; electing Dunklin, Plant, Wiley, Weedon and Morgan, who elected Jno. M. Strong, Clerk ; James M. Dedman, Marshal, and W. A. Dunklin, Treasurer. George F. Plant, W. A. Dunklin and Dr. Morgan, were elected to assess the real estate of the city for the years 1858 and 1859. Messrs. Fellows, Dunklin & Harrelson, were elected city attorneys, at a salary of two hundred dollars. Sign boards, giving the names of the streets, were ordered to be put up at the different crossings of streets. A contract was entered into with the Gas Light Company, to light the city, at three dollars per thousand cubic feet consumed. The Clerk was authorized to take coupons for all dues to the city. John Hardy was paid one hundred dollars for printing one thousand copies of the city charter and ordinances. The Marshal was directed to employ three street hands. Henry West was appointed Deputy Marshal, at a salary of fifty dollars per month. The old grave yard, in West Selma, was put in good order, with an iron-wire fence on Selma street, a heavy plank fence at the east end, and on the west and north sides, a good running plank fence, with cedar posts, and the entire premises put in good order ; and no person who had no relatives already buried in the yard, or strangers, nor negroes, were allowed to be buried there. The vacant lot east of the Central Depot building brought, at public sale, five thousand and fifty dollars. This is the lot on which stands the Ferguson Bank building. The contract with the Gas Light Company required seventeen posts to be erected as follows : 1, corner of Stone's Hotel ; 2, western corner of Gee's Hotel ; 3, Wm. Johnson's old corner ; 4, Harrell & Booth's corner ; 5, Cunningham's corner ; 6, telegraph office ; 7, north corner of Suter's shop ; 8, in front of Wiley & Koxe's ; 9, Clay & Co.'s corner ; 10, P. J. Weaver's corner ; 11, Eliasberg's corner ; 12, Clark's book store ; 13, Commercial Bank corner ; 14, north corner of Watt's Hall, 15, Savage & Burr's corner, 16, Works & Thomas's stables ; 17, front of Council chamber. At these points was the city first supplied with gas lights. At a meeting on the 18th of December, 1858, a supper was ordered for the Council, not to cost over twenty dollars. P. J. Weaver and B. F. Cherry proposed to the Council, upon certain terms, they would dig down the foot of Washington street, and establish a steam ferry across the river, but the Council failed to accept the

terms. Another mule and cart was purchased for the city. H. C. Billings and John J. Thompson were appointed city auctioneers. The Marshal was directed to hire three good hands to work on the streets. The ordinance prohibiting cock fighting, was repealed, and the boys had a glorious time for the following season. A hospital was established, Dr. I. Morgan elected city physician, and John McGrath elected nurse, and John Weedon contracted with to build the present hospital buildings. The city was divided into two wards—all the territory west of Broad street to be ward No. 1, all that east of Broad street to be ward No. 2—and a board of health established, with health officers authorized for each ward. W. M. Wallace was employed to survey and define North street. The Council changed the day of election from the first Monday in June, to the first Monday in May of each year, but not to interfere with the terms of the existing city officers. An election was ordered, and W. S. Phillips and John Mitchell were appointed managers of the election, and Abner Jones and H. S. Blackburn were to be clerks of the same. "Uncle Johnnie McGrath" was paid thirty-five dollars for extra services for attending small pox cases at the hospital. George F. Plant as President, and John Hardy as Secretary of the Gas Light Company, entered into a written contract with the city.

On the first Monday in May, 1859, an election was held by the voters of the city, for city officers for the ensuing year, and resulted as follows:

For Mayor.—M. J. A. Keith, 168 votes; John G. Snediker, 76.

For Councilmen —Isaiah Morgan, 155 votes; John Mitchell, 25; George F. Plant, 212; W. A. Dunklin, 196; John Weedon, 163; M. C. Wiley, 175; W. S. Knox, 3; Wm. M. Byrd, 21; Dr. Robert Johnson, 16; Joseph J. Norris, 87; Dr. John E. Prestridge, 50; Dr. James T. Gee, 3; M. J. Williams, 1; R. A. Mcrary, 1; electing W. A. Dunklin, Dr. I. Morgan, George F. Plant, M. C. Wiley, and John Weedon. The salaries of the city officers was fixed—for the Mayor, \$500; for the Marshal, \$800; Clerk, \$300; Treasurer, \$100; City Attorney, \$200. Geo. F. Plant, John Weedon and Dr. I. Morgan, were appointed to assess the real estate of the city for the tax year. Dr. Morgan, city physician, reported that the four negroes belonging to Dr. Prestridge, who had been confined in the city hospital with small pox, had been discharged, in consequence of a full recovery, their clothing all burned, and that there was no further danger from these negroes. Eight-tenths of one per cent, was laid upon the real estate as a tax for the tax year. The Council refused to let Dr. E. J. Kirksey put up a post to hitch his horse to. John M. Strong was elected City Clerk; James M. Dedman, Marshal; W. A. Dunklin, Treasurer; Fellows, Dunklin & Haralson, Attorneys; John McGrath, City Sexton; and N. W. Shelly, Printer—all at the previous rates of compensation. Henry West resigned his position as Deputy Marshal, and R. Purkie was elected to fill his place, at fifty dollars per month, which Purkie thought was better than driving a stage at thirty dollars per month. An ordinance was passed prohibiting slaves, or free persons of color, from playing ten-pins, dice, cards, or any other game of chance, under a penalty that the slaves were to be whipped and the free persons of color to work on the streets, which is the first provision for working

convicts on the streets. John W. Lapsley was paid \$300 to reimburse him for money he paid out in the way of expenses in getting up stock and organizing the Selma and Gulf Railroad. The Marshal was authorized to employ three policemen; and an ordinance passed to regulate the duties of the Marshal, Deputy Marshal and police.

At a meeting held October 9th, 1859, the Council authorized the Mayor to subscribe for \$23,000 of the capital stock of the Railroad Company, from Uniontown, by way of Newberne, to Greensboro, and issue bonds with which to pay for the stock; thus making the bonded debt of the city \$123,000, at eight per cent. interest, semi-annually. A committee was appointed to revise the city charter and prepare such amendments as may be necessary, to be presented to the next Legislature. Fourteen additional street lamps were contracted for with the Gas Company, thus making thirty-six public lights in the city. A secret Vigilance Committee was appointed by the Mayor to arrest any suspicious person who might be found in the city tampering with negroes. Five hundred dollars were given to the "Independent Blues" to enable the company to entertain their military guests, the "Talladega Artillery," on their proposed visit to Selma on the 9th of June, 1859. The cock-fighting ordinance came up again, and a motion made to prohibit cock fighting in the city, was adopted, by Plant, Weedon and Wiley voting for its adoption, and Dr. I. Morgan against its adoption. So the amusement was abandoned for that season. The Marshal was directed to purchase one mule and cart for the city, and to hire six more hands to work on the streets. The Mayor was authorized to subscribe for \$30,000 of the capital stock of the North-east and South-west Railroad Company, at a meeting of the Council held on the 28th day of December, 1859, and to prepare and issue coupon bonds to run twenty years, at eight per cent., to give to the company for said stock, thus making the bonded debt of the city \$173,000, at eight per cent. interest. At a meeting of the Council, held on the 31st day of December, 1859, the Mayor was authorized and directed to subscribe for \$60,000 of the capital stock of the Selma and Gulf Railroad Company, and to issue coupon eight per cent. twenty year bonds, to pay the company for the stock, (these bonds were not issued until 1865), thus making the bonded debt of the city, for railroad purposes, \$233,000—all bearing eight per cent. interest. The Council appropriated fifty dollars towards boring the artesian well at the crossing of Alabama and New streets, near the residence of B. T. Maxey. Five hundred dollars were appropriated to buy a city clock. McClure, Thames & Wilson claimed the foot of Lauderdale street, to which the Council objected. Sam. Rodifer was appointed Deputy Marshal, at a salary of fifty dollars per month. Port Wardens were established, but we have never been able to ascertain what were their duties. The fire limits of the city were defined to commence on Sylvan street at the river bluff, thence to Water street, thence to Green street, thence along Green street to Alabama street, thence to Franklin street, thence to Selma street, thence to Washington street, thence to Dallas street, thence to Church street, thence along Church street to the Alabama River, thence up the river to the foot of Sylvan street; within these limits no wooden building can be built, nor is any house allowed to be covered with wooden

material. Geo. F. Plant was contracted with to put an iron culvert across Broad street, near the residence of W. Plattenburg. An ordinance was adopted prohibiting the sale of negroes on the public streets. At a meeting of the Council, held on the 31st day of March, 1860, resolutions were adopted authorizing the Mayor to subscribe for capital stock of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company to amount of \$100,000, and to issue coupon eight per cent. twenty year bonds and deliver the same to that Railroad Company. We have not been able to ascertain by any of the records that these bonds were ever issued. One thousand dollars was appropriated to purchase a fire engine for the use of the Phoenix Fire Company No. 1. One of the rotary fire engines was loaned to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company. Goldsby and Jones were allowed sixty-three dollars; Daniel Sullivan, fifty dollars; Hiram Granger, fifty dollars; Mrs. Fanny Worley, forty-three dollars; and Robert Hall, fourteen dollars, as damages to their lands for opening New street, in East Selma. Quite a number of new streets were opened in East Selma, among them Coosa, Florence, Parham, Plant, Hardee, Mechanic, Division, Mulberry, Mullen, Dedman, Race, and other streets, the members of the military and fire companies of the city were exempt from paying street and poll tax.

On the first Monday in May, 1860, an election was held for officers of the city, for two years. The amended charter provided for an election every other year, instead of every year, and making the number of Councilmen six—at which the following vote was cast :

For Mayor.—M. J. A. Keith, 156 votes; Dr. I. Morgan, 120 votes.

For Councilmen—M. C. Wiley, 255 votes; George F. Plant, 238; John Weedon, 206; Wm. A. Dunklin, 253; A. H. Jackson, 179; N. H. R. Dawson, 218; Wm. M. Byrd, 93; Robert Hall, 199; W. M. Smith, 89; C. E. Thames, 78; P. J. Weaver, 1; James W. Lapsley, 1; C. B. White, 3; Dr. I. Morgan, 1; Jasper J. Norris, 1; James Ford, 4; Jack Riggs, 1; Wm. Ickes, 1; Samuel Rodifer, 1; W. S. Knox, 1; Dr. Robert Johnson, 34; resulting in the election of M. C. Wiley, George F. Plant, John Weedon, W. A. Dunklin, N. H. R. Dawson and A. H. Jackson, who elected John M. Strong, Clerk, James M. Dedman, Marshal, Fellows, Dunklin & Haralson, Attorneys, Samuel F. Rodifer, Deputy Marshal. George F. Plant, Robert Hall and Dr. I. Morgan, were appointed assessors of real estate, whose compensation should be five dollars each per day for every day employed. The Mayor was directed to purchase a suitable bell to ring as an alarm bell in case of fire. Rules to govern the Council and officers of the city were adopted. The rate of taxation upon real estate was placed at seven-tenths. The salary of the Mayor was fixed at \$700; Marshal \$1,000; Clerk, \$350; Assessor of personal property, \$300; Treasurer, \$250; Attorneys, \$250, and three per cent. allowed the Tax Collector upon all moneys he collected. Alston & Huggins were granted a privilege for twenty years to use the foot of Church street for the purposes of a ferry across the river. A number of negroes were arrested, belonging to planters in the country, upon the charge of being engaged in a contemplated conspiracy against the whites. W. H. Fellows, John Robbins, W. S. Knox, W. B. Haralson, J. R. John, Alfred Berry and W. Y.

Lundie were appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and \$500 were appropriated to pay the expenses of said investigation. Thomas Selman, Wm. Turner, James Adams and John E. Thompson, four additional policemen, were appointed at fifty dollars per month each. Two hundred dollars were paid to the Phenix Fire Company as a special tax paid by foreign insurance companies. The services of Capt. Samuel Rodifer as deputy marshal had become so important that his salary was increased to sixty dollars per month. The fire bell, purchased by the Mayor, cost \$232 31, which is the bell now hung over the Council room, and the steamboat Flirt charged sixty dollars for bringing it from Mobile to Selma. W. R. Bill, Richard Faxton, J. B. Covill and S. C. Pierce, presented a petition on behalf of the citizens of East Selma, asking for the building of an engine house, but the petition was never acted upon. A. H. Jackson was appointed to arrange and codify the ordinances under the new charter. The police force were, James M. Dedman, Marshal, Samuel D. Rodifer, Deputy Marshal, Wm. Turner, James Adams, Thomas Selman, J. E. Thompson, W. J. Meriweather, Samuel Clay, James Tredwell, De M. R. Vickers, B. T. Maxey, Wm. Wood, Sump Williamson, and J. A. Harrell, policemen. Mrs. Dorsey was employed as nurse and matron of the hospital at twenty dollars per month. At a meeting of the Council, held on the 30th of November, 1860, an ordinance was passed authorizing the organization of a fire department, under which our present excellent fire department was organized. An ordinance regulating the city hospital was adopted. An election was held on the 6th day of December, 1860, by the firemen, under the provisions of the fire department ordinance and T. B. Pierce was elected Chief, John McElroy, First Assistant, W. Allen, Second Assistant. The Independent Blues were given fifty dollars to buy the company an ammunition chest; and the same amount to the Governor's Guards for the same purpose. M. C. Wiley resigned his seat as a Councilman, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Dr. I. Morgan. C. Sutter was employed to change the old flint and steel muskets into percussion ones, that belonged to the city. Race street was allowed to be used as a race track. The Treasurer was instructed not to pay any more interest on bonds payable in New York, until the difficulties between the North and South are settled. John McGrath was discharged as city sexton. At almost every meeting of the Council for two years, the question of Second street was discussed. The opening of that street cost the city more money and trouble than any other street. E. M. Gantt was appointed superintendent of street hands at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. The Mayor was instructed to procure arms from the Governor of the State, in accordance with the act of the last Legislature. The Mayor appointed on the board of health, Dr. Mullen, Robert Hall and Alfred Berry for the east ward and Dr. Kent, Dr. Morgan and J. M. Keep for the west ward. The duty of lighting the gas lamps on the streets was imposed upon E. M. Gantt, street overseer. On the 30th day of March, 1861, the Council directed John M. Strong, as Clerk of the city of Selma, to subscribe for \$50,000 of stock in the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad Company and pay for the same in eight per cent. coupon twenty year bonds of the city, but from some cause were not issued until the first day of January, 1862, and thus making the

bonded debt of the city \$283,000, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The \$60,000 issued to the Selma and Gulf, as well as this \$50,000 issued to the Alabama and Mississippi have always been considered "moon-shiny," and it is believed by many that their payment could not be enforced if the city were to resist their payment. On April 24th, \$500 were appropriated to any military company that might enrol from the city to the threatening war, and the marshal was directed to put the cannon in good order and to buy powder and ball, and a committee appointed to ask the Governor of the State to furnish powder for the use of the city. The expenditures of the city, for city purposes, from the first day of May, 1860, to same day, 1861, were \$30,550, and the assessed value of real estate \$2,500,000 and the personal taxable property, \$3,000,000. Col. N. H. R. Dawson and A. H. Jackson resigned their seats as Councilmen, and E. W. Marks and James W. Lapsley were elected to fill the vacancies. The Mayor appointed the 2d day of May, 1861, for the review and drill of the Phenix Reds and Franklin Fire Company No. 2, to take place in Col. Weaver's old field in front of Mrs. Worley's—W. B. Haralson, J. B. Harrison and Charles Lewis, were appointed judges, who awarded the flags that had been prepared by the ladies of the city.

At the first meeting in May, 1861, the Council proceeded to the election of its officers, for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: John M. Strong, Clerk and Assessor of personal property; W. A. Dunklin, Treasurer; James M. Dedman, Marshal; Fellows, Dunklin & Haralson, Attorneys—all receiving the salaries as those of the previous year. Dominic Constance was paid \$324, after deducting twenty dollars for one basket of champagne, which the Council said was not received. This account is supposed to have been for *extras* to the Council, after various debates. The Mayor and Marshal reported the gun carriages all in good condition. A standing committee on missiles, balls and ammunition was appointed and reported a lot of ball cartridges given the city by the "Blues." The Mayor was instructed to furnish Burnsfield beat, Summerfield beat and Union beat, each, with one keg of powder. Mrs. Mary E. Keith was paid \$120 for making two flags, one for the Phenix Reds fire company and the other for the Franklin No. 2. A supper was given to the two military companies, the Cadets and Governor's Guards, for which Constance & Keipp were paid \$325. In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance, the Mayor appointed Alex. White, Dr. W. P. Reese, Rev. A. M. Small, Dr. P. H. Cabell and Joseph R. John, a committee to devise some plan or system of a public school for the city, and report the same to the Council as soon as practicable. This committee reported, and it has been upon their report that the present excellent system of our city schools are conducted. Five thousand dollars were appropriated and paid to A. L. Haden as chairman of the committee of safety, to be used by that committee. Twenty dollars per week was appropriated as a charity fund to furnish supplies to the needy widows, women and children of the city. The titles to a lot in Selma, for building an engine house on was obtained in favor of the city. The committee on guns reported the cannon all mounted and ready for use. A committee composed of E. W. Marks, W. A. Dunklin and James W. Lapsley, were appointed to revise the charter and prepare an amendment to authorize the establishing of



a system of public schools. On August 31st, 1861, James M. Dedman resigned his position as marshal, and resolutions quite complimentary to him were passed by the Council. Edward M. Gantt was elected to fill the vacancy. The code and ordinances prepared by Jackson and Lapsley were received and adopted. The city paid Henry Vaughn \$386 for tents for the Phenix Reds, after their organization as a military Company. Dr. W. P. Reese was elected City Physician. The City Council borrowed \$425 from Phenix Fire Company. The public scales were put up on the corner of Water and Lauderdale streets. An ordinance passed ordering and regulating the planting of water oaks for shade trees. J. D. Monk, A. Haverstick and W. Y. Lundie were appointed managers of the election to be held on the 5th day of May, 1862, for a Mayor and Council for the next year, as the charter had been changed limiting the terms of Mayor and Council to one year and making seven Councilmen, at which election the following vote was had:

For Mayor—George F. Plant, 59 votes; Jonathan Haralson, 38; W. S. Knox, 32; John Weedon, 19.

For Councilmen—C. E. Thames, 113 votes; E. W. Marks, 87; A. G. Mabry, 25; T. M. Cunningham, 64; Charles Lewis, 120; Robert Hall, 90; Isaiah Morgan, 86; John H. Henry, 28; T. B. Pierce, 53; S. C. Pierce, 82; Andrew Bogle, 97; John R. Wright, 34; Wm. L. Saunders, 29; Wm. A. Dunklin, 1; E. T. Watts, 6.

Charles Lewis, C. E. Thames, Robert Hall, Andrew Bogle, A. G. Mabry, E. W. Marks, and Dr. I. Morgan were elected Councilmen. Dr. I. Morgan, Jonathan Haralson and John M. Strong were appointed to assess the real estate of the city. Capt. S. D. Rodifer was directed to take charge of the street hands, carts, &c., as Marshal *pro tem.* and to clean all the filth from the military hospital. T. C. Daniel, Captain of the "Blues," was paid \$500, under an ordinance of the city, because his company had enlisted from Selma. The following officers were elected: John M. Strong, Clerk and Assessor of personal property; John R. Wilson, Marshal; Joseph T. Hunter, Treasurer; Fellows, Dunklin & Haralson, Attorneys; M. J. Williams, Printer; Samuel D. Rodifer, Deputy Marshal; A. P. Pool, Richard S. Smith, St. John Tavell, Jack Rice, Jere Duckworth, W. A. Kelley, Policemen; John McGrath, Sexton; Thos. Whalan, Overseer of street hands. An ordinance was adopted allowing Knight & Co. to establish powder mills in the incorporation. Gen. John B. Forney was petitioned to establish Selma as a military post, and appoint T. B. Wetmore, Provost Marshal, which was done. George F. Plant, the Mayor elected, died at his residence in Selma, on the 9th day of July, 1862, and suitable resolutions were passed by the Council. One thousand dollars were sent to Mrs. Judge Hopkins, at Richmond, Va., for the benefit of the wounded and sick soldiers. James A. Hermon was appointed City Surveyor. Joseph R. John was elected Mayor, by the Council, until the first Monday in May, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George F. Plant, late Mayor. C. E. Thomas resigned his place in the Council and Robert Hall resigned his place in the Council. S. C. Pierce was elected in Hall's place, and M. J. A. Keith to fill Capt. Thomas' vacancy. Jonathan Haralson, superintendent of the nire works, asked permission of the Council to let his negro hands sleep at works, which were in the limits of the

city. The small pox made its appearance among some refugee negroes who had come to the city, and a pest house was at once built on the magazine, hospital and East Selma graveyard lot, which had been purchased from Col. J. L. Price, the administrator of Gen. Shearer's estate, and by the vigilance of Dr. Morgan, and the rigid enforcement of the vaccine ordinance the disease did not spread. The Council paid Dr. Morgan \$1,000 for his services. M. L. Dedman was appointed assistant marshal at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. Joseph T. Hunter, Treasurer, having died, Maj. J. C. Graham was elected to fill the vacancy. The Council appointed a committee composed of Dr. Mabry, Dr. Morgan and E. W. Marks, to confer with Col. J. L. White, and tender him, on behalf of the city, a suitable lot or lots upon which the Confederate States could erect a national armory, a naval gun foundry and powder works. Gen. Fairfax, whom Pope Walker, the Secretary of War, had sent to look out a suitable location, decided upon Selma, declined the offer of the city, but went to work, bought all the lots suitable for a naval foundry, a lot to manufacture powder and balls, and leased other places for the manufacture of cartridges, and in a few months the town was full of people, busy in the manufacture and construction of implements for the destruction of life and property. The arsenal was placed under the control of Col. J. L. White, and some 800 men, boys and girls were put to work. Gen. Hunt soon had the naval foundry in operation and some of the most formidable cannon ever known were turned out daily and shipped to the different points where they were mostly wanted by the Confederate army. Extensive rolling mills were put in operation. The arsenal naval foundry, rolling mills and other government establishments commenced bringing thousands of tons of coal and iron over the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, double and sometimes tri-daily, from Shelby and Bibb counties. A lot of city bonds were about to be sold at auction, and the Mayor was instructed to buy them for the city, provided they did not sell for more than 105. John J. Strawbridge rented all the meat stalls in the market, and had the market business completely monopolized. Henry Gatchell, Foreman of Franklin fire company No. 2, asked permission to exchange their engine for one the Confederate States owned, which he was allowed to do. John R. Wilson having resigned as marshal, M. L. Dedman was appointed for the time being. On the 27th of April 1863, a committee was appointed to confer with the military authorities as to the best means for defending the city against raids of the enemy. A large number of new streets were established and new ones opened during this term of the Council, and much attention was given to aid the military in command here, in defending the place against "Yankee raids," which were becoming threatening. By order of the city authorities a home force of those not liable to conscription was organized for defensive purposes. Plant, Race, Division, New, Coosa, Hardee, Mulberry, Second, First, Dedman, Mechanic, Vine and Mitchell, were among the new streets opened by this Council. At a meeting on the 30th of April, 1863, an election was ordered to be held for Mayor and Councilmen, on the first Monday in May, 1863. Wm. Ickes and W. J. Lyle were appointed managers and the Marshal returning officer. At the election the following vote was cast:

For Mayor—M. J. A. Keith, 94; Dr. I. Morgan, 48; E. W. Marks, 24.

For Councilmen—John Weedon, 128; John C. Graham, 163; M. J. Williams, 124; John H. Henry, 93; S. C. Pierce, 146; Wm. B. Gill, 100; Henry Gatchell, 131; J. D. Monk, 39; C. D. Parke, 56; N. H. R. Dawson, 24; A. G. Mabry, 27; W. B. Haralson, 17; W. J. Lyle, 23; Joseph R. John, 13.

The result was as follows: M. J. A. Keith, Mayor; S. C. Pierce, M. J. Williams, Dr. John H. Henry, John C. Graham, John Weedon, Henry Gatchell and Wm. B. Gill, Councilmen, who elected John M. Strong, Clerk; Andrew J. Neil, Treasurer, M. L. Dedman, Marshal; Fellows & Haralson, Attorneys, and M. J. Williams, Printer. Quite a number of ordinances were adopted, among them one complimentary to Capt. Chas. T. Lainier, of the Confederate army, for the able manner in which the defences of the city had been constructed, and others looking to the defence of the city against Yankee raids. The salary of the Marshal was increased to \$1,800 per year and the police to \$125 per month; the Marshal was allowed \$125 per month for charity. Reese & Backus were elected city physician at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Daniel Sullivan was elected city surveyor and was instructed to select and make a survey of a suitable place for a city wharf, which he did and made a report, that the proper place was where the wharf is now located, at an estimated cost to the city of \$21,750. The Council passed a resolution giving the Confederate government full power to build said wharf at that price, with the right to use it free of charge during the war, and at half rates always after the war. John M. Strong was appointed attorney to visit Demopolis and draw the dividend declared by the Board of Directors of the Alabama and Mississippi Rivers Railroad Company. The pay roll for April, 1863, was as follows: Policemen—John W. Davis, Wm. A. Kelley, Pat. Murphy, John E. Toole, A. W. Crail, D. Parnell, \$125 each; Adeline, for board, \$148; Charles Butt, Street Overseer, \$125; John McGrath, Sexton, \$15; M. L. Dedman, for board, \$96 25; John M. Strong, expenses to Demopolis, \$15; J. W. Blandin, stationery, \$44; A. M. Goodwin, repairs on calaboose, \$100; Charles Butt, for nails, \$10; John D. Gray, for shovels, \$60, making a total of \$1,363 25, not including the salaries of Mayor, Marshal, Treasurer, Attorney, which would run up the amount expended for the month to about \$2,000. At the first meeting in May, 1863, the Clerk reported that he had received, during the past two years, on real estate, \$30,306 93; personal property, \$9,336 38; Licenses, \$6,098 25; fines and forfeitures, \$3,215; market stalls, \$707; all other sources, \$17,010 30, making a total of \$66,873 86.

The election in May, 1864, for Mayor and Council for the ensuing year was as follows:

For Mayor—Dr. John H. Henry, 236 votes; A. G. Mabry, 106 votes.

For Councilmen—Wm. S. Knox, 92 votes; John J. Thompson, 201; Henry Gatchell, 265; Wm. M. Gilmer, 154; M. J. Williams, 169; R. N. Philpot, 78; S. C. Pierce, 218; Thomas B. Pierce, 211; Charles B. Andrews, 169; Dr. I. Morgan, 155; Geo. F. Marlow, 243; W. Plattenburg, 43; Wm. B. Gill, 78; John Weedon, 58, and quite a number of scattering votes, resulting in the election of Dr. John H. Henry for Mayor, and Henry Gatchell, John J. Thompson, Geo. F. Marlow, Charles

B. Andrews, T. B. Pierce, S. C. Pierce and M. J. Williams, Councilmen. Dr. Henry on taking the chair made an eloquent and stirring speech to his Council. John M. Strong was elected Clerk. M. L. Dedman, Marshal, A. J. Neil, Treasurer, Fellows & Haralson, Attorneys, H. F. Mullin, Physician, John McGrath, Sexton, and M. J. Williams, Printer. The artesian well on Florence street, near the residence of E. G. Gregory was reported in bad order, by Sol. K. Schimmerhorn, Chief of the Fire Department, which had been organized under an ordinance of the City Council, by Phenix fire company No. 1, and Franklin fire company No. 2.

At an election held by the firemen on the 14th day of May, 1864, the following officers were elected for the Fire Department for the ensuing year: Thomas B. Pierce, Chief Engineer; Henry Gatchell, First Assistant Engineer; Harry G. Noble, Second Assistant Engineer; A. Stevens, Secretary. The following is a list of the Phenix fire company No. 1, at this date: John H. Henry, Foreman; Wm. W. McCollum, First Assistant Foreman; John S. Daimwood, Second Assistant Foreman; M. J. A. Keith, Treasurer; Wm. B. Gill, Secretary; S. D. Rodifer, A. Elkan, H. G. Noble, C. Haverstick, C. Wouerline, Joe May, J. Kenner, S. P. Stoddard, J. M. Huggins, J. A. Works, L. A. Daniels, P. Huff, M. J. Williams, Wm. A. Kelley C. B. Andrews, John Erhart, F. Laporte, A. F. Wise, J. J. Ryan, St. John Taveil, J. L. Jones, Charles Blalock, Geo. Williams, G. F. Stevens, C. E. Butts, K. Jones, J. Morehead, P. B. Lane, John Haralson, J. J. Williams, Frank Fleet, A. J. Jones, M. Myers—numbering thirty-eight members.

The following is a list of the officers and members of Franklin fire company No. 2: Henry Gatchell, Foreman; John McElroy, First Assistant Foreman; C. Hatch, Second Assistant Foreman; E. G. Gregory, Treasurer; John Batton, Secretary; J. B. Covill, J. A. Tilton, W. R. Bill, J. Yokers, A. McElroy, H. S. Smith, E. A. Gracier, O. R. Floyd, R. Hall, J. Wilkins, Dan Hughes, S. Dunham, S. C. Pierce, J. C. Waite, J. C. Hinehart, J. Graham, E. B. Watson, W. Canuon—numbering twenty-three members.

On application to Col. Lockhart, the conscript officer, the Mayor, Councilmen and all the city officers were exempt from conscription into the Confederate army. A resolution was passed requiring a policeman to be discharged if found on the streets drunk, and as a general thing it was preferable to be a policeman under Dr. Henry, just about this date, than going into the Confederate army. A negro boy belonging to W. S. Curtis, was found with a gun, and Mr. Curtis, his owner, fined twenty dollars. A resolution proposing to divide the city into eight wards, after much discussion, was defeated by the following vote: for adoption—Gatchell and T. B. Pierce; against—Marlow, Williams and S. C. Pierce. A committee on education was appointed as follows: B. Eliasberg, John McElroy, W. M. Smith, Geo. F. Marlow, M. J. Williams, C. E. Thames, and Henry Gatchell. Maj. John C. Graham was offered ten thousand dollars, in the old issue of five dollar bills, which caused some misunderstanding between the city and the Confederate officers, and after considerable squabbling, by order of Quartermaster General A. R. Lawton, the five dollar bills were received as that much paid on the wharf, by the city. An office was ordered to be constructed on the river bluff, at the foot of

Franklin street, for the wharfinger. A. W. Crail and Hiram Granger were dismissed from the police for drinking too much. The City Clerk was ordered to issue sixty thousand dollars of bonds to the Alabama and Tennessee railroad and take a certificate of stock for the same, thus making the bonded debt of the city, for aid to railroads, *three hundred and forty-five thousand dollars*, all bearing eight per cent. interest. The city had a settlement with the Confederate States officers of the Quartermaster's Department, in regard to the wharf. The wharf, as shown by various bills of expenses exhibited by Capt. John C. Graham, cost the city \$29,932 51, as follows: Rations for hands, \$9,081 15; tools, nails, forage, wood &c., \$4,048 19; barge for transporting gravel, \$1,050; transportation of laborers, \$426 70; engineer, superintendent, overseers, &c., \$12,838. The city paid an additional \$10,000, in new issue of Confederate notes, and took charge of the wharf upon the condition agreed upon, that the Confederate States could use the wharf free of charge during the war and after the war at half rates, leaving \$9,932 51 unpaid, which amount we have no account of ever being paid to the Confederate States, and taking the transaction altogether, it was a most excellent one for the city. The number of police agreed upon was twelve, in addition to Marshal and Deputy Marshal, the police to be paid \$150 each per month. An ordinance was adopted requiring every person offering beef for sale in the city to first furnish the Market Clerk with the marks, brands, &c., of every such animal so offered to be sold, under a penalty of fifty dollars. For a short time thereafter the market was poorly furnished with beef. An election was held by the Council for a wharfinger, which resulted as follows: For E. M. Gantt—Councilmen S. C. Pierce, M. J. Williams and C. B. Andrews, 3; For J. J. Simons—Councilmen T. B. Pierce, J. J. Thompson and Henry Gatchell, 3. There being three votes cast for each candidate, the Mayor gave the casting vote for J. J. Simons. The pay of the police was increased fifty dollars per month, making the pay \$200 per month. Various amendments to the city charter had been made by the Legislature, which the Council accepted. The receipts from the wharf for the first month were \$472 44. The last meeting held by this Council, so far as we can ascertain from the records, was on the 7th day of February, 1865, in consequence, we suppose, of the great absorbing question of a visit to the place by a Yankee army, which event did take place on Sunday, the 2d day of April, 1865, and most terrible scenes were witnessed in the city on that extraordinary occasion. Dr. Henry called his Council together on the 3d day of May, 1865, about one month after General Wilson's visit to the city, and as an election had been held by the citizens, on the first of May, he turned over the city government to the persons who were elected at that time. At this election the following vote was cast:

For Mayor—M. J. Williams, 128; W. B. Gill, 48.

For Councilmen—1st ward, Geo. O. Baker, 17; F. W. Sidons, 18; 2d ward, A. G. Mabry, 33; C. E. Thames, 33; 3d ward, Jacob Krout, 52; John M. Stone, 44; 4th ward, John McElroy, 25, J. H. B. Daughtry, 16.

There was no opposition in this election only for Mayor, and the question was in doubt whether a civil city government would be permitted to exist. Wiser counsel, however,

prevailed, and it was much to the credit of Gen. McArthur, the Federal commander of the division in which Selma was situated, that a civil municipal government was continued. The report of a committee, appointed for the purpose of adjusting the confused affairs of the city, reported that on the first day of May, 1865, the funds of the city on hand, consisted of \$9,253.20 of Confederate \$5 bills of the old issue, and \$10,000 of eight per cent. Confederate bonds. The committee did not say so in so many words, but with so many Yankees to be seen in the streets in uniform, did not have a favorable influence upon the minds of the committee as to much future value being placed upon these \$5 bills of the "old issue" and the eight per cent. bonds. The Council elected John M. Strong, Clerk; A. J. Neil, Treasurer; a tie in the vote of the Council between J. A. Moore and Wm. Turner, for Marshal, the Mayor, Williams, gave the casting vote for J. A. Moore; Dr. Mullen, City Physician; The Council fixed the salaries—that of the Mayor, \$200; Clerk, \$300; Marshal, \$600; Treasurer, \$100; Physician, \$280; Police, forty dollars per month. Orders were given to all the city officers not to receive anything but United States money in payment of city dues. John McElroy, chief of the fire department, reported the two fire engines in bad order and greatly broken up. The Marshal was directed to take charge of the wharf and to collect wharf fees. A license of three dollars was put upon washerwomen. John M. Parkman was employed to go to New York and secure the proper plates for, and have \$25,000 of city shimplasters printed, which the Mayor and Clerk were authorized to issue. John McGrath was allowed five dollars per month as City Sexton. Burnett & Rixey wanted pay for a barrel of good whiskey Dr. Henry had destroyed while the Yankees were coming into Selma, but the claim was refused by the Council. John Morrow's salary for taking care of the town clock on the Presbyterian church, was fixed at seventy-five dollars per year. The officers became restless at their small salaries. The Council increased the salary of the Mayor to \$1,000; Clerk, \$500; Marshal, \$1,000; Police, sixty dollars per month. C. B. White was employed as wharfinger for one year at a salary of \$1,500, payable monthly. The finances of the Council had increased considerably, it is to be judged, from the fact that a resolution was passed to purchase the Central depot building for the sum of \$50,000. Herrman & Von Fischer, were employed to survey and make maps of the city. The Marshal was directed to purchase a saddle horse for the city, which cost the city \$150. John White was paid fifty dollars for defending Harrell and Farmer, two policemen, in the Circuit Court. Jonathan Haralson was elected Attorney. The Council donated to the Episcopal Church the alley or street running from Lauderdale to Church street, between the property of Mrs. Tredwell and the Voegelin estate property and Miss Tulley's, upon which to erect a church building. This property was afterwards sold by the church, and its donation caused the city some trouble and money. One thousand and fifty dollars was paid John M. Parkman for having \$25,000 of city shimplasters printed in New York. Thirty acres of land was purchased from Fred. Voegelin, in East Selma, at \$750, for hospital purposes. Permission was given to open a market house in East Selma. Albert Sandell had part of his license for selling lottery tickets refunded. C. B. White resigned as wharfinger,

and Jacob Krout resigned his seat as Councilman. An ordinance was passed putting picks and chains around the legs of negro convicts, when put on the streets to work. This practice at once excited the sympathies of the military authorities, and the custom was ordered to be discontinued. Mrs. O'Rourke was contracted with to take care of two orphan children for the city. A blue uniform was ordered to be worn by the Marshal and police, thus assimilating, in clothing at least, the civil and military officers. In August, 1865, the United States District Attorney, at Montgomery, instituted proceedings in the United States District Court, against the wharf, as Confederate property, but upon being satisfied that it was truly the property of the city of Selma, he dismissed the proceedings, and the United States Marshal returned the property to the possession of the city. The receipts of the wharf then were about \$300 per month. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke were employed at a salary of \$900 as nurses at the hospital, into which numbers of small pox cases had been put. The Mayor was directed to deposit the \$25,000 of city shinplasters, in equal amounts, with the Planters and Merchants Insurance Company, Keith & Co., and the First National Bank of Selma, subject to be drawn upon by the city. The small pox made its appearance in the city in August, and in a few weeks almost every shanty in the city was occupied with from one to ten cases of this pestilential and loathsome disease. The Yankee military then in command of the city refused to have anything to do with the disorder, and the whole burden fell upon the city authorities, which proved a great trouble and an enormous expense to the City. The disease was not confined to the black and poor population; it made its inroads upon the cleanliest and best ordered families in the city, and scarcely a family escaped the distemper. J. W. Walker was elected Market Clerk. The expenses of the city for the month of November, 1865, were about \$2,550—the \$25,000 in shinplasters in circulation and only \$171 15 in cash on hand. The Mayor was instructed to purchase a first class steam fire engine, carriage and 2,000 feet of hose. An act was agreed upon by the Council, to be sent to the Legislature of 1865-66, providing for the people of Dallas county to vote for or against the removal of the court house from Cahaba to Selma. The act was passed by the Legislature. The office of street overseer was created. Thirteen police were put on at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. The current expenses for the month of December, 1865, were over \$5,000 and the affairs of the city, especially its finances, were being run on a decidedly rapid schedule. A resolution was adopted to build a new market house, a council chamber, a calaboose, and an engine house for the new steam fire engine. Jonathan Haralson was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. E. Thames, in the Council. During the month of December, Dr. H. F. Mullen, the city physician, had under his charge, and at the expense of the city, one hundred and one black and eight white cases of small pox. A committee consisting of George O. Baker, F. W. Siddons, and J. Haralson, was appointed to select a suitable location for a court house for the county. An ordinance was passed requiring every male inhabitant, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in the city to work on the streets ten days in each year or pay six dollars. Several efforts were made to enforce this ordinance,

but the thing became so ridiculous and unpopular that it soon became a dead letter. On the 26th of February, 1866, a meeting of a number of citizens was held in the Council chamber, asking the Council to take stock in the Alabama and Mississippi railroad, and in accordance with the urgent request of this meeting, the Council instructed the Mayor to take \$21,666 of the stock of the railroad company and to draw a warrant or warrants upon the City Treasurer for the money whenever desired by the railroad company. George O. Baker reported that he had seen Dr. Showalter, and had closed a contract with him for the purchase of the Central Masonic Institute building, to be used as a court house, in case the people of the county of Dallas decided to move the court house to Selma, at the election to be held on the first Monday in May, 1866. Part of the engine house was ordered to be rented to M. Monteabaro, for sixty dollars per month. The Mayor was directed to purchase fifteen revolving pistols from George O. Baker, for the use of the police force. M. J. A. Keith & Co. advanced, for the city, the money to pay for the steam fire engine and the necessary apparatus. Col. N. H. R. Dawson asked permission to bore an artesian well on his lot in West Selma. The Council made it a fine of \$500 to sell liquor of any kind to a United States soldier. At a meeting of the Council, held on the 14th of April, 1866, an election for Mayor and Council was ordered to be held at certain places in each ward by certain managers, as follows: In ward 1, at the shop on Donation street, near Mrs. King's residence—Wm. S. Phillips and E. W. Marks, managers; W. P. Lewis, returning officer. In ward 2, at the store of P. L. Sink, on Broad street—W. R. Bill and Edwards, managers; J. A. Howard, returning officer. In ward 3, at the Council chamber—D. R. Purviance and A. F. Wise, managers; J. T. Orr, returning officer. In ward 4, at Alva Goldsmith's shop, Mechanic street—S. C. Pierce and Alva Goldsmith, managers; M. A. Boley, returning officer; thus fixing definitely under the charter the mode and manner of holding an election for city officers. The Mayor was authorized to give notice of the alleged loss of city bonds and the seal of the city during Wilson's raid. The city paid \$15,000 for the Central Masonic Institute building, at the foot of Alabama street, and gave it to the county of Dallas for a court house; paid Herrman & Von Fischer \$2,500 for surveying and making maps of the city. John Weedon was paid \$500 for building the hospital and its furniture.

This administration accomplished a good deal, or at least, made every effort to accomplish a great deal, but it was a most costly one to the city. We believe we can be safe in saying that more debts were contracted against the city and more money expended than had been up to that time, or since, by any administration of the city government; but one thing should be placed to the credit of this Council, and that is, they commenced without a dollar in the treasury, and at a time nothing in the city, not even the city itself, had any credit.

At the election in May, 1866, the following was the result:

For Mayor.—Dr. J. T. Reese, 225 votes; M. J. Williams, 188; J. G. Snediker, 30.

For Councilmen.—For First Ward.—Thos. J. Goldsby, 43 votes; Dr. I. Morgan, 38; Geo. O. Baker, 27; B. J. Duncan, 13.



For Second Ward.—Dr. James Kent, 58 votes; O. F. Harrell, 57; F. A. Woodson, 35; A. G. Mabry, 35.

For Third Ward.—Jacob Krout, 160; Charles B. Adams, 60; A. C. Smith, 55; John M. Stone, 50; J. A. Bill, 15; John H. Henry, 13.

For Fourth Ward.—Henry Gatchell, 67; B. T. Maxey, 59; T. B. Pierce, 44; J. H. B. Daughtry, 6; R. D. Berry, 6; resulting in the election of Dr. James T. Reese, Mayor; Dr. I. Morgan, Thomas J. Goldsby, O. F. Harrell, J. Kent, Jacob Krout, C. B. Andrews, H. Gatchell and B. T. Maxey, Councilmen. The offices of Clerk and Tax Collector were separated. John M. Strong was elected Clerk; John A. Moore, Marshal; Heflin & McCraw, Attorneys, Dr. B. H. Riggs, Physician; John McGrath, Sexton; John Weedon, Street Overseer. A committee was appointed to confer with the County Commissioners in regard to the court house matters. The city code was ordered to be revised by the city attorneys. The Mayor appointed for ward 1, Dr. Morgan, Fahs and Garnett; second ward, Dr. Harrell, Reese and Street; third ward, Dr. Backus, Jackson and Krout; fourth ward, Dr. Riggs, Jackson and Louis Smith, as a board of health for the city. The old fortification on the Summerfield and range line roads was ordered to be leveled, so as not to obstruct the public highway. Jere Johnson was conferred with to arrange with him to cross, free of charge, all wagons coming to the city with cotton and produce. The people of the county having voted to move the court house from Cahaba to Selma, a committee was appointed to put the Central Masonic building in order to hold court in. The city officers were ordered to receive nothing but United States currency in payment of city dues. Franklin Fire Company No. 2, asked that an engine house be built for them on their lot in East Selma. A resolution was adopted to raise a paid fire department out of the then two companies—the Phoenix No. 1, and Franklin No. 2—just reorganized. M. J. Williams was elected to fill the vacancy in the Council by the resignation of Dr. O. F. Harrell. E. M. Gantt was elected City Tax Collector. Notice was ordered to be given in the *New York World*, that the city would be ready to pay interest on bonds of the city. The Mayor recommended that \$50,000 city change bills be issued. The previous Council had reported a surplus in the city treasury of about \$25,000, but the finance committee of this Council reported this surplus consisted in coupons cut off of city bonds, and city shinplasters issued by the former Council. The office of Deputy Marshal was abolished. The assessment committee reported they had assessed the real estate of the city at \$1,700,000, and that it had taken them eight entire days, at ten dollars per day, to make this assessment. The city pest house was tendered to the Freedman's Bureau. Herrman & Von Fischer were elected City Surveyors, at ten dollars per day. The police was reduced but pay increased. The Mayor was authorized to borrow \$25,000 and mortgage Broad and Alabama streets. The Mayor recommended the establishment of a public school on the plan of Mobile and New Orleans, and a committee to inquire to whom the Dallas Female Academy property belongs; this committee was Dr. Kent, Williams and the City Attorney. C. B. White, as City Wharfinger, reported the receipts for the first fifteen days in August, at \$717.21. The Mayor was authorized to borrow \$20,000 for the use of the city. Miss

Mary Jones' school room property was exempt from taxation. An arrangement was made with Messrs. Amey & Co., of New York, to fund a portion of the bonded debt. F. A. Woodson leased the wharf for ten years, at \$2,000 per year; \$5,000 reward was offered for the murderer of J. B. Kleter, in the city, and of Addison C. Love, on the Burnsville road. The Council having determined to build a new market house, Council chamber, calaboose, &c., on Washington streets, between Selma and Alabama streets, directed the Mayor to sell the old building. R. D. Berry made application for permission to construct a street railroad through the streets of the city. Part of a street was sold to Dr. Kent, and a part of another to Sam. Steele. Councilmen Gatchell and Krout were appointed a committee to close the contract with Shelley & Wright to build the new market house, &c. Thos. J. Goldsby resigned his seat in the Council, and Wm. M. Byrd, jr., was elected to fill his place. The city paid Jere Johnson \$210 on account of crossing cotton wagons over the ferry. A black uniform was adopted for the Marshal and Police. The Mayor was complimented by the Council for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had prepared the new charter, and he was voted thirty dollars for expenses in going to Montgomery to have the Legislature pass it into a law. Fees in arrest cases were abolished. A contract was made with A. Berry to extend gas to all parts of the city. A special tax was imposed upon foreign insurance companies for the benefit of the fire department. The Clerk reported the floating debt of the city at \$39 677.93. The Mayor was authorized to borrow \$7,000. Mr. Vaughn proposed to loan the city \$15,000 at twenty-five per cent. A tax of twenty-five dollars was put on cock pits. Each Councilman was to be fined five dollars for every meeting he failed to attend. A proposition was made to keep up the streets by contract. Hooks and ladders were reported as needed. A proposition was made to issue \$50,000 of city exchange bills, and the Mayor was authorized to have that amount prepared. R. A. Ferguson petitioned to allow him the privilege of constructing a street railroad, which was granted. The Mayor was authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars at twenty per cent, for twelve months. The salary of the Mayor was made \$3,000 per year, that of the Marshal \$3,000, Clerk \$1,200, and police seventy-five dollars per month. Two thousand five hundred dollars were paid for printing shinplasters and bonds of the city. The police were directed to be uniformed. The act of the Legislature authorizing Randall D. Berry, his heirs and assigns to construct a street railroad on Water and Broad streets, dated December, 3, 1866, was spread upon the minutes of the Council. The limits of the city were extended very much in the new charter, sent up to the Legislature to be passed into a law. The new market house having been pretty well completed by Messrs. Shelley & Wright, the contractors, the old market house was rented out for twelve months. An ordinance was passed making it finable to smoke inside the new market house. Watson & Becker were paid \$410 for the police uniforms. Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Gen. John T. Morgan, Gen. W. J. Hardee and Maj. R. M. Robertson, were appointed delegates to represent Selma in a railroad convention in New Orleans. The Mayor was authorized to borrow \$10,000 on the best terms he could. The Mayor had 3,000 copies of the new charter printed in pamphlet

form to distribute among the voters, to induce its adoption by them. This charter was never voted upon, however. F. A. Woodson leased the wharf for ten years at \$2,000 per year, and kept it for about one year and returned it to the city. The Mayor was authorized to borrow \$6,000 in gold for one hundred and twenty days at twenty-five per cent. The tax collector was authorized to take city change bills for all city dues. Dr. Isaiah Morgan died in May, 1867, and the Council passed a series of resolutions in respect to his memory. Dr. Edward Gantt donated, in his will, two lots to the city, on Franklin street, to be devoted to the erection of a lyceum building. The offices of Clerk and Tax Collector were united.

On the 14th day of May, 1867, the following notice was served upon Dr. James T. Reese, Mayor of the city :

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DIVISION OF SELMA, }  
SELMA, ALABAMA, May 14, 1867. }

*Hon. James T. Reese, Mayor of Selma :*

SIR—I have the honor to request that a meeting of the Council of the city be convened, to meet at the Council chamber, at 5 o'clock p. m., this day, the 14th instant.

A Mayor and Councilmen will be qualified in compliance with orders from Major-General Swayne, commanding District of Alabama.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SHORCKLEY,

First Lieut. 15th U. S. Infantry Sub. Com. B. R. F. and A. L.

In accordance with the above request, Dr. Reese called his Council together, and when the roll was called, Krout, Williams, Byrd, and Kent answered to their names; Andrews, Gatchell and Maxey, absent, and one vacancy, caused by the death of Dr. I. Morgan. The following gentlemen came forward as Mayor and Councilmen, appointed by Gen. Pope, commanding the Division of the Gulf:

Benj. F. Saffold, Mayor; Councilmen—1st ward, J. L. Perkins, G. N. Wright; 2d ward, W. R. Ditmars, Wells R. Bill; 3d ward, W. B. Gill, Charles B. Andrews; 4th ward, Edward LeCroix; who were sworn into office as Mayor and Council of the city of Selma, by John M. Strong, a justice of the peace. Mayor Saffold then called his Council to order, and the first act was to rescind the resolution authorizing the city to be represented in a meeting of the Stockholders of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, on the 15th day of May, 1867, and adopting another resolution authorizing W. B. Gill, Robert Hall, W. R. Bill and C. B. Andrews to represent the city in the railroad meeting instead of those appointed by the previous Council. Henry Gatchell was elected Clerk, John C. Waite, Marshal, W. B. Gill, Treasurer, Dr. L. E. Locke, Physician, W. M. Wallace, Engineer. The office of attorney was left vacant. The contract of the wharf was cancelled. McVoy & Cawthon applied for the privilege of supplying the city with medicine. The following Board of Health was appointed: First ward—Dr. Fahs, Geo. O. Baker and J. R. Wright; second ward—Dr. W. P. Reese, S. F. Hobbs, W. R. Ditmars; third ward—Dr. B. H. Riggs, D. R. Purviance, W. B. Gill; fourth ward—Dr. F. G. Wilson, S. C. Pierce, Robert Hall. The wharf was leased to R. H. Crosswell & Co. The city engineers surveyed and defined the extended limits of the city as made by the late

Legislature. City shiplasters were taken at par for all debts due the city. A vote of thanks was tendered to J. M. Strong, former Clerk, and J. A. Moore, former Marshal. Wm. J. Norris was elected by the Council to go to New York and attend to the finances of the city. Peter Plattenburg was elected sexton. There were only six interments reported during this month in the cemeteries. The office of Market Clerk was established and the Marshal was directed to attend to that duty. The salaries of the Mayor, Marshal and Clerk were fixed at \$2,500 each per annum. The Treasurer was instructed to buy an iron safe. Shelley & Wright came before Council with numerous accounts. One thousand two hundred dollars were set apart for the benefit of Phenix fire company No. 1. R. C. Goodrich was elected assistant tax collector. The expenditures for the first month of this administration were \$1,335 44—over receipts about \$300. Tom Todd, Wash Mitchell, Thaddeus King and Henry Robinson were the first colored men put on the police force in the city. D. R. Purviance, W. R. Bill, R. Hall and Thomas W. Street were appointed as an assessing committee, and the business of assessing occupied the time of those gentlemen nine days. The wharf receipts averaged \$200 per month, and the salary of a wharfinger and repairs had to be taken out of this sum. Geo. O. Baker, Dr. Reese and Dr. Wilson refused to serve on the board of health, and Dr. A. G. Mabry, Dr. H. F. Mullin and J. L. Perkins were appointed to fill the vacancies. During the month of June, 1867, there were thirteen interments in the cemeteries—four blacks and nine whites. This Council opened its batteries upon the numerous sink holes in the various brick yards beyond and northeast of the Worley branch, and succeeded in having some of them filled up, which was brought about by the petition of John Kayel, Patrick Higgins, G. W. Wilson, T. B. Pierce, James Swinton, M. L. Dedman and others. S. N. McCraw was elected city attorney and D. R. Purviance city tax collector. A bill in favor of a Mr. Owsley, for teaching school in East Selma, of \$550 was paid. The Council passed resolutions of thanks to Wm. J. Norris, for his labors in succeeding in funding the bonded debt of the city. D. R. Purviance resigned the tax collectorship and Wm. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy. On July 18, 1867, \$425 were paid to Phenix fire company No. 1, as the amount the city was due that fire company. The Clerk purchased an iron safe from Geo. O. Baker & Co., for \$450. The tax was placed for this year at one per cent. The city constituted and appointed Amy & Co., agents to adjust and fund the bonded and interest debt of the city. W. B. Gill, Treasury, made the following report:

AUGUST 1, 1867.

"The balance in the treasurer is composed of city bills and all her promises to pay, without one dollar of available currency for emergent cases, or to pay her mortgage debts, of which about \$9,000 are due on the 12th of this month."

This report showed rather an empty treasury. Mrs. Ryan was employed to take charge of the hospital. On August 15th, 1867, a committee composed of W. R. Ditmars, J. L. Perkins, G. M. McConnico and D. A. Boyd, destroyed by fire \$9,401 of city shiplasters and seventy-three dollars and fifteen cents of the same kind of paper in bills less than one dollar. The Council offered \$2,000 reward for the arrest of the persons who assas-

sinated Capt. J. B. Harrison. A previous Council had borrowed some money from Col. C. W. Lea, of Perry, and he was pressing this Council, who finally made arrangements and paid him. Quite a number of the business men of Selma had agreed to take the shinplasters in the way of trade, but this promise was not adhered to. The immense amount of shinplasters issued by the two previous administrations, the precise amount of which was never correctly ascertained, gave this administration much trouble. It had no credit, the shinplasters would not pass, and the city could get but little of any other kind of currency for dues. The receipts during the month of August, 1867, were \$22,699 48, almost all of which was in city of Selma shinplasters—only \$275 90 in U. S. currency. Permission was given by the Council to a Committee of physicians to have a dissecting room in the city. A suitable market ordinance was adopted to apply to the new market house. Wm. Johnson resigned as tax collector and D. R. Purviance was elected to fill the vacancy.

In January, 1868, W. R. Ditmars, who had been appointed to ascertain what the bonded debt of the city was up to the first day of that month, reported it to be, with over due and unpaid interest, \$508,133, and the Council had employed Amy & Co., of New York, to fund as much of it as possible. The Jewish cemetery in East Selma was put in good order. About this time quite a number of coupons commenced making their appearance, which had been paid, and several hundred dollars of them were taken by the city officers before the fraud was discovered. Wm. J. Norris was appointed Auditor, and no claim upon the city was paid unless reported correct by him. W. B. Gill, Geo. O. Baker and Henry Gatchell were appointed a committee to assess real estate for the year 1868. This Council rescinded the ordinance authorizing the issuing of bonds to the Selma and Gulf railroad for \$60,000, and that to the Selma and Meridian railroad, in 1862, for \$40,000. During the month of April, 1868, the income from the wharf was thirty-seven dollars and twenty cents—John W. Davis, Wharfinger. The ordinance subscribing \$100,000 to the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company, in 1860, was repealed. The city physician's salary was reduced to \$1,200 per annum. The Broad Street Hotel Company was allowed to pay half taxes. The last meeting of this Council was held on the 6th day of July 1868. A State government having been established, a Governor elected, and a civil government having taken the place of a military one to some extent, Gov. W. H. Smith set aside this Council, as one instituted by the military authorities, and appointed a Mayor and Council for the city.

On the 4th day of September, 1868, ex-Mayor Saffold swore into office, W. B. Gill, as Mayor; B. F. Saffold and J. L. Perkins, Councilmen for the first ward; John K. Goodwin and M. R. Boggs, for the second ward; Edward Woods and D. R. Purviance, for the third ward, and Robert Hall, for the fourth ward, who entered upon the duties of Mayor and Councilmen for the city of Selma, under an appointment by Gov. W. H. Smith, of the State of Alabama. Wm. Hart was elected to fill the vacancy in the fourth ward, who took his seat as a Councilman. The Council then elected Henry Gatchell, Clerk; J. M. Dedman, Marshal; W. B. Gill, (the Mayor) Treasurer; Dr. H. S. Hudson, Physician; J. C. Waite, Street Commissioner; W. Hart, (the Councilman) Market Clerk. The Mayor and Mar-

shal appointed the following policemen: J. C. Scarff, C. M. Attaway, A. H. Woodson, A. M. Barnett, Wm. Pettibone, John O'Rourke, Henry C. Lea, Wm. C. Coney—white; and Henry Robinson, Thomas Picket and Thad. King—colored. The old market house was ordered to be rented on the first day of October, 1868, for 12 months, at public auction. This Council reported that they found in the city treasury, in city bills, (over one dollar) \$3,755 50; in city fractional, (under one dollar) \$335 30—total amount, \$4,090 80. The Council exhibited considerable anxiety to have Beech creek swamp ditched, but it seemed to be too large an undertaking without one dollar of money in the treasury; R. S. Pettibone, elected wharfinger, who reported eleven dollars and seventy-five cents as the receipts for the month of September, 1868. There were thirteen patients in the hospital, seven admitted and one born during the month of September. During the month of September, 1868, there were twenty-three interments in the cemeteries—fourteen whites and nine blacks. Joseph R. John was selected as city attorney, who read the new charter, which was ordered to be placed on file in the Clerk's office. In November, 1868, Councilman Saffold and Mayor Gill were appointed to go to Montgomery and have the new Charter passed into a law, and to enable them to accomplish this purpose, \$550 was appropriated to pay their expenses. Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars of Alabama and Tennessee coupons were destroyed on the first day of December, 1868. On the 4th day of December, 1868, the Legislature passed a new charter for the city, and in the 66th section of the charter it was provided that an election should be held for Mayor and Council, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December, 1868, to be managed and conducted by the sheriff of Dallas county, George P. Rex, was then acting as said sheriff, and at the same election the voters were to vote for and against the new charter. The sheriff gave the ten days' notice as required and the election was held. The newly elected Mayor and Councilmen assembled in the Council room on the 24th of December, 1868, when the following communication was read:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, SELMA, December 28, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I would most respectfully tender to you the official report of the election held in the city of Selma, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1868, for city officers, and for the adoption or rejection of the new city charter. Whole number of votes cast, 1,775.

For Mayor—J. L. Perkins, 1,183; W. B. Gill, 512; Geo. C. Johnson, 55; Dan. Hughes, 1.

For Marshal—J. C. Waite, 1,146; J. M. Dedman, 624.

For City Clerk—R. C. Goodrich, 1,158; Henry Fatchell, 607.

For City Physician—Dr. John H. Henry, 1,146; Dr. John A. McKinnon, 372; Dr. L. E. Locke, 1.

For Councilmen—First ward—B. F. Saffold, 1,146; J. S. Corbin, 1,142; W. H. Fellows, 620; S. F. Hobbs, 609. Second ward—W. R. Bill, 1,428; John Silsby, 1,139; W. R. Ditmars, 601. Third ward—J. F. Carmichael, 1,154; B. S. Turner, 1,134; Robt. Lapsley, 617; A. C. F. Smith, 603. Fourth ward—Geo. F. Beach, 1,684; Edward Northup, 1,141; Robert Hall, 542.

For adoption of Charter, 1,638; against, 29.

Respectfully,

GEORGE P. REX,  
Sheriff of Dallas county.

After this communication was read, ex-Mayor W. B. Gill administered the oath of office to J. L. Perkins, as Mayor; B. F. Saffold, J. S. Corbin, John Silsby, W. R. Bill, George F. Beach, B. S. Turner, J. F. Carmichael and Edward Northup—as Councilmen. Mayor Perkins addressed the newly assembled Council, and then administered the oath of office to R. C. Goodrich, as Clerk, and John C. Waite, as Marshal. The former police were requested to remain on duty until further notice. Henry Gatchell, the former Clerk, being sick, was not able to report. Robert A. Pettibone was appointed Wharfinger, W. R. Ditmars, Treasurer; Edward I. Morgan, Tax Collector; Fellows & John, Attorneys; Wm. Hart, Market Clerk; Peter Plattenburg, City Sexton; Wm. M. Wallace, Engineer, and Mrs. E. L. Christian, Hospital Matron. At the second meeting the following police were announced as selected: F. J. Eskert, A. H. Woodson, Jack Lawler, J. A. Harrell, T. D. Alford, Frank Donah—whites; Thad. King, Isaac Portis, Wash. Mitchell, Henry Robison, Addison Smith, A. Cook—colored. Marshal Dedman reported that he had in his hands \$264 50, the receipts for December, 1868, for fines. Treasurer Gill reported that he had on hand, of city bills, \$239; fractional city money, \$6 50; cash in U. S. currency, \$1 02; total amount, \$246 52; that during the month of December, 1868, he reported \$21,920 of cancelled coupons had been burned, and \$2,000 in currency had been sent to H. Amy & Co., New York, to pay interest debt of the city. A hook and ladder truck was ordered, not to cost over \$750. Laborers were to be paid one dollar per day, and police seventy-five dollars per month. Beach, as Chairman of Committee, reported that he had obtained \$1,900 private subscriptions, to purchase a steam fire engine, which the council agreed to order. Editors and reporters of the city press were invited to take seats within the bar. The Mayor reported that he had ordered the steam fire engine and 600 feet of hose, and it would be delivered by the 13th of March, and the money must be in the city treasury to meet the draft. Resolutions complimentary to E. Gillman were adopted, for being the largest subscriber towards buying the steam fire engine, and that the machine should be named *E. Gillman No. 1*. Resolutions were adopted requiring the County Commissioners to bury paupers in the city. The *Press* was selected as the printer of the Council. The Chamber of Commerce, and Gen. John T. Morgan, Dr. J. R. Robertson and Col. B. M. Woolsey asked the Council to subscribe \$5,000 to the capital stock of the Selma and New Orleans Railroad Company, to be used in a preliminary and locating survey of a route to New Orleans. Dr. Rex was paid twenty-five dollars, as his fee for holding the city election. The steam fire engine was received, and B. Jacob was elected engineer, to sleep in the engine house for \$600 per year. The city wharf was declared free. Two hundred and eighty dollars was paid Jere Johnson for passing cotton wagons over the river. A. M. Goodwin asked that detached coupons be received in payment of taxes. Thad. King, one of the colored policemen, was shot and killed while attempting to arrest a white man and a law violator. The Marshal's and Clerk's offices were ordered to be carpeted. The Council refused to bury any more paupers, and presented an account to the Commissioners' Court for burying some half a dozen. The Commissioners replied that they had not given the

Council any instructions to bury paupers for them, and, therefore, the county would not pay the city for any buried paupers. That settled the matter, and the city continued burying the paupers. The Council refused to let Dr. J. T. Gee open a cock pit in the city. W. R. Bill, Daniel Sullivan and W. R. Ditmars were appointed as an assessing committee on real estate. W. R. Ditmars reported the bonded and floating debt of the city to be \$349,280. A good fire ordinance was adopted providing for the organization of a fire department, to be composed of a number of companies organized with different means for putting out fires. The committee on assessment of real estate made their report, giving the information that there were four hundred and seventy-one whites, real estate owners, at \$3,248,290; fifty-one freedmen, real estate owners, \$378,600; owners unknown, 3,250; total assessment, \$3,630,140. A vote of the real estate owners was taken on the 22d of April, 1869, on a proposition for the city to subscribe \$10,000 to the stock of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad, which resulted, for subscription, 72 votes; no subscription, 12. The city finally borrowed the money and subscribed for the stock. The Mayor was authorized to close the contract with Bates & Co., about the ferry across the Alabama river, which he did, and the ferry run a short time and closed out. The New Orleans and Selma Railroad Company made application for the city to subscribe \$10,000 of stock in that company, which proposition was voted upon by the qualified voters of the city who were real estate owners, which resulted, eighteen votes for and eighty-six against the subscription. The following are the names of the real estate owners in the city who voted upon the proposition: E. Gillman, H. G. Noble, Wm. M. Weaver, W. Rothrock, J. L. Perkins, S. W. John, Henry Robertson, W. R. Bill, John C. Waite, M. L. Dedman, Jos. Savary, Geo. E. Keipp, B. S. Turner, John O'Rourke, R. R. Pickering, S. P. Stoddard, Z. H. Bowles, B. Sykes, W. R. Ditmars, Wm. Hart, Phillip Smith, J. N. Haney, Archie Stilt, J. C. Waddell, J. M. Dedman, Daniel Parke, T. M. Cunningham, John F. Conoley, Madison Reed, S. F. Hobbs, B. H. Craig, V. G. Weaver, A. Berry, O. R. Floyd, C. Suter, A. Rickey, J. J. Bryan, Tobe Bosswell, Frank Diggs, Isaac Lundie, E. A. Jackson, G. M. Chapman, T. A. Hall, J. C. Compton, Geo. Coney, Geo. R. Boyd, W. N. Boynton, L. H. Harrell, M. J. Williams, R. Tipton, E. W. Peake, Wm. M. Wallace, M. Milhous, W. B. Haralson, E. B. Martin, A. H. Lloyd, E. T. Watts, N. H. R. Dawson, A. G. Stollenwerck, G. Huckabee, G. R. Vanderslice, E. I. Morgan, S. N. McCrow, J. P. Armstrong, T. W. Street, Central City Insurance Company, L. G. Weaver, S. A. Bryant, M. H. Smith, T. S. Berrien, Geo. Peacock, A. J. Goodwin, D. M. R. Vickers, Burns, Goodwin & Co., James Kayser, J. H. Robinson, Robert Lapsley, H. A. Haralson, W. D. Huggins, J. A. Love, Jack Weaver, J. L. McVoy, A. Elkan, James W. Lapsley, N. Waller, Geo. O. Baker, W. E. Wailles, J. W. Roberts, A. J. Mullin, J. Morrow, A. W. Cawthon, S. G. Todd, Alex. Goldsby, John Silsby, J. M. Lamar, Alfred Evans, Samuel D. Rodifer, Dr. J. Hendree, J. H. B. Daughtry, L. E. Locke, J. F. John, R. Hall, Sumter Lea, D. R. Purviance.

J. Silsby, B. F. Saffold and W. R. Bill, reported a plan for the Mayor and Council to establish a system of free public schools, under the new charter, which had been adopted. J.



H. Robbins withdrew from E. I. Morgan's bond, as Tax Collector for the city. An ordinance was adopted providing for the establishing of a public school system, and a school board, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed: J. L. Perkins, Joseph Hardie, Geo. Peacock, E. W. Pettus, W. C. Ward, W. R. Bill, James W. Lapsley, John Silsby and R. M. Moore, to take charge of the schools of the city. On May 10, 1869, the following officers were elected for the fire department: E. W. Pettus, Chief Engineer; H. G. Noble, First Assistant Engineer; Robert Lapsley, Second Assistant Engineer; and George Peacock, W. S. Knox and D. R. Purviance, Fire Wardens. The new charter extended the city limits considerably; petitions went into the Council to reduce the tax on some, and to exempt other property from taxation, lately brought into the city limits. These petitions were signed by Geo. O. Baker & Co., and numerous others. Forty dollars—twenty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents to the Dallas Male and Female Academy, ten dollars and sixty-six cents to the State Public School—was appropriated and paid to the City Board of Education and to the Superintendent of the county. The City Tax Collector, E. I. Morgan, became quite negligent in paying over moneys as he received them; charges were brought against him, and after much investigation and contention in the Council, he was dismissed and D. R. Purviance appointed to fill the office. Gen. Shelley made a contract with the city to work city prisoners in his brick yards. The hook and ladder and all accompanying apparatus cost \$1,270. The police pay roll for June, 1869, was \$825, and that for city officers and labor, \$1,794 84. The Mayor was directed to have a well drove in the West Selma graveyard. Judge E. W. Pettus declined to serve on the city school board, and Col. C. Cadle was elected to fill the vacancy. The salary of Councilmen was fixed at twenty dollars per month. B. S. Turner resigned his seat in the Council. The Mayor vetoed the ordinance giving the Councilmen twenty dollars per month. The right of way to the New Orleans and Selma railroad was granted along North street and through other streets. W. B. Gill was elected to fill the vacancy in the Council in place of B. S. Turner. Judge Pettus resigned the office of Chief Engineer of the fire department. Ten per cent. of the gross revenue of the city was appropriated to the public schools of the city, to be paid to the City Board of Education. O. R. Floyd was given permission to open a market house in East Selma. D. R. Purviance's term, for which he was selected as tax collector, having expired, Capt. Henry Cochran was elected tax collector. Councilmen Beach and Silsby resigned their seats in the Council. The Treasurer was forbidden to put the city money in bank, except at his own risk. Henry Blevins was elected Councilman from the second ward, in place of John Silsby, and Mr. Silsby was elected to fill the vacancy of Capt. Beach, from the fourth ward. Resolutions were passed thanking the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, for transporting the hook and ladder apparatus free of charge, from Dalton to Selma. B. Jacob resigned as engineer of the steam fire engine. The old market house building and lot was sold to Thos. K. Ferguson & Co., for \$25,000. R. C. Goodrich, the City Clerk, became involved in some way, and W. S. Corbin was appointed City Clerk. Simmons & Co. leased the city wharf for one year. Col. C. Cadle was elected City Auditor. The Mayor was au-

thorized to employ some one to take charge of the steam fire engine and act as market clerk, Mr. Hart having resigned as market clerk. Judge Saffold and Col. Cadle were paid \$200 to go to Montgomery and look after the railroad interests of the city. The Mayor employed B. Jacob as engineer of the steam fire engine and market clerk for one year at \$1,000 salary. A pair of horses were purchased at \$550 for the steam fire engine, E. Gillman No. 1. Wm. Smoke was appointed policeman for the south side of the river at fifty dollars per month. The City Clerk reported that he had collected from the first day of January, 1869, to the 31st day of December, 1869, the following amounts from the various sources mentioned: From taxes, \$54,721 78; licenses, \$11,754 98; Marshal, \$6,526 68; Market Clerk, \$300 05; Rent of stalls in market, \$1,833; Rent of old market house, \$144; Insurance Companies, \$595 42; Miscellaneous sources, \$958 18—making a total of \$77,334 10. W. C. Ward was appointed on the assessment committee in place of G. O. Baker, resigned. All property of all cotton factories was exempt from taxation. An application was made to Col Weaver to buy the Weaver square, located between Second street and North street, and Lauderdale and Church streets, to be used as a public square; but Col. Weaver declined to sell. A committee from the Central City fire company reported to the Council that the company was fully organized in July, and that the following officers had been elected: B. S. Turner, Foreman; Henry Blevins, First Assistant Foreman; Sidney Fowlkes, Second Assistant Foreman; Samuel Edwards, Treasurer; R. B. Thomas, Secretary, and that the company consisted of forty members. W. C. Ward sent a communication to the Council in regard to the free public schools of the city, urging the necessity of placing them upon a firm basis. The city was divided into five wards at a meeting of the Council, in August, 1870. The hook and ladder company was organized. Three thousand dollars were sent to H. Amy & Co., New York, October 20, 1870. The Clerk was authorized to open a registration in his office, to register the names, ages, &c., of the qualified voters of the city—the registration to be made by wards. At a meeting, in November, the Selma and Gulf railroad asked the issuance of \$60,000 of city bonds, which petition was referred to the city attorneys. An election was ordered for city officers, to take place in December, 1870.

In December, 1870, an election was held for city officers, at which the following gentlemen were elected; James M. Dedman, Mayor, Thomas M. Williams, Marshal; John B. Stone, Clerk; Dr. H. S. Hudson, Physician.

Councilmen—First ward—W. M. Byrd, jr., W. C. Ward; Second ward—M. J. Williams, C. A. Patterson; Third ward—A. Elkan, R. D. Berry; Fourth ward—Alfred Wilson, Alex. Goldsby; Fifth ward—John Hardy, Ed. Northup, who met and organized on the 2d day of January, 1871.

The Mayor addressed the Council, when a communication was read from the hook and ladder company, which was disposed of, and the following policemen were appointed: W. P. Jones, W. J. Davis, I. Quartermas, A. M. Barnett, J. W. Harrell, Edward Grumbles, B. F. Albright, James Steele, Samuel T. Potter, Henry Robinson, Armstead Cook, Chaunce McConico, Allen Moore. The offices of engineer of the steamer E. Gillman and market clerk were united and Steven Daniels

elected. The offices of attorney and auditor were united, and Johnson & Nelson elected. The duties of city clerk and tax collector were united. Peter Plattenburg was elected sexton. John O'Neal was appointed policeman for the south side of the river, at a salary of the fees he could make for arrests. The pest house was rented to Rodifer & Vickers. The bonded debt of the city was reported to be \$347,120, after repudiating about \$60,000. Joseph R. John, John White, Geo. P. Rex, James W. Lapsley, Geo. O. Baker and James M. Dedman, of the City Board of Education, made a report to the Council, asking for some legislation by the Council. Gen. R. L. Walker, Superintendent of the Selma and Gulf railroad, made a report to the Council of the progress of the work on that road. A committee was appointed to negotiate for establishing a ferry across the river at the foot of Franklin street. Quite a number of good ordinances were adopted in relation to the market house, sanitary, taxation, &c. The office of captain of the guard was created, and Col. J. P. Jones, of Pensacola, Florida, appointed to that office, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. The police were ordered to be uniformed with a gray suit. The term of office of attorney was made to be two years. The \$60,000 of the Selma and Gulf railroad bonds were repudiated, because their issuance had not been submitted to a vote of the real estate owners of the city, as required by the charter. A contract to establish a ferry was entered into with W. T. Hatchett & Co., of Montgomery, who put a flatboat on the river and commenced ferrying, but finally sold out their claim to the city, on which there was a loss of about \$400 to the city. S. J. Saffold was elected city printer. John O'Neal resigned as policeman for South Selma and Wm. J. Smoke was appointed at a salary of fifty dollars per month. The city attorneys were instructed to revise the charter and ordinances. The Mayor was instructed to purchase an iron safe. The pay roll for the police, for the month of June, 1871, was \$1,050. The Legislature authorized the City Council to issue bonds to fund the city debt, which was, with the Selma and Gulf railroad bonds, about \$380,000. Dan. Sullivan, Robert Hall and W. R. Ditmars were appointed an assessing committee for 1871. New carpets were purchased for Marshal and Clerk's offices. Mayor Dedman vetoed several ordinances. Joseph Aunspaugh was elected wharfinger. The city hospital was abolished. The Council was petitioned to buy another steam fire engine. A street tax of five dollars was established, but was afterwards reduced to three dollars, on all male inhabitants of the city between the ages of twenty and fifty years. Five hundred dollars were appropriated to build a bridge over Beech creek. Amy & Co., of New York, who had managed to get control of the largest portion of the bonded debt of the city, became quite persistent in their demands for payment. The organization of the Mechanics fire company was reported, and its acceptance was recommended by E. W. Pettus, Chief of Fire Department. The property of the Central City Agricultural Association was exempt from taxation. The hand engine that belonged to Franklin fire company was sold to the town of Talladega. The Treasurer paid over the ten per cent. to City Board of Education. A board of health was organized as follows: Jas. Kent, M. D., President; C. F. Fahs, M. D., Secretary; J. P. Furniss, M. D., L. E. Locke, M. D., and B. H. Riggs, M. D. The wharf was rented to Thomas & Vance.

A contract was made to build a fire engine house in East Selma, which was located where it was subsequently built for Mechanic fire company on Alabama street. Central City fire company was organized November 4, 1871. J. M. Purviance, the turnkey, resigned and E. M. Gantt was elected to fill the place. Each member of the Council was furnished with a bird's eye view of the city. The Legislature, in 1872, passed an act allowing the city to create a sinking fund, to protect the bonded debt of the city. A commission, composed of H. A. Haralson and W. P. Armstrong, were sent to New York to arrange financial matters with Amy & Co., if possible, which they did to some extent. A judgment was obtained in the United States Court, at Montgomery, against the city, for about \$1,500, in favor of James J. Stewart, and the United States Marshal commenced pressing the city for payment, which was finally arranged. The ordinance creating the sinking fund was passed, and E. Gillman, Robert Hall and Jonathan Haralson were appointed commissioners. Wm. M. Wallace was continued city surveyor. The R. E. Lee hose company was organized and asked to be admitted into the Fire Department. The following officers were elected for the Fire Department, on the 6th day of May, 1872: Robert J. Fowler, Chief; D. M. R. Vickers, First Assistant; C. W. Hooper, Second Assistant; T. H. Rosser, Warden for first ward; John Weedon, Warden for second ward; Geo. Peacock, Warden for third ward; Wm. M. Wallace, Warden for fourth ward; O. R. Floyd, Warden for fifth ward. Thomas M. Williams resigned as Marshal, and Col. J. P. Jones was directed to discharge the duties of that office, and finally, the office of captain of the guard was abolished and Col. Jones elected Marshal for the term. Two horses were purchased for Phenix fire company. The Mayor was directed to borrow \$16,000. An ordinance regulating the street railroad was passed. The Central City Oil Mills property was exempted from city taxes. John B. Stone resigned the city clerkship and A. J. Goodwin was elected to fill the vacancy. The Mayor was authorized to borrow \$2,400. An ordinance was adopted authorizing the issuance of \$160,000 of bonds of the city to be used in the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot bridge across the Alabama river just above the ferry crossing; these bonds, however, were never issued, nor was there ever a vote of the real estate owners taken upon the question of issuing them. At a meeting on the 4th of September, 1872, appropriate resolutions were adopted and spread upon a separate page of the minutes, in honor of Madison J. Williams, who had died, and was a member of the Council. A. E. Baker was elected to fill the vacancy in the Council caused by the death of M. J. Williams. McConico & Etheridge rented the wharf for one year at sixty-six dollars per month. An excellent ordinance regulating the public schools of the city was adopted. The boundaries of the first ward were changed by taking from the second and adding to the first ward. This Council done much wholesome legislation for the city, and everything went on harmoniously until a meeting held on the 16th of December, 1872. An election for city officers had been ordered as required by law, and the election was to take place the next day, (the 17th of December, 1872,) when a resolution was introduced and, with a strict party vote, adopted, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation setting aside the election. This action on the part of the Council caused great ex-

citement among the people of the city. At a meeting of the Council held January, 2d 1873, the following communication was read:

"The undersigned believing the action of this Council and the publication of a proclamation by the Mayor, in accordance with a resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of this Council, on the evening of the 16th of December, 1872. the day just before the city election for a Mayor and Councilmen for the next two years, as the charter provides, should have been held, destroyed the legal right of the Mayor and Council to longer discharge the duties of a Mayor and Council, as authorized by the charter. This Mayor and Council were elected for two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified.

"This Mayor and Council did not only fail to provide for the 'election and qualification of their successors,' but intervened by resolution of the Council and proclamation by the Mayor prohibited the 'election and qualification of their successors,' and as the two years for which the present Mayor and Council were elected have expired their legal authority to further enforce the provisions of the city charter expired with this meeting, as we believe, and have so been advised.

"An election for Mayor and Councilmen, by the citizens of the incorporation, at the time, and as provided by the act of the Legislature, was a vital requirement, as we believe, to perpetuate authority to any person or persons to enforce the provisions granted in the act of incorporation; and a continuance to act as a Councilman would be aiding indirectly, if not directly, in the enforcement upon the people, penalties not warranted by law, and consequent liabilities pecuniarily in the State courts, and especially criminally liable in the Federal courts under the Federal statutes, for the protection of the personal liberties of the citizen. Entertaining these views, and as we are advised this is the last meeting this Mayor and Council can hold without incurring serious liabilities, we decline further to act as members of the present Council for the city of Selma; and we ask, so as to exempt us from all such liabilities, that these, our reasons for declining further to act as Councilmen, may be, by the Clerk, spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

"JOHN HARDY,  
"EDWARD NORTHPUR,  
"ALFRED WILSON,  
"ALEX. GOLDSBY."

A meeting was held on the evening of the 9th of January, 1873, by the six remaining Councilmen, when a communication from Messrs. Johnson & Nelson, City Attorneys, was read. A resolution was adopted, that thereafter five members should be a quorum for business, and proceeded to elect Charles Collier, James J. Bryan, W. H. Welch and E. N. Medley to act in the place of the four who had refused longer to act with the Council. This created quite an interest in the condition of affairs in the city. Both parties appealed to the Legislature, then in session, and as the House was of one party and the Senate of another, a compromise was finally effected between J. M. Dedman and John Hardy, the two candidates for Mayor, which was the passage of an act, by the Legislature, providing that W. H. Fellows, John White, W. R. Bill and A. S. Toler should hold an election for Mayor and Councilmen on the first Tuesday in April, 1873, whose term of office should be two years.

An election was held by these commissioners, under this act, the vote for Mayor resulting as follows: J. M. Dedman, 851; John Hardy, 1,208. The friends of Col. Dedman entered into a contest against the result of this election, before the commissioners, but after a most searching investigation of the vote of the first, second and third wards, which continued for several days, the contest was abandoned, and the election declared by the commissioners as follows:

Mayor—John Hardy.

Councilmen—First ward—W. A. Brantley, E. I. Morgan; Second ward—Sumter Lea, C. A. Patterson; Third ward—C. J. Clark, A. Elkan; Fourth ward—John Silsby, R. B. Thomas; Fifth ward—John C. Waite, Clark Mixon, who assembled in the Council room on the 16th day of April, 1873.

John Hardy, as Mayor, John C. Waite, John Silsby, R. B. Thomas, C. Mixon and W. A. Brantley, Councilmen, took the oath of office before the Hon. Geo. H. Craig, Judge of the Circuit Court; C. J. Clark, Sumter Lea, C. A. Patterson, A. Elkan and E. I. Morgan, took the oath of office before Col. J. M. Dedman, the ex-Mayor; thus disorganized did this Mayor and Council organize, and went into an election for officers, which was as follows: White & Tillman, Attorneys; A. J. Goodwin, Clerk and Tax Collector; R. M. Moore, Marshal; J. L. Perkins, Treasurer; Dr. John H. Henry, Physician; Joseph F. John, Surveyor; Peter Plattenburg, Sexton. The following police were appointed: Alex. Kerr, W. H. Blevins, Henry Loder, James Steele, John Boylan, Grandison Rodgers, W. H. Redpath, John O'Rourke, J. A. Harrell, Henry Tipton, Addison Smith, A. H. Woodson—twelve policemen in all, six white and six colored. W. H. Whitfield was elected Market Clerk. Mike Fitzgerald was elected engineer of the steam fire engine "Little Mechanic." Six Councilmen should constitute a quorum for business. For several meetings of this Council, upon almost all questions, the vote stood five and five, leaving the Mayor to make his own choice, but finally, harmony of opinion was exhibited, and things were not so much divided, and the Council went to work in good earnest. The first matter was the financial affairs of the city. The assessors reported the value of the real estate of the city, for the previous year, at \$5,744,649, upon which \$72,458 had been collected up to April 15th, 1873. On the 5th of May, 1873, the following officers were elected for the Fire Department: R. J. Fowler, Chief; C. W. Hooper, First Assistant; Geo. A. Stuck, Second Assistant; Wardens—First ward, S. F. Hobbs; Second ward, John Weedon; Third ward, Geo. Peacock; Fourth ward, Charles Collier; Fifth ward, E. N. Medley. The committee on finance, after a thorough examination into the financial condition of the city, found that there was a judgment against the city, in the United States District Court at Montgomery, of \$4,000, and one in the Dallas Circuit Court, for \$3,000, for due and unpaid interest on the bonded debt, in addition to a floating debt long past due, of \$27,481 97. The taxes had pretty well all been collected, and but little revenue could be expected from that source until fall, and the owners and controllers of these claims were most persistent in their demands for payment. In addition to the payment of this large floating debt of near \$30,000, the current expenses necessary to keep up a city government of some \$3,000 per month, had to be met, and how to do it was rather a difficult

problem, especially when the treasury was as dry as a powder house. The rate of taxation the previous year had been about two per cent. and the people were not resting easy under it. The assessed value of the property of the city had largely declined. To borrow was what all other Mayors and Councils had done, which made bad worse. In this condition of affairs, the Council passed an ordinance directing the Mayor and Clerk to issue \$20,000 of tax certificates, or rather city certificates, which were to be taken in payment of all dues to the city except to the sinking fund. These certificates were put in circulation with care, and with their aid the difficulty was bridged over until fall, when the revenue from taxation commenced coming into the treasury, amply sufficient, not only to meet the current expenses of the city, but quite an amount of the floating debt was paid and the city change bills that had been put in circulation redeemed and burned. The sinking fund commissioners arranged and finally paid the two executions against the city for interest, and the financial affairs of the city looked cheerful. The wrongs that had existed in the management of the market house, were regulated and systematized by wise ordinances. The board of health came to the aid of the Council, and a most wise sanitary system inaugurated. The Fire Department was aided and encouraged; the streets, bridges and culverts met with the closest attention; the stock, tools, &c., of the city were properly cared for, and the city attorneys hunted up the real estate the city owned, which had been overlooked. The salaries of officers and employes of the city were greatly reduced. The salary of the Mayor was reduced from \$150 per month to \$75, and other officers in proportion. The police were paid \$50 per month instead of \$75. Strict attention was given to purchasing supplies and material for the city. The hospital was re-established, and the sick poor were taken care of, and really the only item of apparent extravagance was the amount (\$100) per month appropriated to be used in taking care of the indigent and poor people of the city. John C. Waite was appointed street overseer, and with the convicts, the labor upon the streets was principally performed. The board of education of the city discharged their duties well, and the cause of free education in the city was greatly promoted. For the first year of this administration everything went on well. The officers, with two exceptions, all performed their several duties with fidelity. The market clerk, H. W. Whitfield, a colored man, became a delinquent and was dismissed, and another colored man was appointed, W. W. Hampton, who, becoming behind in his money matters, ran away with about \$250 of the city's money. Geo. L. Stuck, was appointed market clerk in connection with his duties as engineer of the steam fire engine E. Gillman, and discharged the duties of both positions faithfully for the balance of the entire term of the two years. Councilman Lea acted as Mayor pro tem. during the absence of the Mayor at New Orleans, and Councilman Silsby, during his absence in New York. In the fall the yellow fever made its appearance in all the Gulf cities, and in the city of Montgomery. The quarantine ordinances were put in force by proclamation of the Mayor, and aided by the board of health, this terrible pestilence was kept from among our citizens. So much gratified were the people of Selma, at their escape from the ravages of yellow fever, that

the Mayor was induced to issue the following proclamation of thanks to Almighty God :

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
CITY OF SELMA, Nov. 3, 1873. }

The year that is soon to close has been a season of peculiar mercies to us as a people ; while other cities have been sadly afflicted with those terrible scourges of cholera and yellow fever, the destroyer has been averted from us ; no evil has befallen us, no plague has come near our dwellings ; good health, peace and quietude have prevailed in our city. It is meet, therefore, that we acknowledge the good hand of our God, with devout and appropriate thanksgiving for those mercies. In behalf, therefore, of the good people of this city, I, John Hardy, Mayor of the city of Selma, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 13th day of November, 1873, as a day of public thanksgiving, and recommend that, on that day, the people of the city of Selma repair to their respective places of worship, to make acknowledgment to Almighty God for His gracious favors to us.

JOHN HARDY,  
Mayor city of Selma.

R. B. Thomas resigned as Councilman and A. J. Mullin was elected to fill his place. A terrible hurricane swept over Montevallo, making terrible havoc of life and property in that ill-fated town. The Council and citizens contributed largely to their relief. The receipts into the city treasury, from April, 1873, to April, 1874, were as follows : Licenses, \$15,357 76 ; taxes, \$78,215 29 ; fines, \$4,776 14 ; market, \$3,822 61 ; rents, \$468 20 ; miscellaneous, \$6 17 ; total, \$102,646 17. Thirty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and eleven cents of this amount was paid to the sinking fund to pay on the bonded debt and interests. John Silsby resigned his seat in the Council and Richard Coe was elected to fill the vacancy. On the first day of January, 1874, the bonded debt of the city was \$330,000, bearing eight per cent. per annum. The Council made another move to economize expenditures by the reduction of salaries of officers and employes of the city. The salary of the Mayor was placed at \$600 per annum, and the salary of other officers were reduced in the same proportion—the wages of the police were reduced to \$30 per month, and a spirit of economy seemed to have taken possession of the Council. The number of police was reduced to six. The board of health for 1874, appointed the following ward inspectors : First ward, Dr. J. T. West ; Second ward, Dr. James Kent ; Third ward, Dr. F. E. Locke ; Fourth ward, Dr. W. P. Reese ; Fifth ward, Dr. B. H. Riggs. The average sales at the market house for one year, had been per week, twenty-eight beeves, 17 hogs, 16 sheep, six goats, 4,000 pounds of sausage, 2,700 chickens, 5,400 dozen eggs. The beeves had averaged eleven cents per pound, the hogs twelve cents, the sheep and goats twelve cents, the sausage thirteen cents, the chickens nineteen cents each, the eggs thirteen cents per dozen. The average sales of vegetables, as near as could be ascertained, were about forty-three dollars per week. The sales of river fish, in and around the market house, averaged about eighteen dollars per week. The rents from stalls in the market house averaged about \$300 per month to the city. A new charter was passed by the State Legislature in March, 1875, which greatly curtailed the limits of the city, and reduced the revenue from real estate very much. This charter made several material changes, among others it created a board of



equalization to value real estate, to be composed of three citizens, real estate owners in the city, and who were to be elected by real estate owners; another was, providing for the election, on the first Monday in May, 1875, of a Mayor and Council, and every two years thereafter. From April 16, 1873, to May 1, 1875, two years and fourteen days, there were tried before Mayor Hardy, 3,169 parties, in 2,270 of these cases fines were imposed to the amount of \$14,027 45, of which \$6,626 40 were paid in cash; \$5,702 35 paid in labor on the streets; \$1,142 70 remitted, and \$556 appealed to the Circuit Court. The following was the result of the registration by the City Clerk, on the 25th day of April, 1875:

WARDS.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
First.....	120	98	218
Second.....	186	85	271
Third.....	227	103	330
Fourth.....	70	261	331
Fifth.....	82	120	202
Total.....	685	667	1,352

The receipts of this administration were as follows: Assets on hand 16th of April, 1873, \$2,357 47; from licenses, \$30,992 79; real and personal taxes, \$52,756 98; fines, \$6,764 74; Market, \$7,468 22; rents, \$501 20; miscellaneous sources, \$223 62—Total, \$201,565 02. Of this amount, \$77,515 98 were paid to the sinking fund to pay the bonded debt and interest, which, on the first day of May, 1875, was \$330,410, bearing eight per cent. interest. The board of health for 1875, was as follows: W. P. Reese, M. D., President; John P. Furniss, M. D., Health Officer; Inspectors—First ward, W. H. Johnston, M. D.; Second ward, James Kent, M. D.; Third ward, H. S. Hudson, M. D.; Fourth ward, J. T. West, M. D.; Fifth ward, W. P. Reese, M. D.

On the 24th day of May, 1875, an election was held, under the new charter, for a Mayor and Council, and a board of equalization, by the real estate owners, to serve for the ensuing two years, which resulted as follows:

For Mayor—Col. B. M. Woolsey—First ward, 100 votes; Second ward, 143; Third ward, 196; Fourth ward, 48; Fifth ward, 65; total, 552. N. Woodruff—First ward, 93 votes; Second ward, 96; Third ward, 107; Fourth ward, 250; Fifth ward, 113; total, 659, giving Mr. Woodruff 107 majority.

For Councilmen—First ward, S. W. John, 113 votes; H. A. Haralson, 156; T. S. Bowen, 89; scattering, 2. Second ward, Wm. Ullman, 240 votes; C. Young, 242; scattering, 2. Third ward, C. J. Clark, 176 votes; H. Kohn, 138; Joe Meyer, 182. Fourth ward, S. D. Rodifer, 250 votes; David White, 253; Wm. Berg, 40; Richard Coe, 45. Fifth ward, John Hardy, 108 votes, James Allen, 109; Wm. H. Welch, 67; C. Heinz, 69; electing N. Woodruff Mayor, S. W. John and H. A. Haralson, from the first ward; C. Young and Wm. Ullman, from the second ward; C. J. Clark and Joe Meyer, from the third ward; S. D. Rodifer and David White, from the fourth ward, John Hardy and James Allen, from the fifth ward, Councilmen. Daniel Sullivan, N. Waller and W. B. Gill were elected as the board of equalization, each receiving 171 votes, who were required to be real estate owners in the city, thus showing that property valued at over two hundred millions of dollars is owned by 171 persons. On the second day of June, 1875, this Mayor and

Council appeared in the Council chamber, the oath of office administered by John Hardy, the retiring Mayor, to the incoming Mayor, N. Woodruff, who administered the oath of office to the new Councilmen. The Mayor delivered a good, sensible, business like address to the Council, when, on motion, the election of officers was taken up, which resulted as follows: A. J. Goodwin, Clerk and Tax Collector, John F. Daimwood, Marshal; Dr. John H. Henry, Physician; Sumter Lea, Attorney and Auditor; W. M. Wallace, Engineer; W. T. Brislin, Sexton; Geo. L. Stuck, Engineer of E. Gillman, and Market Clerk; T. W. Street, Tax Assessor; W. M. Wallace, E. N. Medley, Assistant Assessors; Mike Fitzgerald, Engineer of Little Mechanic; J. C. Waite, Street Overseer. The financial affairs of the city attracted much attention from the Council, and with a view of providing means necessary to meet the indebtedness of the city, a good tax and license ordinance was passed. Various ordinances were adopted in regard to sanitary affairs, the hospital, market, &c., all of which were intended to advance the various interests of the city. A room was provided for the hook and ladder company. Water pipes were laid along Broad, from Dallas to Water streets, for fire purposes. All ordinances were required to be published before put in force. The stock ordinance was suspended. The city wharf was rented to Robt. J. Fowler. The officers of the Western railroad were requested not to permit an excursion from Pensacola to enter the city—yellow fever was prevailing at Pensacola. T. W. Street, W. M. Wallace and E. N. Medley, Tax Assessors, reported the value of the personal property of the city at \$911,744, and the real estate, \$2,204,315, a total of \$3,121,039; the rate of taxation was fixed at one per cent. upon real estate, to pay the bonded debt and interest, and one half per cent. for city purposes, on real and personal property. The tax law was rigidly enforced, and quite a lot of real estate was sold for taxes. W. T. Atkins resigned as First Assistant of the Fire Department. J. L. Perkins, resigned as Treasurer, and G. W. Lewis elected, who refused to accept the office. J. F. John was elected Treasurer. Geo. L. Stuck resigned as Market Clerk and J. A. Jones was elected to fill the office. The Fire Department elected the following officers: I. A. McMillan, Chief; L. R. McKee, First Assistant; H. C. Fulmer, Second Assistant. An ordinance was adopted providing for the registration of all births and deaths in the city, which has been kept up by the board of health. Resolutions passed, tendering thanks to Dr. W. P. Reese, for his able, efficient and effective services as President of the board of health. The legality of the \$60,000 of bonds issued to the Selma and Gulf railroad was agitated, but the Council, after a full investigation, refused to repudiate them, and continued to pay the interest. The affairs of the city during this administration were well managed. Maj. Goodwin, a most excellent and safe business man, as Clerk and Tax Collector directed the business of his office well; peace and good order was maintained by Mr. Daimwood, the Marshal. The streets and public highways of the city, under the supervision of Mr. Waite, were directed with skill and ability, and really, this administration gave very general satisfaction to the people.

On the first day of May, 1877, an election was held for Mayor and Council, to serve for two years, which resulted as follows:

For Mayor—N. Woodruff—First ward, 98 votes; Second ward, 71; Third ward, 132; Fourth ward, 275; Fifth ward, 147; total, 723. W. C. Ward—First ward, 101 votes; Second ward, 128; Third ward, 160; Fourth ward, 47; Fifth ward, 65; total, 501.

For Councilmen—First ward, C. D. Parke, 112 votes; Geo. F. Lindsey, 111; W. F. Airy, 91; J. L. Perkins, 81; Joe Meyer, 2. Second ward, H. H. Stewart, 133 votes; A. Kayser, 197; M. Stanton, 65. Third ward, J. M. Dedman, 174 votes; D. Sullivan, 143; Joe Meyer, 155; C. W. Hooper, 1. Fourth ward, Richard Coe, 312 votes; S. D. Rodifer, 271, Alex. Goldsby, 34. Fifth ward, James Allen, 150 votes; C. Heinze, 203; E. N. Medley, 17; John Shaunahan, 45. E. N. Medley, E. Ikelheimer and W. B. Gill were elected by the owners of real estate as a board of equalization to value real estate. This Council organized on the 18th of May, 1877, by the election of A. J. Goodwin, Clerk and Tax Collector; J. F. Dainwood, Marshal; S. Kohn, Treasurer; T. W. Clark, Attorney and Auditor; Dr. J. H. Henry, Physician; W. M. Wallace, Engineer; W. J. Norris, Tax Assessor; W. M. Wallace and B. T. Maxey, Assistant Assessors; E. M. Gantt, Turnkey; W. T. Brislin, Sexton; Geo. L. Stuck, Engineer for steamer E. Gillman; James Fitzgerald, Engineer for steamer Little Mechanic; J. A. Jones, Market Clerk. The Council elected H. Quartermas, W. W. Roberts, P. Costigan, Allen Moore, Ed. Nelson and Alex. Carr, policemen. B. T. Maxey resigned as Assistant Assessor, and E. N. Medley was appointed to fill the place. E. N. Medley resigned as one of the board of equalization and N. Waller was elected to fill his place. A movement was made to purchase some ten or fifteen acres of land from Col. Rixey, representing the Jones estate, west of the West Selma graveyard, upon which to make a new cemetery. This movement was finally successful, by the purchase of the land and a beautifully laid off cemetery opened and properly enclosed, called "Live Oak Cemetery," and family lots offered for sale in it. The salaries of officers were continued at the rates of the previous administration. The following officers were elected for the Fire Department for the year 1878: Menzo Watson, Chief; J. W. Stillwell, First Assistant; C. Lovelady, Second Assistant; Wardens—First ward, J. W. Davis; Second ward, D. M. R. Vickers; Third ward, Geo. Peacock; Fourth ward, J. H. Holley; Fifth ward, J. T. Plant. Mules were purchased for the Little Mechanic fire engine. A suit was instituted by Mr. H. H. Stewart, for damages, against the Mayor, for arresting, fining and imprisoning, for obstructing sidewalks. One lot of land acre was appropriated to the Confederate Memorial Association in the new cemetery. Numerous ordinances were adopted—some very good, and some not so good. The Medical Society elected the following officers for the year 1878: W. H. Johnston, M. D., President; J. H. Williamson, M. D., Vice-President; C. D. Parke, M. D., Treasurer; J. A. McKinnon, M. D., Secretary. The Auditor's report for the month of December, 1878, showed that the following amounts had been paid out during that month on account of the various departments: Fire, \$6 06; Street, \$45 90; Hospital, \$81 45; Sanitary, \$8 25; Gas, \$183 32; Contingent, \$7; Printing, \$8; Charity, \$4; Police, \$14 38. The Marshal's report showed that during the same month, the Mayor had tried fifty-four cases—fifty-one of which were convicted and three acquitted. The fines amounted to \$485—\$169 of which was worked

out on the streets, \$50 appealed to the Circuit Court, \$34 50 remitted, \$2 served out in prison, and \$229 paid in cash. A. J. Goodwin, Clerk and Tax Collector, reported that he had paid the sinking fund commissioners, during the year 1878, \$24,099 29 in currency, and \$534 55 in coupons. A. J. Neil, Secretary and Treasurer of the sinking fund commissioners, reported the bonded debt of the city to be \$372,948. S. Kohn, Treasurer, reported that he had received for the month of December, 1878, \$2,299 96, and had paid out \$1,736 54. A. J. Goodwin, Clerk, reported he had received during the month of December, 1878, from the city wharf, \$79 58; Market Clerk, \$133 80; Marshal, \$220 50; License, \$826 91; Taxes on property, \$5,044 02—total, \$6,314 71. He also reported he had sold lots in Live Oak Cemetery to the amount of \$322 70. With the reports of the officers for December, 1878, ends our Municipal History of Selma.

## PART III.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### RAILROADS AND MANUFACTORIES.

*Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.*—The Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad, though distinct from the Selma and Tennessee road, may be said to have had its origin in the latter. There are some remarkable facts relating to the latter. The obtaining of the charter for it, which was strongly contested in the Legislature by Judge Smith, then a very influential representative from Madison county, and Arthur P. Bagby, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, was considered such an achievement as to induce the people of Selma to compliment Senator James M. Calhoun with a public dinner on account of his strenuous and successful exertions in obtaining the charter against such formidable opposition. The charter was granted at the session of 1836-37, and contained provisions that five per cent. in specie should be paid on all subscriptions at the time of subscribing, and that \$500,000 should be subscribed before the company could be organized. Books of subscription were opened in Selma in the early part of 1838. As evidence of the popularity of the scheme, and of the liberality of the people of Selma and the surrounding country, although Selma then had a population of whites not, probably, exceeding 1,000 or 1,200, if so many, \$500,000 were subscribed on the day the books were first opened; not by men of straw, but by men of property, who subscribed in good faith, with the expectation of making good their subscriptions. Wm. Johnson, then a leading merchant and man of wealth, subscribed \$50,000; P. J. Weaver, \$40,000; Dr. Uriah Grigsby, \$30,000; while the planters subscribed liberally—John Tipton, \$20,000; James M. Calhoun, \$10,000, and various others from \$2,500 to \$50,000. The company organized soon after the \$500,000 were subscribed. Gen. Gilbert Shearer was elected President and Maj. Alfred A. Dexter was appointed Chief Engineer. Immediate preparations

were made for surveying and locating the road, and putting the work of grading under contract; the contractors being David and Isaac Cooper, brothers, of Delaware. They went to work energetically, and graded the road to Plantersville, or thereabout. In the meantime, the great monetary revulsion of that period occurred, extending through several years, which brought the enterprise to a close. The commencement of this enterprise acted like magic on real estate in Selma, and engendered a general feeling of speculation, and much speculation in real estate, by which not a few small fortunes were made *on paper*.

The Alabama and Tennessee rivers road, now a part of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, was chartered in 1848. The first decided step in regard to this road was a convention at Shelby Springs in the summer of 1849, composed of delegates from Mobile, Dallas, Perry, Autauga, Coosa, Shelby, Talladega and Calhoun (then Benton) counties. Montgomery and Wetumpka were the rivals of Selma. The great object in view was to secure the co-operation and aid of the people of Talladega, Calhoun and other counties north of the Coosa river who were very anxious for a railroad connection with the Alabama river. Montgomery was the favorite of the people north of the Coosa, and had Montgomery been represented in the Shelby Springs' convention, the whole enterprise would probably have been changed, and Montgomery would have become the southern terminus of the road, but the people of that aspiring city seemed to have regarded the convention of too small consequence to deserve their notice, and sent no representation. Some of the delegates from Talladega took such umbrage at this as to cast off their allegiance to Montgomery and side with Selma. The result was, after a warm contest and debate, extending through a good part of two days, a decision in favor of Selma, by a small majority. The result would probably have been different but for the Wetumpka delegation. The Rev. J. P. Perham, one of its delegates, a whole-souled, clever fellow, and one of the ablest debaters in the convention, sided with Selma, and exerted himself strongly in its behalf. Had his efforts and influence been thrown against Selma in the very close contest, the decision would doubtless have defeated her claims, and changed the course of the railroad. Mr. Perham afterwards became an enterprising and much respected citizen of Selma, and rendered valuable services in obtaining subscriptions for the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad. At the close of this convention, a motion was made and adopted, to adjourn the convention to the town of Talladega, to be held in thirty days. At this convention the same counties were represented as at Shelby Springs, with the addition of Cherokee, DeKalb and Montgomery, the latter with a strong delegation, headed by the Hon. James E. Belser, one of the most popular and influential men in Montgomery, while Selma was represented by her chivalry. A very ardent contest ensued, extending through two days, resulting in the triumph of Selma, and the defeat of the combined forces of Montgomery and Wetumpka, "horse, foot and dragoons." This secured to Selma, not only the location of the road, but large pecuniary and political or legislative support from Talladega to the Tennessee river. In addition to large subscriptions to the stock of the company, large amounts of the two and three per cent. funds

were obtained. Had the decisions of these conventions been against Selma, its destiny and whole history would have been changed.

The Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company was organized in 1850, by the election of John W. Lapsley as President, and Walker Reynolds, W. B. McClellan and William Curry, of Talladega; Hudson Allen and T. A. Walker, of Calhoun; Edmond King, of Shelby; Phillip J. Weaver, Thornton B. Goldsby, John F. Conoley and Wesley Plattenburg of Dallas, Directors. The same board was elected for the succeeding annual term. With two or three changes, one of which being the election of William S. Phillips, President, the same board was elected in 1852. Col. Phillips continued President for two successive terms, and was succeeded by Col. Goldsby, who held the office two terms, and was succeeded by Judge Thomas A. Walker, who held the office until the road was merged in the Selma, Rome and Dalton road. Walker Reynolds, T. B. Goldsby, P. J. Weaver and J. W. Lapsley were the largest subscribers to the stock of this company; but there were many other liberal subscribers from one end of the road to the other—especially in Talladega and Calhoun counties. Col. Lewis Troust, of Mobile, was appointed Chief Engineer soon after the organization of the company, and held the office until the survey and location of the road were completed, and a large portion of the road was constructed. He was an engineer of much ability and great fidelity, and is understood to have saved the company a large amount by his skill, economy and good management. The work of construction was commenced at Selma the early part of 1851. The first locomotive, called the Alabama, was put upon the road about May of that year. By the close of 1852, the track was completed to a point at or near the present Dixie Station, and track-laying was continued, with short intermissions, until it reached Montevallo, in 1853.

On the 4th day of July, 1853, a grand dinner was given by the people of Shelby and surrounding country. Here the track laying stopped for over fifteen months, but was again commenced and continued uninterrupted until it reached the Coosa river, in 1855. The bridge was built, and the track laying continued until it reached Talladega, in 1859. A short time after the bridge was built over the Coosa it was burned, but in 1857 the present splendid structure was completed. A short halt was made at Talladega, but track laying was renewed and by 1861 the road was completed to Blue Mountain, one hundred and forty miles from Selma. The war came on, and nothing further was done upon the work until 1867. It is proper to say here, that our fellow citizen, Wm. Rothrock, was at the driving of the first nail at Selma, in 1851, and was connected, in various capacities, with the road, until the last rail was laid at Blue Mountain, in 1861, thus giving to this grand work ten years of his skill and labor.

In 1867, a contract was made with Mr. A. D. Breed, of Cincinnati, to complete the road through to Dalton, Ga., and the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad, and two corporations in Georgia, were merged into the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad. Capt. E. G. Barney, the agent for the lessee, was made general manager of the road, and under his management it was finished to Dalton, in 1869. F. A. Delano, of New York, suc-

ceeded General Joseph E. Johnston, as President, and Hon. John Tucker, of Philadelphia, succeeded him in 1870. He continued President until the spring of 1873, when the road was thrown into the Chancery Court. Up to this time Capt. Barney continued General Superintendent, and Mr. M. Stanton, Assistant Superintendent. Hon. Thos. A. Walker was made Receiver, and a short time after Hon. John Tucker was associated with him. Judge Walker continued as Receiver until two years ago, when he resigned, and Mr. Tucker has continued since that time. Mr. John B. Peck was Superintendent under Receivers until August, 1874, when Mr. M. Stanton was appointed, and held the office until his death, February 21st, 1879. Mr. Norman Webb has since been appointed.

As previously stated, the first locomotive put upon this road was on the 10th day of May, 1851, called the "Alabama," and on its first trial, for about four miles, the locomotive, tender and a flat car were decked with ladies, of the city, the engineer being Harry Van Pelt, and conducted by John Hodges. This locomotive was of thirty tons power, and of Norris, Philadelphia, build. The second locomotive was the "Tennessee," received in 1852, from the Globe Works, in Boston. In 1853, the "Coosa," and in 1856, the "Walker Reynolds," and "Shelby," were put upon the road. Wm. Waddill & Co. were the principal contractors to Dixie, and J. C. Riddle & Co. from thence to Montevallo. In 1852, the present immense shops of the company were commenced in the city, and have gradually increased in capacity since. The first engine put in the shops in 1852, runs the machinery of the shop in 1879, which proves that these works have been in good hands.

*Alabama Central Railroad.*—The success met with in the construction of the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad, in 1851, 1852 and 1853, stimulated the people to the building of a road from Selma in the direction of Vicksburg, Miss. In 1852, a charter was obtained for the Alabama and Mississippi rivers railroad. The rich canebrake country felt the importance of a railroad to the Alabama river, and in a few months after the charter was obtained, stock sufficient was taken, mostly by the planters west of the Cahaba river, and an organization of the company took place at Woodville, now Uniontown. Col. Jas. L. Price, an extensive planter of the prairies, and who was a very energetic, go-a-head man, was elected President. The grading was commenced, Col. Wm. Waddill, jr., & Co., and Col. Thornton B. Goldsby taking the contract for the grading to Louisville, twenty miles from Selma, and early in 1855, the track was completed to that point. An engine, the "Canebrake," built at Richmond, Va., was put upon the road, shops, for repairs, &c., were put up, and in 1857, the "Uniontown" was received; the bridges over Valley creek and the Cahaba river were completed, and a very handsome business opened over the road. The locomotive "Uniontown" was built by Norris & Co., of Philadelphia. S. C. Pierce was appointed Master Mechanic and Geo. L. Stuck run the first locomotive on the road.

This stimulated capitalists along the line, and additional stock was subscribed by such men as Col. Weaver, F. S. Beeton, Dr. Griffin, Col. Whitfield and others. Again work commenced, and its construction was rapid until completed and



equipped to Woodville, early in 1858, when a third engine, the "S. C. Pierce," was put upon the road. An immense business was done over the road. Almost the entire grading was completed from Uniontown to Demopolis, and ready for the rails, when the war came on, in 1861. In 1862, the Confederate authorities found this unfinished line of railway too important to neglect, and the road was not only completed to Demopolis, but to York Station, eighty-one miles from Selma, to which point the Will's Valley railroad had been completed from Meridian.

The close of the war found all the assets of the road in Confederate bonds, and the stock, so far as the original stockholders were concerned, pretty well used up. A new organization was effected, and the name of the road changed to that of the Selma and Meridian, and placed in charge of Gen. W. J. Hard-dee as President. The affairs of the company continued thus until about 1869. The bonds falling due the road was put in charge of Col. Sam. Tate, as Receiver, by the United States District Court, and who continued to manage it until 1870. The management of Col. Tate was not satisfactory to the city of Selma. Col. Alex. White was employed to file a cross bill in the proceeding in the United States Court, and moved to have Col. Tate removed, which, after a very strenuous contest, was done, and John Hardy appointed in his place, who managed the affairs of the company until 1872, when it was sold under an order of the United States Court, and purchased by Col. James Robb, of New York, for the bondholders for the sum of about one and half millions of dollars. The new purchasers organized under the name of the Alabama Central, and placed Maj. W. L. Lanier in charge as President, and John M. Bridges as Superintendent. Under the new name and officers, the road has been well managed, is in good repair, supplied with first-class passenger coaches, locomotives, and rolling stock, all of the first class, and beyond all doubt is the best railroad stock in the South.

It is proper for us to say, that within the last year the track has been completed from York Station to Lauderdale Station, on the Mobile and Ohio road, relieving the road of that obstruction heretofore existing between York Station and Meridian.

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*Western Railroad of Alabama.*—A survey of this road from Selma to Montgomery was made in 1860, in the interest of the Central railroad of Georgia. Nothing further was done toward its construction until 1866, when a locating survey was made, in the same interest under the immediate supervision of Col. Samuel G. Jones, one of the most experienced railroad men in the State, and the work of construction commenced and was prosecuted with much vigor. By 1871 the work on the entire line, forty-seven miles, was completed, with the exception of the bridge over the Alabama river, seven miles from Selma. Daily trains were put upon each end of the road—the Selma and Meridian road running its trains to the bridge. All necessary conveniences for crossing freight and passengers at the river, and in a few weeks an immense freight and travel was secured. In the meantime the splendid iron bridge was in process of construction over the river which was completed in 1872. This is one of the important lines of travel terminating at Selma; and we predict, in time, will be a link in the great

chain of railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. It is owned almost entirely by the Central road of Georgia, and like all other schemes which that remarkable man, Wm. M. Wadley, takes hold of, was and is yielding a handsome revenue to its stockholders. It is a competing line with the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, from Selma, for Northern and Eastern travel and freights, by the way of Savannah, from thence by steamers to Philadelphia, New York and Eastern points. Capt. Lauderdale, is the agent at Selma.

*Selma and Gulf Railroad.*—The construction of the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad and that of the Alabama and Mississippi rivers, suggested the necessity of the construction of a road to the south, in the direction of Pensacola. In 1858, a charter was obtained for the Selma and Gulf railroad. Col. W. S. Burr, and others of our citizens took hold of the enterprise. Books of subscription were opened in Selma and other places along the contemplated line, and soon about six hundred thousand dollars of stock was subscribed and the company organized by the election of Col. Wm. T. Minter, President, and Willis S. Burr, Secretary and Treasurer. The grading for forty miles was soon put under contract and all finished, or nearly so, by 1861, when the war came on and put a stop to the work.

In 1868, the New York and Alabama Contracting Company, composed of E. G. Barney, P. D. Roddy, W. R. Bill, Thomas K. Fergusson and others, proposed to take charge of the work, pay the debts, about \$20,000, complete and equip the road. The stockholders accepted the proposition, elected a new Board of Directors, of which Dr. D. C. Smyley, was President, and W. S. Burr, Secretary and Treasurer, and all necessary arrangements entered into. The contracting company went to work under the supervision of Capt. E. G. Barney, and the work was rapidly shoved forward. The contracting company issued about one million dollars of twenty year bonds, at eight per cent. interest, and about the same amount of stock. As soon as the first twenty miles were constructed, \$320,000 of their bonds were endorsed by the State, put upon the market and sold, and at the completion of these second twenty miles, another \$320,000 were endorsed by the State, and put upon the market and sold, thus creating a bonded debt of \$640,000. Temporary shops were put on the south side of the river, an engine purchased from the Selma, Rome and Dalton road was taken across the river in boats, named "E. G. Barney," early in 1868. A good business opened up on the road, and early in 1869, another engine was crossed over the river, placed on the road and named the "Malena Smyley," as a compliment to the daughter of Dr. Smyley, the President of the road.

The business of the road was managed under the auspices of the contracting company until 1876, when proceedings in chancery were instituted, and the property was put in the hands of Col. S. G. Jones, as receiver, who managed the property until 1878, when Col. Jones was succeeded by W. R. Bill, as Receiver, and at the present writing, January 1, 1879, is being managed by W. R. Bill, Receiver, J. C. Waite, Road Master, R. Tipton, Superintendent, and Adolphus Gay, Engineer, which management has given general satisfaction, not only to Selma, but along the entire line.

This road brings to Selma about 15,000 bales of cotton each season, and with a bridge over the Alabama river and the road constructed twenty miles further, tribble the business would be done.

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*The New Orleans and Selma Railroad.*—Immediately after the war in 1867, Dr. R. M. Robertson and others obtained a charter from the State Legislature for this corporation, through the State of Alabama, in the direction of the city of New Orleans, with the most remarkable and valuable privileges that could be given by the Legislature. The act exempts all the real and personal property of the corporation from State and county taxation. Books of subscription for stock were opened in 1868, and the necessary amount of stock was taken in a few days, and an organization effected by the election of Wm. M. Byrd, R. M. Robertson, B. M. Woolsey, John Hardy, A. B. Cooper, Alexander White and Charles Hays, as Directors. The Directors elected Wm. M. Byrd, President, and P. D. Barker, Secretary and Treasurer. Maj. Robertson, with a good corps of engineers, made a locating survey to Rehobeth Church, in Wilcox county, forty miles from Selma, and a preliminary survey to the Bigbee river in Clark county. The county subscribed \$140,000 of stock, and issued bonds for the same. A contract was entered into with P. Hawkins Duprey, for the construction and equipment of the first twenty miles, which contract was soon complied with. Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars of first mortgage bonds were issued and endorsed by the State, and thus this important work to Selma's interest is permitted to slumber. There are trains running tri-weekly on the road, to Martin's Station, twenty miles from Selma. This road brings to Selma, every season, over 10,000 bales of cotton, and if completed to the Bigbee river, we predict it would increase this to 30,000 bales. F. G. Ellis is the Superintendent, and James Allen, Engineer, M. A. Smith, Road Master. The repairing of machinery is done at the Selma, Rome and Dalton shops, and the rolling stock is mostly furnished by the same road.

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*Selma and Greensboro Railroad.*—In 1839, a large amount of grading was done on the Cahaba and Marion railroad, from Cahaba, but when the great monetary crash came on about that time, the work was abandoned, but in 1851 the work was resumed and the road completed to the present Marion Junction, and soon after continued and completed to Marion, changing its corporate name to that of Cahaba, Marion and Greensboro railroad. In 1855, when the Alabama and Mississippi road, from Selma, was completed to that point, that portion of the road from the Junction to Cahaba, proving unprofitable, and an arrangement was made with the Alabama and Mississippi road by which the track from the Junction to Cahaba was taken up and the iron used on the Alabama and Mississippi. Thus matters stood until after the war; in 1866, Gen. Forrest became President of the road, the name of Selma, Marion and Memphis superceding that of the Cahaba, Marion and Greensboro, and with the aid of endorsed bonds by the State, the road was pushed on to and beyond Greensboro, but the death of General Forrest occurring, put a stop to the work. The bonds of the road becoming due, the property was put into the hands of a receiver, by the Chancery Court, and in 1878, the property was

sold and is now, as the Selma and Greensboro Railroad Company, under the management of Gen. Rucker, an experienced railroad man, and who, we hope will carry out the purposes of Gen. Forrest in its completion to Memphis, Tennessee.

*The Street Railroad.*—On the 27th of August, 1872, the Selma Street Railroad Company opened books of subscription for stock, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State, which had been previously passed by that body, and on the 7th of December, 1872, the company was organized by the election of E. Gillman, President, and R. Lapsley, Secretary and Treasurer. Sufficient iron rails were purchased to lay a track from the crossing of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad and the Alabama Central railroad, along Water to Broad, and thence along Broad street to the general depot of the Alabama Central railroad, and thence to the fair grounds, a distance of some two miles. The track was soon constructed under the superintendence of the late Mr. Robinson, suitable coaches obtained, and a good business commenced over the road by the first of December, 1872, affording a great convenience to our business men and the community generally. We are glad to say that the stockholders in this enterprise have found it (though not profitable) quite self-sustaining. The rate of travel is ten cents, but twenty tickets can be purchased for one dollar.

*Alabama Manufactory.*—The Alabama Manufacturing Company was organized in 1850, by J. P. Perham, R. N. Philpot, F. S. Beeton, Frederick Vogelin, Dr. I. Morgan and Wm. Ickes, and was the first manufacturing establishment of any consequence in the city. It was located on the southeast corner of Sylvan and Water streets. Casting and all kinds of foundry and machine work was done; wool carding, manufacturing flour and meal were also branches of industry connected with the establishment. Rev. J. P. Perham was its Superintendent for about two years, when he was succeeded by L. W. Terrell, a most skillful manager. This establishment continued to do a flourishing and profitable business until 1862, when it was succeeded by, and became a part of the Confederate Naval Foundry, the most magnificent and grandest establishment on the continent.

*The Foulton Foundry.*—This foundry was established at the northeast corner of Sylvan and Water streets, in 1852, by Thos. B. Pierce, Peter L. Campbell and George Whitley, and, until the commencement of the war, did a large business. When the war commenced the Confederate authorities took charge of it, and it is, we believe, the only manufacturing establishment used by the Confederacy, that was spared from the flames by Gen. Wilson's forces in 1865.

*Selma Soda Water Works.*—F. B. Bartlett, an enterprising Tennessee gentleman, in 1871, established the Selma Soda Water Manufactory, on Lauderdale street, where he has continued up to this time (with the exception of one or two short periods) the manufacture of this most excellent summer beverage. He supplies the people of Selma, and during the spring and summer, there is scarcely a train of cars which leave Selma but has, as part of its freight, boxes of Bartlett's soda water, for the people

at different points. This manufactory has not only proved a great luxury, but has become a necessity.

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*Selma Variety Works.*—These works were established in 1854, by J. D. Nance and Wiley Melton, at the foot of Sylvan street. Sash, doors and blinds were the principal features of the works. Nance & Melton conducted this establishment for years, and were succeeded by Wm. Berg, who is now running the establishment successfully and profitably.

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*Steam Laundry.*—In 1876, E. N. Medley established a Steam Laundry, on his lot, at the corner of Water and Mechanic streets, which has proven of great utility to hundreds of families in Selma, and, we are glad to say, has proven remunerative to its enterprising projector. The capacity of this establishment is amply sufficient to meet the demands of the people of the city. It is under the supervision of a most experienced and careful person. A wagon is sent to get the clothes, a wash bill given, and the clothes can be returned at any specified time by the same wagon, after one hour. Mr. Medley deserves patronage from the people of the city.

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*Dallas Steam Mills.*—This useful institution was built by Alfred Berry, in 1867, and was managed and directed by him for several years. But since Mr. Berry owned these mills the property has passed through several hands, until they finally became the property of two among our most enterprising and go-a-head citizens—Messrs. Riemer & Knowlen—who thoroughly repaired and almost made a new set of mills, and under whose direction and management, have not only proven a great benefit and convenience to the people of the city, but lucrative and profitable to the worthy owners. Pure and fresh ground meal and grits can be purchased at these mills at any time, thus avoiding the necessity of using musty and unsound Western and Northern meal and hominy.

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*Selma Marble Works*—In 1852, J. N. Montgomery established his Marble Works in Selma, which have gradually grown under his own management, in capacity and business. At these works the finest quality of marble, both native and imported, for all purposes, is to be found. There is scarcely a cemetery in the surrounding country but specimens from these works are to be found. Hundreds of specimens in Selma cemeteries are to be seen of the skill and taste exhibited by Mr. Montgomery; the crowning one of which is the Confederate monument, constructed by him for the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association of Selma. This monument, beyond all doubt, is the finest piece of massive marble work to be found in the country, and is worthy of an inspection by every stranger who may visit Selma.

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*The Selma Gas Light Company.*—The Legislature of the State in 1854, incorporated Jno. B. Mattison, Philip J. Weaver, N. Waller and Hugh Ferguson, as a company to manufacture gas in the city of Selma, with a capital of not less than \$30,000 nor more than \$60,000, to extend twenty years. The act provided that John W. Lapsley, E. W. Marks and N. Waller, should have power to open books of subscription for stock, within

one year from the passage of the act. Books for stock were opened on the 18th day of July, 1854, at the store of P. J. Weaver. Gas was not looked upon with much favor just at that time, and but little stock was taken. Mr. Mattison, the prime mover in this scheme, was not looked upon with much favor as to gas, but a good carpenter, and a man of indomitable perseverance. Much was written in the two papers of the city, going to prove gas a most profitable investment; but such were the doubts as to Mr. Mattison's capabilities to manufacture gas out of coal, that a private subscription of about \$150 was raised and placed in the hands of Mr. Mattison, so as to enable him to prove that he could make gas. He went to work, constructed a Lilliputian gasometer about the size of a large washpot, put up two retorts of similar dimension, procured a few hundred feet of one-half inch iron pipe, established his works on the vacant lot where now stand the stores of Messrs. Adler and Rosenberg, on Broad st., and went to work with two barrels of lime. Mr. Mattison run his pipe into the three story brick building just built by Mike Wheelan, occupied as a drinking and billiard saloon and ten pin alley, now the book store of W. G. Boyd. On the night of the 29th of November, 1854, Mr. Mattison let his gas upon his pipes, and in a very few minutes the large building was brilliantly lighted with gas, the first that had ever been lighted in Selma. This was a grand occasion, and a large crowd of people assembled to witness the feat of Mr. Mattison; Mike Wheelan doing a larger business that night than on any occasion.

This proved beyond question that Mattison could make gas. The books of subscription were again opened at Col. Weaver's store, and Col. Weaver himself, having held aloof from the stock until now, subscribed \$3,000, to be paid in material, and which amount was afterwards largely increased, and the consequence was, that in a very few days the \$30,000 was subscribed, and the company organized by the election of George F. Plant, Philip Weaver and John Hardy, directors, who elected George F. Plant, President, John Hardy, Secretary, Philip Weaver, Treasurer, and John B. Mattison Superintendent. A contract was made with Alfred Berry to complete the works ready to make gas, with the exception of building the gasometer, for \$20,000, one-half in stock. The gasometer was built by George F. Plant. Six inch main pipe, sufficient to run down Water and up Broad to the Presbyterian church, was purchased at Newburg, N. Y. One hundred meters, fixtures and pipes were purchased of Code, Hopper & Co., of Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1855, some sixty consumers were supplied with gas, as well as twenty-five lights to the city.

The first test of the coal obtained from the Alabama Coal Company, near Montevallo, proved that one pound of coal would generate four cubic feet of gas, a result almost unexampled in the United States.

The works were continued with a gradual increase of business until the war, with the exception of the death of Mr. Mattison, who was succeeded by Mr. Godwyn. During the war the stock changed hands, and but few of the original projectors were owners of stock. The end of the war found the works in possession of almost entire new owners, but men of energy and enterprise. The works had pretty well worn out, and to make them profitable required the expenditure of money.

The charter was amended and its privileges extended. Bonds were issued and sold at par, or nearly so; and under the supervision of Charles Collier, a most practical gas manufacturer, the works were almost rebuilt, and are to-day yielding a handsome dividend to its stockholders. The capital stock is \$60,000, upon which amount there is a dividend of 5 per cent. declared semi-annually. At least 1,000 tons of coal are consumed annually; ten retorts are used, which are charged every five hours separately with 200 pounds of coal each. A. H. Lloyd, one of the safest men in the city, is the general collector, and John Kenan, President and Treasurer, and Mr. Harthan Superintendent, and who claims to have furnished Selma and its citizens, during the year 1878, with 7,000,000 of cubic feet of pure gas.

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*Selma Moss Factory.*—Was established in 1877, and under the supervision of Joe. Hampshire, has proven to be one of the institutions of Selma. The raw or green moss is collected in large quantities in the flat woods and swamp lands in this section of the State, and brought to Selma and is purchased at this factory. Here it undergoes a preparation in drying and curing by steam, is baled up and shipped in bales to such points as there is a demand. The city of Cincinnati, up to this time, has been the largest customer for the fabric of the Selma Moss Factory.

This establishment is certainly a new business in our city, and brings to the city a traffic in a long neglected article, the greatest abundance of which can be gathered on our river low lands. We wish the proprietors of this pioneer business will find it both pleasant and profitable, and may be the means of inaugurating other branches of industry in our city now not thought of.

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*Ice in Selma.*—The history of ice in Selma has been as progressive as that of cotton, steamboats or buildings. The first ice brought to Selma for sale was in 1840, by Constance Dominic, who erected an ice box just back of his restaurant, on the lot now occupied by the bakery and confectionery store of Mr. Skinner. Here he kept ice for sale for years, the price ranging from ten to twenty cents per pound.

About 1850, after Mr. Dominic had left the town, Jacob Krout constructed a rude ice house on the lot now occupied by the residence of J. H. Holly, and kept ice for sale for a few years. In 1851, F. S. Jackson built the brick building on the bank of the river, between Lauderdale and Church streets, now occupied by Mr. Canning as a blacksmith shop, especially for an ice house, and in 1852 filled it with three barge loads of ice. In 1854 Jackson sold this business to E. T. Watts, under whose management the ice business did not prove profitable. During the war but little ice was used in Selma. In 1866 Daniel Sullivan erected an ice house near the railroad crossing, and kept a supply for several years. A. Aicordi also opened an ice house on Alabama street, in 1867, which is kept up to this date.

But the crowning effort to keep the people of Selma and surrounding country cool, was made by Messrs. Clayton & Cook, in 1877. They erected a small manufactory at the corner of Water and Mechanic streets, in 1877, to *make ice by steam*, which feat they performed during the summer of 1877 to the

astonishment of not only many of the people of Selma, but of the surrounding country. The ice made by steam by these gentlemen proved as satisfactory as the best lake ice. So the making of ice by steam was a fixed fact in Selma. The capacity of the machinery proving insufficient to manufacture ice enough for the demand in 1877, in the spring of 1878 Messrs. Clayton, Cook & Stuck leased for five years a suitable building on the south side of Water street, from the estate of Robert Hall, and with a capital of \$12,000, established "The Enterprise Ice Company." Machinery of sufficient capacity was purchased, and they engaged in the manufacture of ice from water supplied by one of the immense artesian wells near by. This company manufactured, during the spring, summer and fall of 1878, an average of seven tons of the very best ice per day, and at the very low price of one cent per pound, thus placing the use of this great luxury within the means of the very poorest of our people.

This enterprise, beyond all doubt, will, we predict, prove one among the grandest of our manufactories. Besides the use of ice as a luxury, in cases of sickness its value is of the utmost importance. We are glad to know that the efforts of these enterprising gentlemen are properly appreciated, not only by the people of Selma, but the people along the line of our several railroads avail themselves of the use of ice made by this company, not only in Alabama, but Meridian, Jackson, and even Vicksburg, Miss., are supplied with ice from the "Enterprise Ice Company" of Selma.

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*Peacock's Foundry.*—In 1869, George Peacock, one of the most experienced foundrymen in the South, with limited means, erected his Brass and Iron Foundry in Selma. His fidelity to his patrons and strict attention to and skill displayed in his business, rapidly brought to him customers, and in a very few years he was able to materially enlarge his business. He went into the manufacture of car wheels on an extensive scale, and there is scarcely a railroad in the South to-day, but more or less of Peacock's make of wheels are to be found, and are acknowledged to be the best made in the South. Mr. Peacock is fully prepared to furnish any machinery that may be needed, out of either brass or iron. His foundry is certainly one of the institutions of Selma, and her people are justly proud of his genius.

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*Cotton Compress.*—The process of compressing cotton bales preparatory to affording greater convenience for transportation, was inaugurated in Selma in 1870, by James H. Franklin & Co., in the yard of the large and commodious brick warehouse of the Selma and Meridian railroad company, where the business was carried on successfully for several years.

When the extensive warehouse of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad was built near the junction of the Selma, Rome and Dalton, the Central railroad and the Alabama Western road, compressing was abandoned at the Selma and Meridian warehouse, and one of greater power and on a more extensive scale, was erected in the new railroad warehouse, under the organization of a Compress Company, and which has been a complete success. The press used by this company is one of the famous Tyler presses, capable, during an ordinary day's work of ten



hours, with ten hands, of compressing six hundred bales of cotton. The actual pressure per bale is 1,352 tons, given from 120 pounds pressure to the inch on two four-flue boilers of forty-eight inches diameter and twenty-nine feet long.

The company is composed of some eight stockholders, is incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State, John Kenan is President and J. W. Stillwell Superintendent.

About 60,000 bales are compressed by this company each season, at a cost of 50 cents per bale to the owner of the cotton.

*Central City Oil Mills*—Messrs. Watts, White & Co. started an oil mill in Selma in 1868, to make oil from cotton seed, but it proved a failure after three years' experience and experiment. A company was formed under the name of the "Selma Oil Works," composed of George O. Baker, J. L. Perkins and P. D. Barker, which framed its organization under the exemption law, and bought the machinery of the mill lately deceased. The stock of the new concern was not marketable, but after years of industrious toil, uphill work and indomitable energy, the company is now an undoubted success. Every visitor to Selma, anxious to see our resources and industrial enterprises, visits the oil mills. The turnout is marvelous. Every week, one hundred and fifty barrels of oil and sixty tons of oil cake are the net products. These are shipped to Europe and throughout the United States. Employment is furnished to fifty hands, and alimnt to over two hundred of our residents. To understand this, we will say that the weekly disbursements of this establishment alone are \$2,500, and this money is spent in our city. The institution is *sui generis*, working under two of its own patents, whilst a third patent is now being taken out. The lint saved for batting almost pays for the seed delivered at the mills, and the talent manifested by the gentlemen in charge proves what can be done in manufacturing in the South. As a financial investment, it has no superior.

*Berg's Planing Mills*.—This enterprise was established by Mr. Berg in 1856. The army of invasion in 1865 burnt it to the ground, but Phœnix-like it rose from its ashes in 1866, and became one of the institutions of Selma. After another decade it was burned once more, but within two months Mr. Berg had restored it to its pristine utility. There is hardly any portion of the State where you will not find moulding, cornicing and fancy work turned out by Mr. Berg. The capacity of the mill in dressing alone, is 10,000 feet daily.

*The Central City Iron Works and Machine Shops*.—Were established in September, 1869, by Messrs. Edward G. Gregory and R. Coe. The success which this establishment had already attained, and the numerous demands for foundry work, which under the then management they were unable to supply, created a necessity which was supplied by the addition of Mr. Joseph Pollock, one of the best foundrymen in the South. With a capital of \$25,000, and having in their employ about twenty-four hands, this establishment ranks among the most laudable enterprises. The shops are fitted up with the latest improvements, among which we could mention the National Bolt Cutter and Sturdevant Blower. Steam engines of all kinds made to order, saw mills made and repaired, as well as all kinds of

sugar mills, cotton presses, castings in iron and brass, and every kind of gearing. They manufacture the famous Alabama Cotton Press, the wrought iron friction press, and a hundred other specialties.

*Sash, Doors and Blinds.*—In 1878 Messrs. Riemer & Knowlton, seeing the opening presented, and appreciating the advantages of such an institution, established their factory. An extensive trade throughout the State has been the reward of their industry and foresight. In addition to the above, the same gentlemen run one of the largest grist mills in our State, near the compress.

*The Matthews Cotton Mills Company.*—In 1873, Joel E. Matthews, one of our most enterprising and wealthy citizens, started a cotton factory. In it he invested about \$52,000. When his undertaking was about half finished he died. The enterprise thus started in Selma's interest was not allowed to die; and on February 19th, 1876, a company was organized, which purchased the property for the sum of \$15,000. The principal movers in the enterprise were Messrs. S. F. Hobbs and H. A. Haralson. With \$100,000 capital the new company started, and the mill was completed under the able superintendence of Mr. Ernest T. Hobbs, of Biddeford, Maine. This cotton factory, at present writing, employs one hundred and twenty-five hands, many of them from the resident population, who, under skillful training, have become experts.

By this enterprise alone, to our city's population at least three hundred and fifty souls are added, with a secured support and unfailing maintenance. The amount paid out monthly to this working population, varies \$1,500 to \$1,800; thus so much is added to our commercial prosperity. The number of spindles in the factory is 4,584; the spinning machinery is the work of the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia. Everything connected with the concern is put up in the most improved style. The engine is a 125 horse power automatic cut-off Corliss, of identically the same manufacture as the famous Centennial engine, and is of the best construction. During the year 1878, this factory was run every day save three (Sundays also excepted.) As to the quality of goods turned out, nothing superior can be found in the South. The best proof of this last statement is to be found in the fact that the demand often exceeds the supply, and goods will soon be saleable at the mill, without the necessity of drummers.

Besides our home trade in Alabama, this factory now ships goods to St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Galveston, Lynchburg and most of the towns in Mississippi. Principal productions are 4-4 sheeting, 7-8 shirting and drilling. The factory is convenient of access, the railroad running by the very door, thus affording every facility to the shipper, and saving drayage to buyers. The members of the company, as at present organized, are: S. F. Hobbs, President; H. A. Haralson, Secretary and Treasurer; Ernest S. Hobbs, Superintendent. Directors—S. F. Hobbs, H. A. Haralson, D. Partridge, C. Turner, N. H. R. Dawson and E. G. Gregory.

#### PRODUCTION FOR 1878.

One hundred and eighteen and one half bales 4-4 sheeting, making 1,183,500 yards, weighing 384,301 pounds, 428½ bales

7-8 shirting, making 428,311 yards, weighing 106,273 pounds; 26 bales drilling, making 21,140 yards, weighing 7,840 pounds; 17½ bales mixed goods, making 15,980 yards, weighing 4,713 pounds. Total—1,655½ bales, making 1,648,941 yards, weighing 503,229 pounds.



## PART IV.

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### CHAPTER IV.

#### CHURCHES AND SABBATH SCHOOLS.

*Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church had a wooden building erected by J. L. Claughton, in January, 1835, on the lot set apart by the Selma Town Land Company for a Methodist church; the precise location was just between the present fine brick church building and the parsonage. Daniel H. Norwood, James Jordan, George Childers, Harris Brantly and Josiah Hinds were the trustees. In 1836 Rev. Daniel H. Norwood organized a church in this building with eleven members, among whom were Josiah Hinds and wife, James Adams and wife, J. L. Claughton, Mrs. Nolly, Miss Eliza Nolly and Mrs. Sarah Maples, only two of whom are living at this time—Mrs. Maples and J. L. Claughton.

The Rev. Mr. Norwood preached in this building to these few members, and those who would attend the meetings, quite regular, until the Conference was induced to take charge of the church and provide services for them. In the latter part of 1837, the Rev. Wm. A. Smith was put in charge of the church in connection with his duties at Summerfield, preaching at Selma every other Sabbath. This arrangement was continued with the Rev. Wm. A. Smith during 1839, in the fall of which year there was a great revival at a camp-meeting held near Summerfield, and resulted in a large acquisition to the Selma church, among whom were Wm. J. Norris, James A. Norris and Thomas W. Street, and in the latter part of 1839, Rev. Asbury Shanks took charge of the Church as its preacher in charge. In 1840, the Rev. Wm. Moore was placed in charge. In 1840 the State Conference was held in Selma, and in this

church building, Bishop J. O. Andrews presiding, and from this time members were rapidly added to the church.

The following are the names of the preachers in charge of this church since 1839: 1840, Wm. Moore; 1841, Wiley W. Thomas; 1842, Wm. W. Bell and Louis G. Hicks; 1843, T. F. Selby; 1844, James A. Lewis and Jas. Young; 1845, Greenberry Garrett, the Presiding Elder, had charge of the church; 1846, A. H. Mitchell; 1847-48, James A. Heard; 1849, Thomas G. Ramsey; 1850, J. W. Surry; 1851-52, J. L. Cotton; 1853-54, J. Hamilton; 1855, J. W. Patson; 1856, B. D. C. Connerly; 1857, Wm. Shaperd; 1858-59-60, Edward Wadsworth; 1861-62, J. Bancroft; 1863, J. L. Cotton; 1864-65, E. Baldwin; 1866-67-68, C. D. N. Campell; 1869-70-71, E. M. Bowers; 1872-73-74-75, M. S. Andrews; 1876-77-78, W. M. Motley; 1879, E. L. Loveless.

The present splendid brick church building was completed in 1856, and is certainly a credit to those who had it constructed, as well as an ornament to the city. There are about 240 members belonging to this church, and some 350 children attend its Sabbath School.

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*St. Paul's Church.*—The congregation of St. Paul's church was organized in February, 1838, and admitted into union with the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in this State May 5, 1838. Rev. Lucien B. Wright, missionary in charge, presented the application, and Messrs. William Waddell, W. H. Austin, S. W. Murley and Geo. L. Brewer took their seats as delegates from said congregation. The number of communicants was very small. On the third day of May, 1839, the eighth annual convention met in Selma, and the church not being finished, held its sessions in the Presbyterian church. Messrs. William Waddell, R. N. Philpot, Thomas J. Frow, P. J. Weaver and Geo. L. Brewer were delegates from Selma, and Thomas J. Frow was made Secretary pro tem. of the convention. Rev. Lucien B. Wright continued to be minister and missionary in charge up to 1846. During this period the first church was built upon the corner of Landerdale and Alabama streets, the site of the present Jewish Synagogue. This church was a brick and frame building, about forty by seventy feet, with tower, and cost \$8,000, including the lot. The funds, with the exception of about \$500, were provided by the subscriptions of the congregation and citizens of the town. It was furnished with a bell and one of "Jardine's best barrel and finger organs." The communion service was the gift of the "Ladies' Sewing Society of Annapolis, Md." Among the earliest members of the congregation during this time were Messrs. William Waddell, R. N. Philpot, W. H. Austin, S. W. Murley, Thomas J. Frow, A. G. Mabry, B. R. Hogan, Daniel M. Riggs, Isaiah Morgan, J. R. Purnell, J. M. Strong, P. J. Weaver, A. S. Jeffries, W. S. Jeffries and Geo. L. Brewer. On Sunday, May 19, 1845, Right Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, the newly elected Bishop of the diocese, made his first visit to the parish, and confirmed one person. The communicants then numbered nineteen. In 1846 Mr. Wright was succeeded by Rev. James H. Linebough. He continued to be rector of the parish until November, 1849, when he removed to the diocese of Louisiana. He was very popular, as a preacher and pastor, and under his ministry the church was very much improved; its membership increased, and the parish ceased to be a missionary station, and became

self-supporting. The convention of 1849 was held here, when Messrs. Purnell, Waddell, Mabry, D. M. Riggs and Amos White were delegates from Selma.

Rev. M. F. Maury, of Kentucky, was the successor of Mr. Linebough. He entered upon his duties Nov., 1850, and resigned, on account of ill health, May, 1851. In 1852 Rev. W. H. Platt, who had just come into the ministry and was then a deacon, succeeded Mr. Maury, and continued in charge until 1855, when he accepted a call to Petersburg, Va.

In 1857 Rev. J. H. Ticknor was elected, and continued to be its rector until Easter, 1856, when he resigned. The rectory was built in 1857, the lot having been donated by Major John Mitchell, and a new communion service was presented by the ladies of the parish. In May, 1857, the convention was again held in Selma—the delegates from the parish being Messrs. Samuel R. Blake, I. Morgan, R. N. Philpot, A. G. Mabry and N. H. R. Dawson.

In November, 1861, an adjourned meeting of the convention was held in Selma. The sainted, good and gentle Bishop Cobbs had died early in the year, and this convention was held to elect his successor. The Rev. R. H. Wilmer, D. D., of Virginia, was unanimously chosen, and has since filled the episcopate of this diocese, discharging his duties with great satisfaction to the people. The church grew under the ministration of Mr. Ticknor, the communicants increasing from about fifty to one hundred. On the evening of the memorable Sunday, April 2d, 1865, when General Wilson, with the Federal army, captured the city, Mr. Ticknor with all the citizens, went out to the lines to meet the invaders, and in the fight which ensued was severely wounded.

In the conflagration which ensued upon the capture of the city, St. Paul's church was burned, and until the erection of a new building upon its site, which was not completed until 1868, the congregation worshipped in the Dallas Academy and in the Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian churches. In November, 1866, Rev. S. M. Bird, of Virginia, was elected Rector, and served the church until Easter, 1872, when he removed to Galveston. During his ministry the affairs of the parish greatly improved, the communicants increasing from one hundred to two hundred and thirty-five. A new building was erected in 1868 upon the site of the burned church at a cost of \$15,000. This building was used by the congregation as a place of worship until Easter Sunday, 1875, when service was first held in the present church building. It has since been sold to the Jewish congregation, and is now used by them as their Synagogue. In 1871, under his auspices and management, the foundations of the new church on Lauderdale and Selma streets were laid. The lot was given by Mr. William Weaver, and among the donations to the parish were a beautiful memorial cross, by Mrs. William J. Hardee, and a communion service by Mrs. N. H. R. Dawson, which is now used by the church. In 1869 the convention was held in Selma, when the parish was represented by Messrs. William J. Hardee, Wm. Berg, B. H. Riggs, T. B. Roy and N. H. R. Dawson.

Rev. J. J. Clemens, in October, 1872, succeeded Mr. Bird. The new church was pushed forward during this time, and the congregation made strenuous efforts to complete their undertaking. It was a great burden, and interfered much with the

growth of the parish. In November, 1874, Mr. Clemens resigned, and accepted a call to Houston, Texas. The parish was vacant until the fall of 1875. On Easter Sunday, 1875, the new church having been sufficiently completed, was occupied for the first time by the congregation, the Bishop of the diocese officiating.

In November, 1875, Rev. Ellison Capers, of Greenville, S. C., took charge of the parish, and in November, 1876, owing to the ill health of a member of his family, resigned. The congregation were greatly attached to Mr. Capers, and gave him up with great reluctance.

In May, 1876, the convention was held in St. Paul's church, when the parish was represented by Messrs. B. H. Riggs, Wm. Berg, N. H. R. Dawson, R. M. Nelson and Thos. Peters.

Rev. Frank Hallam, of Georgia, succeeded Mr. Capers, in November, 1876, and continued his service until November, 1878, when he resigned.

The present church is a commodious building, of brick and stone, cruciform in shape, covered with tiles, gothic in style, with tower and pointed roof and gables. It will seat about 800 persons comfortably. When completed, it will be one of the most beautiful churches in the South. The windows are filled with stained glass; among them are several very handsome. That in the chancel was put in by a member of his family to the memory of General W. J. Hardee and his wife, who were communicants and liberal supporters of the parish. The painting represents four scenes from the life of St. Paul.

The first funerals from the church were those of Col. Geo. W. Gayle and Mrs. W. J. Hardee. The first marriage celebrated was that of Dr. R. P. Hanger and Miss Mary Allston.

The parish was incorporated on the 5th of May, 1857, by the name of "The Wardens and vestry of St. Paul's Church, Selma," with the following vestrymen: R. N. Philpot, Wm. Waddill, A. L. Haden, A. G. Mabry, John Mitchell, I. Morgan, W. H. Eagar, J. S. Jeffries and A. W. Spaight, all of whom, except the last, are now dead. Messrs. N. H. R. Dawson, R. M. Nelson, J. L. Perkins, T. B. Roy, Edward C. Gregory, B. H. Riggs, Geo. O. Baker and Edward Galt are the present vestry. The two first named are the Wardens. B. H. Riggs is the Secretary and Wm. Berg, Treasurer.

The congregation is composed of 500 persons, of whom about 200 are communicants. The church is now without a minister, but we understand that efforts are on foot to secure one. Services are held regularly by Gen. John H. Forney, who, as lay reader, reads the service to large and attentive congregations. The Sunday School is under the superintendence of Mr. M. R. Jarvis, who, for twelve years, in season and out of season, at great personal inconvenience, has served the church as lay reader and Sunday School Superintendent with unflagging zeal and fidelity. The Sabbath School numbers about 250.

*Presbyterian Church.*—The friends of the Presbyterian Church, in 1836 and 1837, though few in the town, determined to not only organize a church, but erect a building of their own in which they could worship. On the 22d day of December, 1838, the Rev. Francis Porter, an eminent divine who resided in the country, and had occasionally preached to the people of Selma, in the Cumberland church building, organized a Pres-

byterian church, consisting of the following persons: Roderick McLeod, Mary McLeod, R. A. Nicoll, Mary M. Nicoll, David C. Russell, Giles M. Ormond, Catherine Hunter, James D. Monk, Martha Lawrence, R. H. W. Bigger, Isabella Talbert, Sarah Gantt, Isabella Porter, David Hamilton, Mrs. David Hamilton, and Jacob, a servant of the Rev. Francis Porter. And just here we will say, but four of these people are now living—Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll, David Hamilton and David C. Russell—all the others have passed from earth.

Arrangements were made for Rev. Francis Porter to take charge of this little flock, which he did, and by his zeal and perseverance in about one year a good substantial wooden building was erected on the lot set apart by the Selma Town Land Company for a church, at the corner of Dallas and Washington streets, on which the residence of Dr. C. J. Clark, is now situated, and on his retiring from the charge of the church, in the fall of 1839, there were about twenty-five members.

At the organization of the church Robert A. Nicoll, Giles M. Ormond and David C. Russell were constituted Elders.

Rev. W. F. McRea became pastor in the fall of 1839, and was succeeded in 1845 by Rev. Richard B. Cater, a most zealous, faithful and able divine, and who added largely to the membership of the church, and to whose foresight and zeal the construction of the present splendid brick church building is to be attributed, and in 1851 was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Porter. There were one hundred and twenty members of the church at that date.

The Rev. Abner A. Porter, a most worthy and good man, continued in charge until 1859, leaving a membership of two hundred and forty-eight, several, however, had withdrawn their membership to other Presbyterian churches. In 1859 the Rev. Arthur M. Small was called to the charge of the church, and continued in charge until the fatal day of the 2d of April, 1865, when he was killed in the defense of Selma, against Gen. Wilson's forces. In the fall of 1865, the Rev. W. J. Lowry became its pastor, and continued in charge until 1875, when the Rev. Alfred J. Morrison became the pastor. Up to this time there had been 660 persons who had become members since the organization of the church in 1838. In 1876, the Rev. T. W. Hooper became in charge and is at this time the pastor of the church. Since the organization of this church, in 1838, up to the first of January, 1879, there have been 787 persons who have been its members, 484 of whom have either died or withdrawn by letter to join other churches, leaving an active membership at present of 303.

Its Ruling Elders are, W. H. Fellows, A. H. Lloyd, J. W. Lapsley, R. Lapsley, Ed. Woods, W. P. Armstrong, J. H. Franklin, C. W. Hooper and S. F. Hobbs.

Deacons—A. E. Baker, M. R. Boggs, W. R. Nelson, W. B. Gill, C. Young, J. C. Graham and C. F. Force. Treasurer, N. D. Cross.

The Sunday School has on its roll thirty-seven officers and teachers, and 302 scholars. The officers are, James H. Franklin, Superintendent; W. R. Nelson, Assistant; A. G. Parish, Treasurer; Thos. Driscoll, Librarian; Lyman Brazer, Secretary.

*Catholic Church.*—Selma, like many inland towns of our

State, in which few Catholics were found, was visited occasionally by priests from Mobile, Charleston and Savannah. It was not, however, until the year 1850, that any regular missionary appointments were made. In that year the Rev. A. D. Pellicer was ordained priest and appointed to the pastorate of Montgomery and adjoining missions. From Montgomery, Selma was regularly attended twice a year, the paucity of Catholics not requiring visits oftener. Thus things continued until the death of the lamented Bishop Portier. On the 4th day of December, 1859, and in the Cathedral at New Orleans, the present Catholic Bishop of Mobile, Rt. Rev. John Quinlan, was consecrated. The new Bishop, in the spring of 1861, dispatched from Mobile to Selma the Rev. I. F. Treacy on a missionary tour. In December, 1861, Rev. E. J. Quinlivan, assistant to Rev. A. D. Pellicer, at Montgomery, visited Selma and found a room in Mullen & Hall's building, on Broad street, which he rented and fitted up as a chapel. This had been done through the energy of the Rev. J. B. Baasen, who had been assistant priest at Montgomery previous to the Rev. E. J. Quinlivan. About the first of May, 1862, Father Baasen again resumed charge of Selma and neighboring places, which received his regular attention until he was relieved by Rev. D. Gibbons, in September, 1862. The Rev. D. Gibbons was the first permanent pastor of Selma, he having made Selma his place of residence. About this time a great many Catholics had congregated in Selma, mostly mechanics attached to the naval foundry of the then Confederate States. At that time the Catholics numbered about 200. About this time measures were taken for the purchase of a church lot.

In September, 1865, the Rev. D. Gibbons was succeeded by Rev. P. McMahon, the latter continuing as resident pastor until the 1st of December, 1867. Arriving in Selma on December 1st, 1867, the Rev. I. J. O'Leary, by his indomitable zeal and attractive manners, drew many to his church, and active measures were immediately taken to erect a suitable church building on a lot on Washington street, which had been already purchased. The present handsome church, built of rock, and gothic in style, is a proof of his successful energy. In the erection of this church Father O'Leary was liberally supported by the good will and contributions of all classes and creeds.

On the death of Father O'Leary, on April 1st, 1874, the Rev. J. G. J. Crowley was appointed to Selma as pastor. The Rev. J. G. J. Crowley was relieved in 1877, and was succeeded by Father McDonough, the present pastor. In all there may at present be about 150 Catholics in Selma.

*The Cumberland Presbyterian Church.*—This church was erected in 1835; Rev. Samuel M. Nelson was the first pastor. He resigned about the year 1840 or 1841, and was succeeded by Rev. John P. Campbell, whose ministration continued only one year. The next pastor was the Rev. W. H. Merideth, D. D., who served the church until about the year 1849 or 1850. At this time the building having become dilapidated, the idea of repairing it was for a while entertained, and the work was even commenced, which, at the suggestion of friends in and out of the church, it was decided to remove the old wooden structure, and the present brick edifice was erected. Soon after the completion of the church Rev. S. R. Rosboro became the pastor for



two years, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. L. C. Ransom. His ministry continued for four years, when he resigned to accept a call to St. Louis. During this pastorate the church enjoyed its greatest prosperity, having increased steadily until its membership reached near one hundred. The next minister in charge of the church was Rev. J. M. B. Roach, who resigned after one year to take the position of Chaplain in the army. After the surrender of Vicksburg, Rev. L. C. Ransom (who was Chaplain of the 20th regiment Alabama volunteers) returned to Selma and supplied the church until the autumn of 1863. August 1st, 1871, the church engaged the services of Rev. J. M. Halsell for one year. The following year, 1872, in November, the church called the Rev. C. B. Chapman, who accepted the call, and became pastor of the church for one year. During the next year, and until October, 1875, it had no pastor, when Rev. R. F. Jennings accepted a call, but was called away by death after serving the church only about six months. During 1876 and 1877 and the first part of 1878, the church was closed. Since that time services have been held twice a month by its first pastor, Rev. S. M. Nelson, now in his seventy-sixth year, though in vigorous health and strength.

The church is now open for services every Sabbath, the Rev. Mr. Paisley preaching two Sabbaths in each month. During all the years of the existence of this church Sabbath School has been kept up, except about two years.

The following persons have composed the eldership of this church, viz: Robert C. Morrison deceased; James Ferguson, E. P. Shulibaringer, N. Waller, W. P. Reese, M. D., deceased; G. M. McConnico; W. M. Ridgway, deceased; J. N. Montgomery. The membership at present is about thirty, and the Sunday School numbers about the same, including teachers and scholars.

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*East Selma Methodist Church.*—On the 30th day of June, 1860, Hugh Ferguson and wife made a deed to Joseph R. John and others, as trustees, to the lot of ground now occupied by this church. Some five hundred dollars were made up by private subscription and a neat wooden building erected thereon, and in 1861 a church was organized in it, composed of twelve persons, among them William Wren and wife, W. E. Rousseau and wife, by the Rev. F. T. J. Brandon, who continued in charge of the Church, preaching once every month during that year, and was succeeded in 1862, by Rev. L. P. Golson, he preaching alternately at Benton and East Selma. In 1863 there was no regular minister and services were only held occasionally during the year by itinerant preachers. In 1864 the Rev. W. A. Montgomery preached once a month. In 1865 there was no regular minister, and but little attention given to this church by either ministers or members. In 1866 the Rev. N. B. Cooper discharged the duties of pastor, and a few new members were added to the church. In 1867 the Rev. R. S. Cary had charge of the church, and under his influence a Sabbath School was opened, but did but little, not more than half a dozen children hardly ever attending. The membership had diminished until there were not more than half a dozen left; but the few who were left proved true and faithful, and in 1869 the Rev. W. S. McDaniel, a most zealous minister was placed in charge of the church, and through his zeal and fidelity a better feeling was

created, and since that year the following have been the pastors in charge; 1870, C. L. Strider; 1871, P. R. McCrary; 1872, A. D. Mevoy; 1873, J. W. Glenn; 1874, C. H. Kelly and J. B. Cottrell; 1875, P. H. Lightfoot; 1876, J. W. Shores, 1877-78, W. A. Rice; 1879, W. S. Wade. During 1873 some substantial additions were made to the building. The inside of the church building was materially improved, neat seats placed, a nice pulpit erected, good lights arranged, blinds put to the windows. Some fifteen or twenty members of the West Selma Methodist church were transferred to this church, among them E. Johnson, a most active worker, and soon a new condition of affairs were visible in the church. A corps of Sabbath School teachers was organized by Mr. Johnson, and now there are over one hundred members, with a Sabbath School well attended by 150 children, and really no church in the city is doing more real good than the East Selma Methodist church. The building is capable of seating 400 people and is brilliantly lighted with gas during evening services. The Sabbath School numbers about 150 children.

*Alabama Street Presbyterian Church.*—The Broad Street Presbyterian Church, in 1872, rented from James W. Lapsley a small wooden building situated on the south side of Alabama street, in East Selma, for a mission chapel, and engaged Rev. John T. McBride to take charge of it and conduct regular services in it. In December, 1872, assisted by Rev. Jas. Watson, Evangelist, of the South Alabama Presbytery, a protracted meeting was held in this building, resulting in the conversion of quite a number of persons, twenty-five of whom were received into the church by Rev. James Watson. It was then deemed advisable to organize a Presbyterian church in the eastern part of the city. On Sunday, January 12th, 1873, Rev. James Watson, Evangelist, of the South Alabama Presbytery, assisted by Rev. John McBride, and Elders W. H. Fellows and James W. Lapsley, proceeded to organize the Alabama Street Presbyterian Church, with thirty-three members, among whom were Mrs. E. Saunders, Lizzie Saunders, Mittie Saunders, Mrs. Caroline Laporte, Mrs. S. Curry, Mrs. Schultz and Miss Emalena Schultz. Twenty-five of the thirty-three were of those recently received into the church during the protracted meeting, the remaining eight were those who had taken out letters from the Broad Street Presbyterian church. The organization was completed by the election of Joseph Hardie, Harvey L. McKee and Charles S. Crane as Ruling Elders, and Wm. M. Wallace as Deacon. Messrs. Hardie and McKee having been ordained as Elders in the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Elder Crane and Deacon Wallace were ordained to their respective offices. The several Elders and Deacon were regularly installed into office. The small wooden building on the south side of Alabama street was continued to be occupied, the Rev. John McBride keeping charge of the church until he received a call from Mobile, which he accepted. In March, 1873, the services of the Rev. Peter Gowan, of Charleston, S. C., were secured, who has had charge of this church ever since that time to the present date, January 1, 1879, as its pastor. Soon after the organization of the church, its members proceeded to obtain means to erect a suitable building of their own, and by their zeal and energy soon succeeded with the aid of numbers

of Christians and other good people, in raising the necessary means to erect a very neat and handsome church building on the northwest corner of Alabama street and Range avenue, which was dedicated on Sunday, the 28th day of September, 1873, the Rev. Joseph Lowry preaching the dedication sermon to a very large congregation. Thus in a very few months, less than one year, from the zeal, energy and perseverance of a few men, did we witness the organization of a church and the erection of a beautiful building, in which to hold services, that is not only a credit to those engaged in the high trust but an ornament to the city. The present membership of this church is about eighty, and about the same number of Sabbath School children.

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*The Congregational Church.*—This church was formed on the 12th day of May, 1872, with the following members:

John Silsby, H. W. Carter, Anna Taylor, S. L. Emerson, Daniel Gantt, Antoinette Gantt, Letitia Whitman, D. J. Smith, Isabella Smith, Jordan Fourshee, John Lowry, Susan Toxey, Melvina Smith, Andrew Osborne, Mary Jones, Cheena Melton, George Washington, Jefferson Croom, Minerva Croom, Lucy Traun, Andrew McLutosh, Chas. J. Taggart, Julia Moore.

Rev. D. R. Miller and H. E. Brown, and also a delegate from each of the Congregational churches of Marion, Montgomery and Talladega were present, and assisted in the organization.

The preliminary meeting was held in the chapel of Burrell Academy, at which place the congregation met for their church services until the erection of their house of worship.

In 1873 a lot was purchased on the west side of Lawrence, between Selma and North streets, and the erection of a church edifice was begun under the direct supervision of the pastor. It was built at an expense of \$3,150, and dedicated October 5, 1873. It is a neat wooden structure, with a seating capacity of 650. The wood-work of the interior is pine, with oil finish. The pulpit desk is made of selected specimens of the native pine, with beautiful curled grain, polished and oiled.

The congregation was assisted in building their church by large contributions from the American Missionary Association and other friends, North and South. The bell in the tower was purchased by the Sabbath School—being placed there in 1875.

During the winter of 1875-6 two basement rooms were built under the church, one of which is used as prayer, lecture and infant class room; the other as a free reading room, and dedicated to that purpose February 14, 1876. The latter was for a time occupied by the Selma Reading Room Association, (organized October 18, 1875) but by reason of the dissolution of the society the room is now controlled by the church for the free use of the public.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: At organization, D. R. Miller; November, 1872 to 1876, G. S. Pope; 1876-7, H. W. Carter; 1877-78, Fletcher Clark; 1878, C. B. Curtis.

The following persons have ministered during the pastoral vacations: J. Silsby, Barnabas Root, J. R. McLean, A. J. Headen. The present membership (January, 1879,) is 88, A Sabbath School comprising three officers, thirteen teachers and one hundred and forty scholars is an adjunct of the church.

*Hebrew Congregation.*—On the 6th of January, 1867, only a few members of the Jewish faith started here a society by the name of "Gemeloth Chasodim" (benevolent association), and purchased at the same time a parcel of land for a Jewish burying ground. For three years only this society was in existence. On the 10th of July, 1870, they converted themselves into a congregation under the name "Mishkan Israel" (the dwelling place of Israel.) For several years the congregation kept religious services only twice a year—on the New Year's and the Day of Atonement. The first regular minister was Dr. Meyer, at present minister in Pittsburg, Pa. About one year later the second minister was Mr. Yaker. He, a non-believer in true Judaism, was only able to guide the congregation for a few months. After his departure a Sunday School was started by the deceased and generally beloved Mr. Elkan, a member of the congregation, assisted by the energetic Moses Schwarz, who superintended the school, after Mr. Elkan's death, for a long while. The real existence of the present well-to-do congregation is due to Mr. G. L. Rosenberger, who took charge of the Sunday School in August, 1876, and conducted services on the holy days of the same year. Their present house of worship, the former Episcopal church, was rented only for a place in which to keep the Sunday School; but Mr. R. being in possession of this house of worship, introduced a regular service. The congregation elected him then at once as their regular minister; and as a token of gratitude they presented him last Pentecost with a handsome gold watch, with their wishes that the Lord may spare him for many years as their guide and teacher. Last year this house of worship was bought by the congregation. The present officers of the congregation are, Mr. Joe Meyer, President; Mr. A. Kayser, Vice President; Mr. A. Jacobson, Secretary; Mr. Samuel Sterne, Treasurer; and Messrs. M. Meyer, Moses Schwarz, C. L. Rodenberg, J. C. Adler and Sol. Kohn, Trustees. A large amount of credit is due these officers and trustees for the great success of the last movements of the congregation. The congregation has forty contributing members. Praiseworthy and to be remembered is the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association, numbering only twenty members, who rendered great assistance to the congregation Mishkan Israel, and whose labors cannot be surpassed.

*Baptist Church.*—This church was constituted on the fifth Sunday in May, 1842, with ten members. It now numbers about 250 members. Its present officers are, Pastor, W. C. Cleveland; Deacons, J. Haralson, J. H. Williamson, A. G. Thompson, J. W. Hudson, R. C. Keeble and W. C. Ward; H. S. D. Mallory, Church Clerk; J. W. Wilson, Superintendent Sabbath School. Among its former pastors were A. G. McCraw, N. L. DeVotie, Rev. Drs. Buck, Spaulding, Hawthorne and Teague.

*East Selma Baptist Mission.*—This Mission was started about eighteen months ago by the Baptist church in West Selma, and has been maintained ever since, mainly as a Sabbath School, by members of the church. It has no pastor, nor stated services of any kind, except Sabbath School every Sunday afternoon, and prayer meeting Friday evenings. Meetings are well attended; much interest is taken in it by teachers and scholars.

*Christian Church.*—The Christian church, located on the corner of Alabama and Greene streets, was organized in 1850. Officers of the church : P. B. Lawson, Pastor, C. H. Lavender and Samuel Wilson, Deacons. Sunday school officers : C. H. Lavender, Superintendent; A. B. Butler, Secretary. Its membership is about thirty, with about the same number of Sabbath School children.

*First Sabbath School in Selma.*—The First Sabbath School in Selma was organized in the spring of 1835, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which Wm. Waddill, jr., was Superintendent, and Mrs. Sarah Maples, Miss Eliza Nolly, Miss Mary Curry, A. H. Lloyd and George L. Brewer were teachers, with about twenty-five scholars. This organization met with general approbation, and on the 4th day of July, 1835, the first Sabbath School celebration took place, on which occasion two neat and beautiful little banners, one of nice white Marseilles silk, with the inscription :

Sabbath Schools was first instituted by Robert Raikes  
in Gloucester, Eng. A. D. 1782.

SELMA SUNDAY SCHOOL.

JULY 4TH, 1835.

“Suffer little Children to come unto me, and forbid  
them not; for such is the kingdom of God;”

the other of beautiful blue Marseilles silk, with the same inscription, were borne in the procession by the children. These banners were about eighteen inches wide and thirty inches long, and have appeared on several occasions of Sunday School celebrations since that day. In May, 1868, the Sunday Schools of our neighboring town, Marion, invited the Sabbath Schools of Selma to participate with them in a picnic celebration; the Selma schools accepted, and a delegation of some twelve or fifteen hundred of our good people, young and old, went to Marion on which occasion Col. W. Waddill, jr., and A. H. Lloyd displayed the ancient relics of the cause of Sunday Schools in that procession at Marion.

In May, 1869, the Selma Sabbath Schools invited the Marion schools to join them in Selma in a Sunday School celebration. Some eight hundred of the good little folks and old folks of Marion joined our Selma schools, and on this occasion these two Sunday School relics appeared in the procession, one borne by Mrs. Sarah Maples (Col. Waddill having died,) and the other borne by A. H. Lloyd, the only two surviving teachers of thirty-four years before, when these little banners were borne in the first Sabbath School celebration witnessed in Selma. One of the banners is in the possession of Mrs. Maples to-day, and the other in that of Mr. Lloyd, the original owners, and are prized highly, not only by the owners, but by the friends of Sunday Schools in the city.

It is not improper for us to say, before closing this article, that the Sabbath School thus begun in 1835, continued, and was much encouraged, to hold its meetings in the Cumberland Presbyterian church building.

In 1837, the Methodists organized a church and established a Sabbath School of their own, and so did every other church

in the town; as each church organization was formed, each opened a Sabbath School, until now, as near as we can ascertain, there are about 2,500 Sunday School teachers and children in the city. Thus showing that our Christian people are doing their full duty toward the rising generation.



## PART V.

### CHAPTER V.

#### SOCIETIES.

*Fraternal Lodge No. 27.*—This Lodge was instituted and organized on the 14th day of January, 1828, under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama, at Cahaba. The charter was signed by N. E. Benson, grand master; Robert E. B. Baylor, deputy grand master; Wm. D. Stone, senior grand warden, and to Edward Gantt, Geo. W. Parsons, John T. Connelly, Hugh Spencer, Vincent R. Shackelford and several other brethren.

Edward Gantt, master; Geo. W. Parsons, senior warden; John T. Connelly, junior warden; proceeded to open the Lodge and put it to work. After this we have no records of the action of the Lodge until 1838, ten years after.

In 1838 we find the following officers in charge of the Lodge: Edward Gantt, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., senior warden; R. L. Downman, junior warden; J. Pittman, treasurer; H. Kirkland, senior deacon—the membership numbering fifteen.

1839—Wm. Waddill, jr., worshipful master; R. L. Downman, senior warden; H. Kirkland, junior warden; J. Pittman, treasurer; Henry Traun, secretary; Alex. H. Conoley, senior deacon; John F. Conoley, junior deacon; Thomas S. Fellows, tyler—with twenty-three members.

1840—R. L. Downman, worshipful master; H. Kirkland, senior warden; John M. Strong, junior warden; S. M. Murley, treasurer; H. Traun, secretary; Wm. Waddill, senior deacon; Andrew Rankin, junior deacon; Thomas S. Fellows, tyler—with twenty members.

1841—John M. Strong, worshipful master; R. O. Shaw, senior warden; Wm. Waddill, jr., junior warden; T. J. Rice,

treasurer; Henry Traun, secretary; A. Jones, senior deacon; James Cante, junior deacon; Thomas S. Fellows, tyler. During this year A. H. Conoley, on the 29th of June, died, being the first death among the members of the Lodge, and Wm. Waddill, jr., represented the Lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State.

1842—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary.

1843—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—with twenty-five members on the roll.

1844—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—with twenty-eight members, and Geo. W. Gayle, representative to State Grand Lodge.

1845—John M. Strong, worshipful master, Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—with thirty members, and Rev. James Younge, representative to Grand Lodge.

1846—Abner Jones, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—Wm. M. Lapsley, representative to Grand Lodge.

1847—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., senior warden; John F. Conoley, junior warden—George W. Gayle, representative.

1848—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—with sixty members. Jesse V. Kirkland and Wm. Downs died during this year.

1849—John M. Strong, worshipful master; John F. Conoley, senior warden; Wm. A. Taylor, junior warden; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—Amos White, representative. Dues paid to Grand Lodge, thirty dollars, and the use of the Hall in the Central Institute, in Selma, was tendered to the Grand Lodge of the State, free of charge, in which to hold the annual sessions.

1850—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—L. R. Wright, representative, with sixty-five members. J. H. Bogle died and Thomas B. Carson was lost on the steamboat St. John, on the Alabama river.

1851—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. A. Taylor, senior warden; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—Edward M. Gantt, representative. John F. Lea and John K. Campbell died this year.

1852—John M. Strong, worshipful master; W. A. Taylor, senior warden; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—Edward M. Gantt, representative. Leroy W. Chapman and John A. McLeane died during the year.

1853—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary. Amos White and Wm. Morgan died this year.

1854—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—Wm. A. Taylor, representative, with sixty-seven members.

1855—J. B. Harrison, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—W. H. Plant, representative, with sixty-eight members. Matt H. Bogle died on the 13th of November.

1856—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Wm. Waddill, jr., secretary—fifty-nine members. Wm. Jamison, Dr. Drury Fair and B. Y. Beene died during the year.

1857—James M. Dedman, worshipful master; Richard Faxson, senior warden; J. B. Harrison, junior warden; W. S. Knox, secretary, with seventy members.

1858—James M. Dedman, worshipful master; Richard Fax-

on, senior warden; J. B. Harrison, junior warden; H. L. Smith, secretary, with seventy six members.

1859—Wm. S. Knox, worshipful master; George F. Plant, secretary.

1860—James M. Dedman, worshipful master; A. C. Price, secretary—J. B. Harrison, representative.

The lodge was in considerable financial trouble about this time, in consequence of money that had been borrowed to build the Masonic institute. T. J. English, H. H. Sumner and A. Kootell died this year.

1861—Richard Faxon, worshipful master; H. C. Reynolds, secretary—A. J. Goodwin, representative, with sixty-six members. P. J. Evans died this year.

1862—John M. Strong, worshipful master; J. B. Coville, senior warden; Lloyd Leonard, secretary—Henry Gatchell, representative, with fifty-six members. Died—Richard Faxon, March 11th; Geo. F. Plant, July 9th; A. C. Price, June 27th; W. E. Doucher, June 30th.

1863—John M. Strong, worshipful master; Lloyd Leonard, secretary—J. B. Coville, representative, with sixty-four members.

1864—E. M. Gantt, worshipful master; H. F. Mullen, senior warden; Geo. Peacock, junior warden; A. E. Baker, secretary—H. F. Mullen, representative, with eighty-nine members. R. Connelly and J. B. Coville died during the year.

1865—No proceedings.

1866—John M. Strong, worshipful master; James M. Dedman, senior warden; Henry Gatchell, junior warden; James L. Moore, secretary. John W. Blandin and Lloyd Leonard died during the year.

1867—James M. Dedman, worshipful master; Henry Gatchell, senior warden; W. T. Daughtry, junior warden; E. B. Martin, secretary; A. E. Baker, treasurer; H. G. Noble, Tyler; W. W. McCollum, senior deacon; S. J. Daniel, junior deacon, with 105 members. Frederick Avan died October 7th.

1868—W. T. Daughtry, worshipful master; Henry Gatchell, senior warden; A. E. Baker, junior warden; M. Watson, treasurer; W. R. Ditmars, secretary; M. Carter, Tyler; W. W. McCollum, senior deacon; Charles H. Lavender, junior deacon; B. Jacob and J. A. Sink, stewards—James M. Dedman, representative, with seventy-nine members. Wm. Waddill, jr., died October 2, 1868.

1869—W. T. Daughtry, worshipful master; James M. Dedman, senior warden; J. J. McMahon, junior warden; M. Watson, treasurer; W. R. Ditmars, secretary; Spenceer M. Grayson, tyler; W. W. McCollum, senior deacon; Abner McAllister, junior deacon; W. R. Payne, J. B. Brown, stewards; Rev. J. C. Waddill, chaplain—W. T. Daughtry, representative, with eighty-four members. Henry Gatchell died on the 5th day of January, and Steven Bolden died Nov. 7th.

1870—James M. Dedman, worshipful master; Wm. W. McCollum, senior warden; J. A. Sink, junior warden; M. Watson, treasurer; A. Jacobson, secretary; Henry Young, senior deacon; J. B. Brown, junior deacon; E. B. Feagen, chaplain; F. F. Wise, B. Eppler, stewards—J. M. Dedman, representative, with ninety-three members. E. J. Meakin died September 13, 1870.

1871—Wm. M. McCollum, worshipful master; W. R. Dit-



mars, senior warden; Jacob B. Brown, junior warden; M. Watson, treasurer; A. Jacobson, secretary; Spencer M. Grayson, tyler; Frank F. Wise, senior deacon; Nathan Kuhne, junior deacon; Charles Stagle, W. R. Payne, stewards—Henry F. Mullen, representative, with ninety-seven members. Chas. M. Eppler died May 27th.

1872.—W. W. McCollum, worshipful master; H. F. Mullen, senior warden; J. B. Brown, junior warden; M. Watson, treasurer; A. Jacobson, secretary; S. M. Grayson, tyler, John H. Vestal, senior deacon; John A. McKinnon, junior deacon; E. B. Teague, chaplain; G. Stern, I. Wilkins, stewards—W. W. McCollum, representative.

On the 8th of June, 1872, the members of the lodge went to Hatcher's Bluff, on the Alabama river, and assisted Halo Lodge in the burial ceremonies of Robert S. Hatcher, a member of Halo Lodge.

On the night of the 5th of June, the lodge room, with all of its paraphernalia, furniture, etc., was destroyed by fire, and for the time being the meetings of the lodge were held in the room of Central Lodge No. 18 I. O. O. F. until their own lodge room could be rebuilt. The work was let out as follows: brick work, C. M. Shelley & Co.; carpenter work, Griset & Miller; roofing, W. W. McCollum; cast iron, Geo. Peacock; painting, H. Lewis Smith; and it was not long before the lodge room was again ready for meetings. M. J. Williams died August 29th, and Isaac Sterne died October 23d.

1873.—W. W. McCollum, worshipful master; J. T. West, senior warden; John D. Wilkins, junior warden; M. Watson, treasurer; A. Jacobson, secretary; S. M. Grayson, tyler; Jno. A. McKinnon, senior deacon; H. F. Muller, junior deacon; E. B. Teague, chaplain; J. H. Hill and J. J. Bryan, stewards—W. W. McCollum, representative, with one hundred and twenty members.

In May, 1873, the building committee, composed of M. Watson, W. R. Ditmars, and F. F. Wise, made their final report, which showed that the rebuilding of their hall had cost \$5,263.50, all of which had been paid. Henry S. Whitfield died February 18th, and Nathaniel Munroe on the 28th of April.

1874.—J. M. Dedman, worshipful master; W. T. Daughtry, senior warden; W. W. McCollum, junior warden; J. J. Bryan, treasurer; A. Jacobson, secretary; Jacob R. Brown, tyler; John A. McKinnon, senior deacon; E. H. Nash, junior deacon; F. F. Wise and J. H. Hill, stewards—W. W. McCollum, representative. These officers were publicly installed at White Hall, on the Western railroad, by Past Master Jno. M. Strong, on the 24th day of June, on which occasion an address was delivered by S. J. Saffold, and a good time generally had by the Masons of Selma, Benton, and some from Montgomery. Ninety-two members. A. G. Shackelford died on the 6th of January, and W. R. Ditmars on May 15th, 1874.

1875.—W. W. McCollum, worshipful master; John A. McKinnon, senior warden; J. T. West, junior warden; J. J. Bryan, treasurer; A. Jacobson, secretary; S. M. Grayson, tyler; H. F. Mullen, senior deacon; F. J. Hooker, junior deacon; J. D. Williams, J. H. Hill, stewards—W. W. McCollum, representative, with eighty-two members. S. J. Saffold died on the 12th day of June, 1875.

Maj. John M. Strong says when he came to Selma, in 1839

or 1840, Selma Fraternal Lodge held its meetings at the private residence of Jesse Pitman, situated in the rear of the present Commercial Bank building. Its meetings were next held in a wooden building south of and next to present City National Bank. From there the lodge was removed to a brick building on the corner of Alabama and Donation streets, opposite the former residence of Col. McCraw. The Masons put the second story on the building for their lodge. This building they sold to L. B. Johnson for school purposes. The lodge after that removed to the second story of Samuel Feldham's storehouse, on Broad street, south of the First Commercial Bank building. The Masonic Institute was then (1847 or 1848) being built, and when completed the lodge held its meetings in the third story of the building, the present court room. The Masonic school became so crowded with pupils that the lodge concluded to vacate, and erected a lodge room on the second story of Amos Lloyd's brick building, on Broad street, which was destroyed by fire. Then the present lodge room was erected.

*Central City Lodge No. 305.*—Was organized December 9, 1863, under and by authority of a dispensation granted by Grand Master John A. Loder, to the following members of the order: Wm. S. Knox, C. E. Thames, J. E. Prestridge, W. M. Smith, F. W. Siddons, A. J. Goodwin. The following brethren have served as worshipful master since the organization of the lodge: W. S. Knox, James Kent, B. H. Riggs, J. A. Mitchie, N. D. Cross, W. T. Atkins, C. M. Shelley, Geo. R. Boyd, J. C. Adler.

*St. John Chapter No. 28 of Royal Arch Masons.*—On the 9th day of December, 1846, a charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of the State of Alabama, then held in Tuscaloosa, to the following Royal Arch Masons: John M. Strong, most eminent high priest; Wm. Waddill, jr., eminent knight; Henry Traun, eminent secretary, and S. Fielding, John T. Connelly, Abner Jones, J. W. Bogle and L. W. Chapman, filling the other offices in its organization. In the general conflagration that took place in the city on its capture by General Wilson's forces on the night of the second of April, 1865 all the records and property of the chapter were destroyed, nothing escaping the conflagration but the charter. Therefore we have no records prior to that date.

In 1865, Henry Gatchell was elected most eminent high priest, who held the office until 1868, when he was succeeded by Col. James M. Dedman, who held the position until 1869, when he was succeeded by Dr. James Kent, who held the office until 1871, when Col. J. M. Dedman was elected and held until 1874, when Dr. James Kent was elected and held the position until 1875, and was succeeded by Wm. W. McCollum, who held until 1878, when Dr. John R. McKinnon was elected, and who now holds the office.

A. Elkin, M. H. Smith and Adolph Jacobson have been the secretaries of the chapter—A. Jacobson now holding the office, and is said to be a most excellent officer. There are about thirty-six members of the chapter.

*Selma Council No. 17 of Royal and Select Masters.*—A charter was granted for the organization of this council by the grand council of Alabama, held at Montgomery, on the 9th of December, 1848, to the following royal and select master ma-

sous: Wm. Waddill, jr., thrice illustrious master; John M. Strong, deputy illustrious master, and W. A. Taylor, principal conductor of the work. E. M. Gantt, Henry Traun, G. F. Plant, Wiley Milton, B. T. Maxey, Leopold Steinhart, Edward Gantt and G. Garrett filled the other offices and constituted the body.

In the general conflagration of the city in 1865, when General Wilson's forces entered the city, the records of the council were destroyed, and from its organization up to that date we have no account of the proceedings of the council.

In 1865, James M. Dedman was elected thrice illustrious master; in 1868, Henry Gatchell was elected, but died before he was inaugurated, Col. Dedman remaining in that office until 1877, when Wm. W. McCollum was elected and now fills the office.

W. T. Daughtry, I. A. McMillan and Adolph Jacobson have been the recorders of the council, the latter now discharging the duties of the office to the complete satisfaction of the council. There are about thirty-five members of the council.

*Selma Commandery No. 5 Knights Templar.*—Was organized in this city January 11, 1859, under a dispensation from grand master W. B. Hubbard. The following officers presided: sir knight J. B. Harrison, eminent commander; sir knight J. T. Morgan, generalissimo; sir knight J. M. Stone, recorder.

From that time up to Nov. 22, 1866, owing to the sudden death of sir knight J. L. Leonard, the records were lost.

The following were the officers for 1866: J. B. Harrison, eminent commander; W. E. Beaird, general; John Batton, captain general; Fred Aram, recorder.

1867—A. G. Thompson, eminent commander; C. B. Andrews, generalissimo; Joseph Hardee, captain general; P. D. Barker, recorder.

No further records till 1871. Officers for that year: A. J. Blair, eminent commander; H. F. Mullen, general; L. S. Redding, captain general; S. O. Trippe, recorder.

1872—A. J. Blair, eminent commander; B. H. Riggs, generalissimo; S. O. Trippe, captain general, I. A. McMillan, recorder.

1873—A. J. Blair, eminent commander; B. H. Riggs, generalissimo; S. O. Trippe, captain general; Jno. A. McKinnon, recorder.

1874—B. H. Riggs, eminent commander; Jas. Kent, generalissimo; J. M. Dedman, captain general; J. A. McKinnon, recorder.

1875—B. H. Riggs, eminent commander; S. J. Saffold, generalissimo; J. M. Dedman, captain general; John D. Wilkins, recorder.

1876.—J. M. Dedman, eminent commander; H. F. Mullen, generalissimo; S. O. Trippe, captain general; John D. Wilkins, recorder.

1877.—H. F. Mullen, eminent commander; W. H. Mims, generalissimo; S. O. Trippe, captain general; Jno. D. Wilkins, recorder.

1878.—S. O. Trippe, eminent commander; J. A. McKinnon, generalissimo; M. D. Cushing, captain general; John D. Wilkins, recorder.

The following is a list of members of Selma Comman-

dery No. 5 Knights Templar: John A. McKinnon, eminent commander; Bernard Jacob, generalissimo; Daniel W. Snyder, captain general; Richard R. Morey, prelate; Isaac A. McMillan, senior warden; David Lawson, junior warden; Garner M. McConnico, treasurer; John D. Wilkins, recorder; Anson W. Hawley, sword bearer; Henry F. Mullen, warden; Jacob B. Roth, standard bearer; James Tracy, capt. of guard; sir knight John Batton, sir knight P. D. Barker, sir knight Wm. T. Atkins, sir knight Samuel W. John, sir knight Jacob Krout, sir knight William H. Mims, sir knight Benjamin H. Riggs, sir knight Menzo Watson, sir knight Jas. M. Dedman, sir knight Silas O. Trippe.

*Central Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F.*--Was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Master of the State, on December 10, 1846, and the charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of the State on the 17th of April, 1847, the following brothers being the charter members: John F. Conoley, Samuel Feldham, Enoch G. Ulmer, Leroy W. Chapman, Richard K. Chamberlain.

The following were the officers elected for the first term:

L. W. Chapman, noble grand; W. A. Murphey, vice grand; Samuel Feldham, secretary; W. H. Hayford, marshal; Dr. Drury Fair, conductor; J. H. B. Daughtry, outer guard; James H. Bogle, inner guard.

On the night of the 2d of April, 1865, the lodge building, with all the records, regalia, and everything belonging to the lodge, were destroyed by fire in the great and general conflagration of the town, while the Union Army, under General Wilson, occupied the place. Therefore we have no records of the lodge from the date of its organization up to that date. From 1865 to 1877, the following were the noble grands and secretaries of the lodge:

1864.—S. S. Bryan, noble grand; J. E. McMullen, secretary;

1865.—S. R. Schemerhorn and Jacob McElroy, noble grand; A. A. Spear and Charles Bartell, secretary.

1866.—J. Meyer and E. J. Kirkland, noble grand; S. K. Schemerhorn and A. J. Kirkland, secretary.

1867.—C. A. Patterson and M. J. Williams, noble grand; J. H. B. Daughtry secretary.

1868.—M. Burns and A. F. Wise, noble grand; J. P. Armstrong and J. H. B. Daughtry, secretary.

1869.—J. P. Armstrong and C. A. Patterson, noble grand; Geo. L. Watson and J. H. B. Daughtry, secretary.

1870.—Geo. Peacock and D. A. Pierson, noble grand; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

1871.—Geo. Peacock and D. A. Pierson, noble grand; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

172.—B. Jacob and G. L. Waller, noble grand; J. G. McAuley secretary.

1873.—L. R. McKee and G. M. McConico, noble grand; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

1874.—D. Lawson and J. C. Bender, noble grand; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

1875.—W. A. Jackson and John P. Tillman, noble grand; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

1876.—L. R. McKee and H. Fox, noble grand; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

1877.—Allen Rice and Allen Rice, noble grand ; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

1878.—Geo. Peacock and G. L. Waller, noble grand ; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

1879.—G. L. Waller, noble grand ; J. G. McAuley, secretary.

*Selma Encampment, No. 16—I. O. O. F.*—Was organized July 9, 1866, the following charter members :

Solomon K. Schemerhorn, M. C. Mayo, George Peacock, A. F. Wise, J. E. McMullan, Bernard Jacob, Moses Curtis.

The following were the officers elected for the first term :

B. Jacob, chief patriarch ; Geo. Peacock, vice patriarch ; J. H. B. Daughtry, senior warden ; W. C. Mayo, scribe ; A. F. Wise, treasurer ; S. K. Schemerhorn, junior warden.

The following are the officers elected for each term thereafter to 1879 :

1866.—B. Jacob, chief patriarch ; M. C. Mayo, scribe.

1867.—Geo. Peacock and Geo. Peacock, chief patriarch ; W. P. Law and C. A. Patterson, scribe.

1868.—J. H. B. Daughtry and J. G. McAuley, chief patriarch ; C. A. Patterson and J. H. B. Daughtry, scribe.

1869.—C. A. Patterson and C. A. Patterson, chief patriarch ; J. H. B. Daughtry and J. H. B. Daughtry, scribe.

1870.—H. S. Whitefield and H. S. Whitefield, chief patriarch ; J. H. B. Daughtry and J. H. B. Daughtry, scribe.

1871.—H. S. Whitefield and H. S. Whitefield, chief patriarch ; J. H. B. Daughtry and J. H. B. Daughtry, scribe.

1872.—J. G. McAuley and L. R. McKee, chief patriarch ; G. L. Waller and J. G. McAuley, scribe.

1873.—L. R. McKee and G. L. Waller, chief patriarch ; J. G. McAuley and J. G. McAuley, scribe.

1874.—G. M. McConico and G. L. Waller, chief patriarch ; J. G. McAuley and J. G. McAuley, scribe.

1875.—J. C. Bender and J. C. Bender, chief patriarch ; J. G. McAuley and J. G. McAuley, scribe.

1876.—J. P. Tillman and Allen Rice, chief patriarch ; J. G. McAuley and J. G. McAuley, scribe.

1877.—Allen Rice and Allen Rice, chief patriarch ; J. G. McAuley and J. G. McAuley, scribe.

1878.—C. A. Patterson and C. A. Patterson, chief patriarch ; J. G. McAuley and J. G. McAuley, scribe.

1879.—G. M. McConico, chief patriarch ; J. G. McAuley, scribe.

*Advance Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.*—In 1872, on the 12th of June, Selma Advance Lodge, No. 3, was duly organized with the following charter members : Archie Pleken, Jas. C. Mitchell, John D. Wilkins, Alvah L. Creelman, Wm. M. Scott, M. S. Maynard, E. F. Griset, Arthur M. White, Jas. McIntosh, Michael Fitzgerald, C. Lovelady, W. Vassar, and J. L. Schweizer. It grew rapidly, and prospered for about 4 years, when it began to decline, and in May, 1877, it surrendered its charter and asked for dispensation to re-organize.

This dispensation was granted to the following 15 members : John D. Wilkins, J. M. White, D. W. Fitzpatrick, Henry Kline, Jos. Gothard, Wm. M. Scott, Jas. S. Jacob, Geo. W. Swits, C. C. Owen, J. L. Schweizer, A. Van Olinda, W. E. Darby, W. F. Brislin, E. F. Griset and A. L. Creelman.

The lodge was re-organized under the same name and num-

ber as of old, and continued to grow and prosper up to this day. From 15 members it has increased to nearly 50.

The following are the officers for the term ending June 30th, 1879: P. C. D. W. Fitzpatrick; C. C., Jas. S. Jacob; V. C., W. E. Darby; P., J. L. Ruppenthal; M. F. J., L. Schweizer; M. E., M. Gusdorf; M. A., J. D. Riggs; I. G., A. Isaacson; O. G., P. Ryser; K. R. & S., H. L. Stoutz.

The aim of the order is to alleviate suffering, succor the unfortunate, watch at the bedside of the sick, perform the last sad rights at the grave of a brother, and care for the widow and orphan.

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*Improved Order of Red Men.*—The motto of this order is friendship and charity.

The object, to relieve the wants of suffering brothers, to wait on the sick, to bury the dead, and to provide for the widows and orphans of deceased brothers.

In 1878 a beneficiary fund was added to the order, of which any brother in good standing is entitled to participate, and which ensures the payment of two thousand dollars to his widow after his death.

Powhatan Tribe, No. 2, of Selma, Ala., was organized Jan. 1, 1873, with the following charter members:

David Lawson, A. J. Blair, Bernard Jacob, J. C. Compton, J. L. Wilkins, R. R. Morey, James Kent, M. D., J. B. Cowan, W. P. Becker, C. M. Shelley, I. A. McMillan, J. B. Roth.

*Officers Elect.*—A. J. Blair, sachem; D. Lawson, senior sachem; I. A. McMillan, junior sachem; J. B. Cowan, prelate; James Kent, chief of record; R. R. Morey, keeper of wampum.

July 1, 1873.—A. J. Blair, sachem; D. Lawson, senior sachem; I. A. McMillan, junior sachem; J. B. Cowan, prelate; T. K. Graham, chief of record; R. R. Morey, keeper of wampum.

Jany. 1, 1874.—A. J. Blair, sachem, D. Lawson, senior sachem; L. R. McKee, junior sachem; I. A. McMillan, prelate; J. D. Wilkins, chief of record; B. Jacob, keeper of wampum.

July 1, 1874.—D. Lawson, sachem, J. W. Smith, senior sachem; J. B. Roth, junior sachem; H. T. Stone, prelate; J. D. Wilkins, chief of record; B. Jacob, keeper of wampum; representative to G. L. of U. S., David Lawson.

Jany. 1, 1875.—David Lawson, sachem; I. A. McMillan, senior sachem, J. B. Roth, junior sachem; H. T. Stone, prelate; J. D. Wilkins, chief of record; B. Jacob, keeper of wampum. Election July 1, 1875, same officers.

Jany. 1, 1876.—David Lawson, sachem; I. A. McMillan, senior sachem; J. B. Roth, junior sachem; T. J. Driskell, prelate; J. D. Wilkins, chief of record; B. Jacob, keeper of wampum; David Lawson, representative to G. L. of U. S. Election July 1, 1876, same officers.

Jany. 1, 1877.—J. B. Roth, sachem; I. A. McMillan, senior sachem; T. J. Driskell, junior sachem; D. Lawson, prelate; J. D. Wilkins, chief of record; B. Jacob, keeper of wampum.

July 1, 1877.—D. Lawson, sachem; D. W. Fitzpatrick, senior sachem; W. P. Becker, junior sachem; J. B. Roth, prelate; J. D. Wilkins, chief of record; B. Jacob, keeper of wampum.

Jany. 1, 1878.—Bernard Jacob, sachem; D. W. Fitzpatrick, senior sachem; W. P. Becker, junior sachem; D. Lawson, pre-

late; J. D. Wilkins, chief of record; J. M. Reeder, keeper of wampum.

July 1, 1878.—Bernard Jacob, sachem; D. W. Fitzpatrick, senior sachem; J. D. Wilkins, junior sachem; D. Lawson, prelate; W. P. Becker, chief of record; J. M. Reeder, keeper of wampum.

Jan'y. 1, 1879.—I. A. McMillan, sachem; D. W. Fitzpatrick, senior sachem; Sumter Lea, junior sachem; B. Jacob, prelate, W. P. Becker, chief of record; J. B. Roth, keeper of wampum; Bernard Jacob, representative to G. L. of U. S.

*Haymakers' Oriental Order of Humility*—Was organized at Selma, November 7, 1878, by the election of the following officers:

Edward Black, W. G. S; C. A. Patterson, W. G. P; Louis Gerstman, W. G. S; C. Shearer, W. G. V; Joe Meyer, G. M. of C; E. Lashonshy, C. of G.

The objects of this order is the amusement of its membership. "Charity and benevolence" is its motto.

*Y. M. C. A.*—The Young Men's Christian Association was organized April 11, 1870, with P. G. Wood as President. We have not been able to procure a complete list of the officers of this most useful and beneficial association, and which has done so much in advancing the moral interests and charities of the community.

The present officers of the association are:

J. W. Stillwell, president; S. C. Riddle, general secretary; F. L. Pettus, corresponding secretary; C. T. Ligon, recording secretary.

*Other Societies.*—There have been several societies in the city of which we have never known, nor can we learn much. Years ago the G. G. H's flourished in our city, but we never could ascertain where the society originated, or who belonged to it. The same we have to say of the R. A. R.'s, and especially during the war was it said the L. R.'s were exceedingly numerous, and nothing short of a conscript office with a file of soldiers could get much out of them. There was a very popular organization existing in the city a few years ago, called the Sons of Malta, of which organization it was said the late Robert Hall, Jack Hinton, and "Uncle Johnnie" McGrath were its three principal officers during its existence. Of a more recent date, the "Alligators" have attracted much attention, especially from the young folks, on the occasions of their public parades.



## PART VI.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Selma Town Land Company.*—W. R. King, George Phillips, Gilbert Shearer, Caleb Tate, Jesse Beene, and George Matthews, on the 10th day of June, 1877, organized, under articles of

association, the "Selma Town Land Company," the objects and purposes of which were, to buy and sell lands in the then territory of Alabama. The company organized by the election of George Mathews, President; and Gilbert Shearer, Secretary and Treasurer; and proceeded at once to issue \$500,000 of certificates of stock in \$100 shares. This stock was put upon the markets of Mobile, Savannah, Augusta, and a considerable amount of it was sold in Boston. At the public sales of lands at Cahaba, in that land district, large quantities of the Government lands were bid in by this company, among which were almost all those embraced in ranges 10 and 11, embracing the present location of Selma. The sagacity of those men conceived the idea at once of the construction of a town on the beautiful level lands on the high bluff of the Alabama river, surrounded, too, as it was, with such rich and productive soil—a nice creek on the East, to which George Mathews gave the name of "Beech Creek," in consequence of the immense number of Beech trees found along its banks, and on the West by another pretty little stream, which Dr. George Phillips gave the name of "Valley Creek," from the level lands through which it meandered; bounded on the South by the noble river, Alabama, and on the East and West by these creeks, the present site of Selma was selected. The company employed Redick Sims, who had been engaged by the Government in running out the wild lands in the Cahaba land district, to survey and lay off a town, and draw numerous plats or maps of the same. This work was done in neat style. The company advertised extensively the sale of lots in the town of Selma for sale, to take place at public auction on the first Monday in May, 1819. The stock of the company was proposed to be taken in payment for the purchase of any lots bought. At this sale fabulous prices were paid. Col. King, for the lot bounded by Alabama, Green, Water and Lawrence streets, paid \$9,000, Gillard Shearer gave for the lot bounded by Alabama, Sylvan, Water and Lawrence streets, \$11,000. The stock of the company could scarcely be purchased at any price, so rapid did its value enhance. The terms of this sale were one-fourth cash, one-fourth in three years, and one-fourth in five years, and one-fourth in seven years. Almost all the lots laid out on the plan of the town, were sold, excepting one reserved for a public square, one for a market house, one for an academy, one for a Presbyterian church, one for a Methodist, one for a Baptist, and one for a Cumberland Presbyterian church. The company continued transactions as originally organized, and bought and sold immense amounts of lands in the Cahaba land district, Jesse Beene acting as the attorney for the company. It was not very long, however, before the excitement had subsided, and a vast amount of notes were placed in suit. Thus matters stood until 1828. An additional survey was made, including the territory between Donation, Broad, Dallas, and the now North streets, when the following advertisement made its appearance:

**VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.**—On the fourth Monday in September next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a liberal credit, all the unsold lands, belonging to the Selma Town Land Company, (more than eight hundred acres). This sale will embrace a great number of valuable lots, and pleasant situations for family residences. G. SHEARER, Sec'y.

Selma, Aug. 21, 1828.



NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Selma Town Land Company, on original notes, given for lots sold in May, 1819, are hereby notified, that if paid to the subscriber, or to Horatio G. Perry on or before the first day of January next, a deduction of 50 per cent. will be allowed them; and that Selma Land Company Stock will be received in payment of the above notes, at fifty dollars the sub-share, where only one dividend has been paid on the stock. Where the notes are sued on, the costs must be paid before the settlement will be made.

G. SHEARER, Treas.

Selma, Aug. 30, 1828.

The company believed strongly in the virtue of Printer's ink, and the following notice appeared :

SELMA TOWN LAND COMPANY.—The survey of the lands belonging to the company has been completed. A plat of said lands, embracing a plan of the town, can be seen by calling at the store of Messrs. Shearer & Heinz, any time between this and the day of sale.

G. SHEARER,

Selma, Sept. 2, 1828.

Sec'y to the Board of Commissioners.

Before this sale took place the company concluded to divide the public square and market house lots and sell them at this sale. The sale took place as advertised, and for some of the lots quite a spirited bidding was exhibited, the sales running from \$1 to \$175, averaging \$25 per lot. This sale closed out all the lots in the town belonging to the company, and in 1830 the affairs of the company were wound up, and the Selma Town Land Company ceased its existence.

*Newspapers.*—In 1827, through the influence of Col. P. J. Weaver, who was a prominent merchant of Selma, Thomas J. Frow, of Miiflintown, Junietta county, Pennsylvania, who was then a young man, and just served out his term of apprenticeship as a printer, in his native town, was induced to come to and locate at Selma. Mr. Frow obtaining a few hundred pounds of long primer, a few brass rules, a couple of wooden composing sticks, a few fonts of double line and head letter, with a wooden Ramage Press, brought these rude printing materials to Selma, and in the fall of that year commenced the publication of a small weekly paper, 14x22, called the "*Selma Courier*." Mr. Frow being a good printer, did all his work, occasionally assisted in the composition of the very few editorials, appearing in his paper, by several of the young and ambitious lawyers then in the town, among whom were Wm. T. Brooks and Columbus W. Lea. It being something new to the few inhabitants of the town to have a paper printed among them, Mr. Frow, being quite economical in his habits, charging \$5 per year for his diminutive paper, and \$1 50 per square of ten lines for advertising, rapidly accumulated a subsistence, and was handsomely rewarded for his arduous labors--arduous we say--for he, in printing one side of the *Courier*, had to make four pulls with the lever, two pulls to each page, the platen being only large enough to make an impression on one half of each page, and consequently requiring eight pulls with the lever of his wooden Ramage Press to complete one paper, four pulls with the lever for the outside, and four pulls for the inside.

Mr. Frow soon became popular with the people, and especially the young ladies of the town, notwithstanding his persistent stubborn refusal to publish their poetry for them. He was also popular with his party, and soon elected to the majorship of the Batallion, of which Gen. John Brantly was Colonel commanding. Politics ran high, and Maj. Frow took an

active part for the Hugh L. White party, which was greatly in the minority. The Jackson party was wealthy, influential and numerous, and at once set their power to work to break down the *Courier*. Maj. Frow withstood all attacks until about 1830, when he abandoned the publication of the *Courier*.

Bonnell & Cante soon after the suspension, in 1830, commenced the publication of the "*Southern Argus*," in support of General Jackson, who had by this time "kicked up the eternal" by his turbulent and dictatorial course, turned almost the entire population of the town and country against him. The germs of the Whig party were rapidly maturing, the "*Southern Argus*" became unpopular, and was abandoned.

In 1831 Maj. Frow finding himself in the midst of a strong party, established the "*Selma Free Press*," and espoused the cause of the opposition party to Jackson, which at that time had control of the county, and continued to hold control until the war of 1860 which broke up all party lines in the South.

The material of the *Free Press* was of "a more modern kind, though an improved Ramage press was yet used. There were no "Hoe's Press" or "Washington" even in those days. The *Free Press* was somewhat larger than the *Courier*, being printed on a sheet 22x32, once a week, and neatly, with long primer type. Maj. Frow continued the publication of the *Free Press* until 1848, nearly twenty years; having become rich for a young bachelor, he sold his establishment to an Irishman by the name of Saml. M. Chapman, and retired from the art of all arts, and has since been living upon the proceeds of his honest labors while a young man.

Samuel M. Chapman abandoned the name of *Free Press* and commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the *Selma Reporter*, which was quite a neat sheet in appearance, and conducted with ability, and very decided in support of the Whig party. In 1854 N. W. Shelly, Esq., a gentleman of learning, and a brilliant writer, became connected with the Reporter, and continued its publication until 1858, when M. J. Williams purchased the material and commenced the publication of the *Selma Daily Times*.

In 1866 the publication of a weekly paper called the *Messenger* was commenced by Baldin & Grace, and was continued for about one year, when it was merged into the *Times*, and becoming the *Times and Messenger*. Saffold became the editor of the *Times and Messenger*, and was succeeded, after his death, by Capt. R. H. English, the present editor of the *Times and Messenger*.

In 1850 Edward M. Gantt and Samuel R. Shelton started the *Southern Enterprise*, a weekly newspaper, which was conducted with fine editorial ability, and mechanically the best executed newspaper that ever had been, before, or since, printed in Selma.

In 1853 John Hardy purchased the *Southern Enterprise*, and with a large addition of presses and materials, on the 5th of Feb. issued the first number of the *Daily Alabama State Sentinel*, the first daily paper ever issued in Selma. A daily, a tri-weekly, semi weekly and weekly issue of this paper was at once commenced. It gained in popularity from the first number issued, and in January, 1861, there was a circulation to the daily of 1,000; tri-weekly, 600; semi-weekly, 1,000; and to the weekly about 9,000. In 1861 Mr. Hardy left the paper and turned it over

to R. R. HarJy, a younger brother, and when the Federal forces came to Selma in 1865, the material were burned and otherwise destroyed by the Federal forces under General Wilson. This was one of the most extensive printing establishments that had been in Selma, supplied with power and all other kind of presses. Scarcely a single style of type had ever been manufactured, but what could be found in this office. A splendid binding establishment was attached to render it of immense value.

In 1867 the *Southern Argus*, a weekly newspaper, was commenced by Robt. McKee, and its publication has been continued up to this date.

There have been other newspapers published in Selma at different times, and for different objects, but after accomplishing the temporary purposes for which they were commenced, ceased to exist; all having only short duration, it is scarcely proper to consider them among the newspapers of the city.

In 1873 James P. Armstrong commenced the publication of a most excellent and sprightly daily, called the *Echo*, which met with great favor, but after its publication for about eighteen months, it was suspended, much to the regret of many of the business people of the city.

In 1870 James Shaw commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the *Gazette*, which was continued for about two years and abandoned.

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*Public Schools.*—The Dallas Academy has for years, as at present, stood at the head of the schools of Selma. Fifteen years previous to the war this school was inaugurated by those eminent teachers, Prof. L. B. Johnson and his wife, Mrs. Harriett Johnson. They commenced the institution and controlled it until about the end of the war. Professor Johnson having died in 1854, and the health of Mrs. Johnson becoming feeble, in 1864 abandoned the school. The end of the war found this once flourishing institution, like almost everything else in the country, greatly injured, and we may say, abandoned. But a few of the old friends of the institution retained their friendship, and in 1866 the remaining trustees held a meeting and vacancies filled in the Board, but it was most difficult to obtain the consent of a sufficient number to serve as trustees to keep the Board complete; as fast as an election was held a resignation would take place. After constant efforts a sufficient number of citizens to fill the Board were elected who would serve, which was as follows:

Joseph R. John, A. G. Mabry, J. M. Dedman, J. W. Lapsley, Geo. Peacock, Geo. P. Rex, Dr. C. J. Clark, C. M. Shelley, Jno. White, Joseph Hardie, Geo. O. Baker.

This board organized by electing J. R. John its President. An arrangement was made with Prof. Seals to take charge of the school free of rent of the building, and to do the best he could with it. Under the charge of Mr. Seals the school did not prosper, and in 1868 the board placed the institution in charge of Capt N. D. Cross, through whose energy and untiring labor, the institution was revived very much, giving great hope to its friends. He organized a good corps of teachers for the different departments in which he divided the institution, as follows:

Miss Ella Thompson, Miss Lucy A. Cobb, Mrs. H. H. Nance, Miss V. Fanny Tabb, Miss Zena Shearer, Miss Kate Woodburn, Miss Eliza Haskell.

Under this arrangement the institution prospered, receiving about \$2,000 from the Peabody Fund, some \$2,500 from the city, and a small amount from the school fund of the State. During 1869 the State Board of Education created Selma a separate school district, and provided for the city council, electing a board of nine to manage and direct a system of public schools for the city, the State Superintendent appointing a separate Superintendent for the district of Selma.

During 1869 an arrangement was made between the trustees of the Dallas Academy and the City Board of Education, by which the Dallas Academy, though controlled by her own Board of Trustees, was placed under the superintendence of the State City Superintendent and the City Board, and in October, 1870, opened under the most flattering prospects, with the following corps of teachers:

G. M. Callen, Principal; D. M. Calloway, Mrs. H. H. Nance, Miss E. F. Ferguson, Miss Zena Shearer, Miss V. F. Tabb, Mrs. Bell Blandin, Miss Kate Woodburn, Miss Lucy Fitch, Miss Lucy A. Cobb.

The academy was continued under this organization until 1873, when, in October of that year the session opened under the supervision of Prof. G. A. Woodward, a most excellent and worthy man, and a good manager. In October 1873 the session opened under the supervision of Prof. G. A. Woodward as principal, with the following teachers:

G. M. Callen, W. W. Wilson, Miss Zena Shearer, Miss Kate Evans, Miss Lucy B. Fitch, Miss Julia V. Roach, Mrs. H. H. Nance, Miss E. F. Ferguson, Miss V. F. Tabb, Miss Lucy B. Fitch.

Under the superintendence of W. C. Ward, Esq., as City State Superintendent, and the City Board of Education, the Dallas Academy assumed the appearance of its palmy days while under the control of Prof. L. B. Johnson and his excellent lady.

In October 1874 the session opened under the most favorable circumstances. Some changes had taken place in the Board of Trustees, which was now composed of Dr. C. J. Clark, J. R. John, E. W. Pettus, Geo. Peacock, John White, C. M. Shelley, P. G. Wood, J. M. Dedman, Geo. O. Baker, H. A. Haralson, and Jo. Hardie. The debts of the academy having all been paid and the institution placed upon a firm basis, with about 250 scholars, and with the following corps of teachers:

G. A. Woodward, Principal; G. M. Callen, Miss J. A. Nixon, Miss Nellie C. Gibbs, Mrs. H. H. Nance, Miss L. A. Fair, Miss Kate Peacock, Mrs. E. R. Shelley, Miss E. F. Ferguson, Miss V. F. Tabb, Mrs. E. J. Cleveland.

At the close of this session in 1875 Prof. Woodward, the principal, made the following report to the Board of Trustees, which gives a clear insight into the condition and management of the academy.

SELMA, ALA., June 1, 1875.

*Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:*

The somewhat extended report of last year upon the various departments of the school, will, I trust, preclude the necessity of more than a brief synopsis of the operations for the present year.

The session just closed has been in all respects a prosperous and successful one, differing from the last only in the gradual development and perfection of our system.

A test of eight months has proved that the changes made at your last re-organization were wisely conceived. The subdivision of the seventh grade into two distinct classes, with a separate teacher for each, was a want that had long been felt, and has made complete our primary department. The redistribution of the grades has tended to secure a greater economy of labor, and a more equitable division of that labor, perhaps, than had hitherto been attained.

Your attention is invited to the following statistics:

#### THE ENTIRE ENROLLMENT

For the scholastic year was four hundred and eight pupils; the average attendance was about three hundred and fifty, and was distributed in the several grades as follows:

In the High School Grade . . . . .	26
In the First and Second Grades (girls) . . . . .	30
In the First and Second Grades (boys) . . . . .	20
In the Third Grade . . . . .	38
In the Fourth Grade . . . . .	50
In the Fifth Grade . . . . .	54
In the Sixth Grade . . . . .	46
In the Seventh Grade . . . . .	41
In the Eighth Grade . . . . .	42

Of this entire number, two hundred and forty-four children have been taught at the rate of one dollar per session, while fifty have received tuition free of charge. This statement alone will convey to your minds some idea of the beneficence of the work in which we are engaged.

Notwithstanding the prevalence of whooping cough during the winter months greatly reduced our lower grades,

#### THE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

of the school at large for the year reached the gratifying average of more than 90 per cent. In two of the grades it stood above 95 per cent.—No more satisfactory testimony could be furnished of the interest felt by the pupils in the work, or of the zeal displayed by the teachers to render that work attractive.

#### THE CONTINGENT FUND

The contingent fund, although the charge was reduced, has defrayed all the incidental expenses and left a reserve of \$133.30, which sum was duly turned over to the treasurer.

The rule adopted in reference to the prepayment of tuition was successfully enforced, only two small accounts remaining unpaid, and these, there is hardly a reasonable doubt, will be settled. In this connection, it affords me pleasure to state that the High School class paid \$258 above the salary of the teacher, thus confirming the opinion advanced in the outset, that this grade might be made self-sustaining.

The average attendance of this year was as great as that of any previous year. The success of our system gradually commends itself to the public; old prejudices are giving way; and to-day our rolls embrace names from almost every household in the city.

#### A BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

But it remains to complete our organization, that you should extend the High School department so as to embrace the youth of both sexes. The school will never fulfil the demands of the community until this be done. While provision has been made to furnish the girls a liberal education, the boys' course stops with the grammar department. Quite a number of boys were denied admission into the school, the last year and the one previous, for the reason that we could advance them no farther. The success of the girls' class warrants the belief that a similar class on the other side would be self-supporting. But you must be the judges as to whether you are prepared to undertake the establishment of this class now. I allude to the subject to keep before your attention a standing want of the community, but leave to your wisdom to adopt such course with reference to it, as shall seem prudent and best.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. WOODWARD, Principal.

## FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

*To the Board of Trustees of Dallas Academy :*

I have the honor to report the following receipts and disbursements for the scholastic year which closed on the 31st ult. :—

## RECEIPTS.

From P. G. Wood, late treasurer . . . . .	\$ 60 00
From tuition fees . . . . .	1276 80
From W. C. Ward, superintendent . . . . .	5817 00
From interest on State scrip . . . . .	10 00
From contingent fees . . . . .	149 30
Total . . . . .	\$7809 85

## DISBURSEMENTS

Teachers' salaries . . . . .	\$7450 00
Discount on State scrip . . . . .	253 00
Stationary, etc., . . . . .	6 85
Salary of treasurer . . . . .	100 00—\$7809 85

Balance on hand . . . . . \$ 403 25

C. J. CLARK,

Treasurer Dallas Academy.

Selma, Ala., June 9, 1875.

These reports show the condition of the Dallas Academy at the end of the scholastic year of 1875.

There has been but few changes, either in the Board of Trustees, or of the faculty of teachers up to October, 1878, when the session opened with the following teachers :

G. A. Woodward, Principal; G. M. Callen, Miss Kate Edmond, Miss Kate M. Peacock, Miss Grace L. Jones, Mrs. E. R. Shelley, J. R. McAlpine, Miss N. C. Gibbs, Miss. E. F. Ferguson, Miss L. A. Fair, and are at this time the teachers.

We can safely say that under the control and direction of Prof. Woodward, the Dallas Academy has been prosperous, and is one of the most important institutions of the city. As long as the present Board of Trustees continue to conduct the financial affairs, and Prof. Woodward the educational department, we predict a prosperous future for the Dallas Academy.

*Other Schools.*—There are other schools of a private character in the city, which are doing well, and at which the youth of our city can receive a thorough education. Among them is that of Prof. D. M. Calloway, located in the Western part of the city; and one conducted by Prof. Jordan J. Williams, on Broad street, where young men can secure a thorough preparation for college.

Selma does not want for schools. All classes of children can receive an education, whether or not their parents are able to pay for it.

*Wells and Water Conveniences.*—Perhaps there is no location on this continent where the God of nature has afforded more abundant conveniences for the supply of water than at Selma. There are sixty-five Artesian wells in the city and its immediate vicinity, furnishing millions of gallons of fresh, pure and sparkling water. These Artesian wells average in depth from 250 to 620 feet deep, and almost all of them three inches in diameter; there are three or four, however, four and 6 inches in diameter. The larger the diameter and deeper the well, the larger flow of water. A well with three inches diameter, 400

feet deep, will furnish a flow of 75 to 100 gallons per minute. Some years ago, when they were first commenced in the city, the cost was much more than now, costing then as much as \$3 to \$5 per foot. More recently the cost has not exceeded over \$1 to \$2 dollars per foot. The deepest Artesian well is 620 feet, and the most shallow 212 feet. Thus our inhabitants are furnished the greatest abundance of cool and healthy water. It is as pleasant to drink as if from a spring flowing from a mountain rock—warm in the winter, the temperature averaging 55° degrees, and in summer a temperature of 60° degrees, thus the temperature seemingly to be regulated by nature to tastes and wants of animal existence. The flow of one or two of these wells combined would be amply sufficient to force any amount of machinery. But as yet none of this tremendous power has been utilized in that way, but the immense streams of water flowing from them make their way to the river through brick culverts, constructed for that purpose by the city.

There are about 800 of what are called drove wells in the city, and its immediate vicinity. The depth of these wells run from 20 to 30 feet; they are constructed at a cost of about one dollar per foot by driving a common iron pipe from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter into the ground, the bottom end of the pipe being sharp pointed, punctured around, and above the slope with numerous holes, seive like, and drove sufficiently deep into the ground, a common pump is placed on the top of the iron pipe, and thus is the drove well ready for use, affording delightful and healthy water, and can be placed in any part of the yard, house, or in the dining room, should a family desire such a convenience. We have been informed by Mr. E. A. Jackson, who is the inventor and patentee of this mode of furnishing water, that an ordinary hand, with an ordinary motion, through a two inch pipe, with a good pump, can draw a stream of from 20 to 25 gallons of water per minute. The quality of the water thus furnished is of the purest freestone, and the deeper the pipe is sunk, the cooler and more pleasant the water. This mode of supplying pure water to a population excels any we know of on the Western continent, and renders Selma certainly a most desirable location.

There are some few surface or dug wells in the city, running from 8 to 20 feet in depth, and generally affording an abundance of water of a fine quality, especially for washing and household purposes, but in the heated season is not of a pleasant temperature, being rather warm.

Thus it will be seen that no place in the United States equals Selma in the way of water facilities, which is one of the essential elements of animal life.

In the early settlements of Selma, the population suffered severely, almost every summer and fall, from fevers, especially chills and fever and bilious fevers. Then the population relied upon surface wells for a water supply, but after about 1850, when the first Artesian well was sunk and the populace commenced relying upon them for water, these diseases, just as the wells were increased in number, diminished; and of later days a case of chills and fever, unless brought on by exposure and imprudence, is of rare occurrence.

The following was the geological formation of the earth found in boring the well at the foot of Broad street, as given us on the 3d day of August, 1853, by Messrs. Read & Crow, who

bored the well for the city, which description applies, with a few slight variations, to the formations found in boring all the other Artesian wells of the city :

1st.—Clay, sand and gravel, . . . . .	37 ft.
2d.—Blue rotten limestone, . . . . .	53
3d.—Sandstone . . . . .	6
4th.—Gray sand, with water . . . . .	6
5th.—Blue clay . . . . .	18
6th.—Blue sticky sand . . . . .	24
7th.—Blue clay . . . . .	17
8th.—Green sand . . . . .	4
9th.—Gray sand, with water . . . . .	42 ft. 5 in.
10th.—Green and sandstone . . . . .	11 in.
11th.—Blue clay . . . . .	3 ft.
12th.—Gray sand, with water . . . . .	54 ft. 3 in.
13th.—Sandstone . . . . .	7 in.
14th.—Blue grayish sand, with water frequent; beds of blue clay from 5 to 10 ft. thick . . . . .	213 ft. 10 in

Making the depth of the well 470 feet. Size of the bore, 6 inches; and tubed 400 feet deep.

Selma, as we have elsewhere stated, is about the centre of the great Southern cretaceous belt, that commences about Macon, Ga., sweeps around, including Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Selma, Uniontown and Demopolis, passing through Western Tennessee, and terminating near the mouth of the Ohio river, and is the great cotton belt, including the celebrated cane brake and prairie lands. At no point, however, in this belt, has Artesian wells been so successfully bored as in Selma. These wells, some of them, contain salts of iron, in solution, sufficient to give a slight chalybeate taste, and on this account doubtless possess great tonic qualities.

Within the past four weeks Mr. E. A. Jackson was engaged in boring an Artesian well on the lot of Andrew J. Mullen, on the corner of Selma and Lawrence streets, determined to carry the boring to a greater depth than had ever been done in the city. When he had sunk to the depth of 620 feet, the depth of the deepest in the city, the water rose to the surface, and a very good flow of water was the result. He continued the bore to the depth of 630 feet, when, on fixing on his tubes and pipe, to his great delight and astonishment, the flow of water rose to the height of 40 feet above the surface of the earth. This discovery, no doubt, will prove of great service in the future, by running water into dwellings, hotels, etc., and possibly into an elevated reservoir to supply the fire department of the city, as well as for manufacturing purposes.

We subjoin the following statement of the geological formation of the earth found in sinking an Artesian well at the crossing of Donation and Parkman streets, in the Western part of the city limits in 1875.

22 feet of Gray sand and gravel.	
40 " Rotten limestone.	
2½ " Shellbed.	
28 " Blue sand.	
1½ " Stream of water rose to within twelve feet of the surface hard pan, or a conglomeration of pebbles, sand and shells, cemented by sulphuret of iron.	
20 " Blue sand and clay.	
8 " Rotten limestone.	



- 20 feet Gray sand with water.
- 40 " Blue sand.
- 2½ " Conglomerate—very hard.
- 51 " Gray sand.
- 2 " Sandstone—conglomerate.
- 88 " Alternate beds of blue and gray sand.

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The deeper these wells are sunk the warmer temperature the water is found. For instance the well on Sylvan street in April stood at 64 degrees, while the one at Mr. Mullen's, 630 feet deep on the same day stood at 70 degrees. The surface well water on the same day, 26 feet deep, was 60 degrees.

*Selma Cemeteries.*—The first interment made at this place was in 1816, of the body of a white man taken out of the river found drowned and lodged against a willow tree, supposed to have been a trader on the river. This body was pulled up on the bank with ropes, by the few inhabitants then living here. A plain common hole was made in the ground about where the corner of the present store of C. W. Hooper & Co. stands, and the body put in it.

From 1818 up to about 1828, a place on the bank of the river just East of the ferry, now known as Montgomery Hill, was used as a burying ground.

About 1830 the "Selma Town Land Company," having located the lots destined for the several churches, several persons were buried on the Presbyterian and Methodist church lots.

About 1833 a place was selected where now is situated the West Selma cemetery, and has been used since as the burying ground of the place, and in which some of the most eminent men of this or any other State, have been interred. We need only mention such names as Hon. Wm. M. Murphy, Genl. W. J. Hardee, and P. J. Weaver, and we could mention others as eminent, whose remains now rest in this sacred place.

It is deeply to be regretted that a more systematic regulation was not adhered to in the early days of this cemetery. It would seem, from its appearance, that each grave was dug without regard to order or regularity, the result is we have no beautiful walks and avenues through the grounds. Of late years, however, the good ladies of the city have greatly remedied this woful neglect in the early era of the cemetery. In 1877 the city purchased additional lands joining on the Southwest from the estate of E. S. Jones, which has been beautifully laid out into nice wide walks, and in lots of various sizes to suit the wishes and wants of the inhabitants, and we predict in years to come it will be equal, if not superior in appearance to any cemetery in the State.

In this cemetery a large number of the Confederate dead were laid, especially those killed at Selma on the 2d day of April, 1865, by Gen. Wilson's forces. Over these dead the Ladies' Memorial Association of Selma have erected a splendid artistic structure in the shape of a monument, and on the 26th day of every April is the scenes of devotion by the almost entire population to the "Lost Cause" to be witnessed.

In 1854 the city purchased a large lot in East Selma for the purpose of a cemetery, and enclosed it, but was used but little until about 1860, when the small pox prevailed so fatally among

the black population of the city, when it was used almost altogether for the interment of the blacks.

During the war the largest number of Confederate soldiers who died in the city were buried in the East Selma cemetery.

In 1865 the few Jews then of the city made the selection of a nice lot of about 4 acres in East Selma, for the purpose of a cemetery for their dead. The lot was neatly enclosed, but as yet few interments have been made in it.

*Banks of Selma.*—The first bank that issued bills for general circulation established in Selma was "The Real Estate Bank of South Alabama," in 1837, with a capital of \$500,000, based upon real estate, of which Gilbert Shearer was President, and R. R. Nance cashier. A complete description of this bank, with a list of its stockholders, will be found under our general history of Selma.

The next bank that issued bills for general circulation was the "Commercial Bank of Alabama," in 1856, under the provisions of a special act of the State Legislature, with a capital of \$500,000, and the issues based upon gold and silver, of which Wm. J. Norris was President, from its organization until the bank ceased to exist after the war. W. T. Hatchett, Thomas W. Street, and Thomas C. Daniels were its different cashiers. This was one of the most solvent banks that could have been established. Such men as Col. Wm. P. Molett, P. J. Weaver, Clem Lanier, F. S. Becton, Henry H. Ware, and Col. N. H. R. Dawson, being among its stockholders. But like almost every other institution in the State, its assets became merged in Confederate securities; the Confederate Government having borrowed its specie capital, at the fall of the Confederacy in 1865, the capital of the bank was worthless. But in justice to the stockholders we can say, that every dollar of the bills of this bank were redeemed, and not a dollar was ever lost by the bill-holders.

The next bank that issued bills for general circulation was the "Bank of Selma," established in 1857, under a special act of the State Legislature, with a capital of \$300,000, based upon gold and silver, with Washington M. Smith its first President, and Charles Lewis, cashier. At the commencement of the war Charles Lewis was its President, and Ro Lapsley its cashier. This, also, was a solvent and sound bank, but like the Commercial Bank, during the war its capital became merged into Confederate securities, and with the fall of the Confederacy in 1865, the bank ceased to exist, and its bills were finally compromised and redeemed.

In 1866 the First National Bank of Selma was organized under the present National Bank law, with a capital of \$100,000, based upon the hypothecation of United States bonds, with the Secretary of the National Treasury, John M. Parkman, President, and C. B. Wood, cashier. This bank engaged at once in cotton speculation; buying cotton at 30 and 35 cents, and forced to sell the same at 18 and 20 cents, soon brought trouble upon it and its President. There was a large amount of money belonging to the United States in its vaults at the time, which had been deposited there by the collector of Internal Revenue, the United States Marshal, the Clerk of the United States Courts, and had it not been for the unwarranted intermeddling by Gen. Wager Swayne, who was in command of this district,

there never would have been a dollar lost, or any trouble given to any one. But Gen. Swayne ordered an officer and a squad of soldiers to take possession of the bank, and arrest its President, which was done. The President, Parkman, was sent to Cahaba jail, but escaping from custody, run and jumped into the river at that place and was drowned. Finally the Secretary of the Treasury appointed Col. C. Cadle receiver, and the bank wound up, the Government getting every dollar it owned in the bank, and the bill-holders settled with. The only losers by the transaction were the private depositors.

The next bank organized in Selma that issued bills was the present National Bank in 1870, under the provisions of the present National Banking law based upon the hypothecation of United States bonds with the Secretary of the National Treasury, with W. P. Armstrong as President, and Walter Love as its cashier, with a capital of \$100,000, and increased from time to time until its present capital is \$300,000. This bank, it seems, has been prudently managed, and in consequence, has proven profitable to its owners.

The first regular Exchange Brokerage office ever opened in Selma, was by Butler & Keith, in 1852, who did a most profitable business for several years, but finally engaged in outside speculations, and the consequence was a failure in their business.

In 1853 Sayre, Cook & Co. opened an Exchange and Brokerage business in the city, and did a large business until 1855, when Col. Cook died, and the business was wound up.

The Selma Savings Bank was organized in 1870, with a capital of \$200,000 under an act of the Legislature of the State, but had no authority to issue bills. A. G. Stollenwerck, President, and N. D. Cross, cashier. The business of this bank was dealing in exchange and receiving deposits, and its stockholders are among the most substantial and responsible men of the city. So well has this bank been managed that its private deposits have run up to over \$400,000 on several occasions. The name has recently been changed from that of the Savings Bank of Selma to "The Commercial Bank of Selma," with R. M. Nelson, President, and A. E. Baker, cashier.

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*Health Statistics.*—We have been furnished by Dr. Benj. H. Riggs, Health Officer of the city, with the following extract from a report he made to the Board of Health, showing the Health Statistics of the city for a period of 29 months, from August 1, 1871, to January 1, 1874, which will compare favorably with any place in the Union, either North or South. Dr. Riggs says:

The river in the summer gets very low and exposes much of its bed to the drying effect of the sun's rays; and, in my opinion, this low stage of the river corresponds with the greatest death rate.

The region of country in which Selma is situated, according to Gray's Atlas, is subject to an annual rain-fall of 55 inches; the mean temperature through the year is 66 degrees; for the summer alone it is 82 degrees; for the winter 50 degrees; thus presenting a difference between summer and winter of thirty-two degrees; this is a wider range than in some other sections of our country and less than others. One would infer from the above description that we had here a fine agricultural country, but also a sickly one; and such is, in the main, the truth. We have here an abundance of the factors of malaria; and our mortality is caused by malarial diseases to a greater extent than any other. I main-

tain that Selma, for several years, can show fewer deaths per thousand of population than the surrounding country. Selma can be made a very healthy place; for the last two years it has been more healthy than heretofore; there have been no epidemic tendencies at all, no prevailing types of disease; cholera and yellow fever have both been near us, but there have been no cases in the city. I attribute our improved condition to the greater care and attention to general and local hygiene bestowed both by the municipal authorities and the citizens under the instructions of the Board of Health. We have not yet done as much as the laws of health require, although probably as much as our present financial condition authorizes.

I believe we could maintain a perfect freedom from epidemics and secure a very low death rate by a strict adherence to the internal hygiene of cities now known. I am satisfied that malaria, be it what it may, is of a heavy nature and does not operate far from its source; its area of influence is circumscribed by a few feet. From this belief I draw the rule that any city, town, or country settlement, even in the malarial regions, can maintain healthfulness by attention to the laws of health, notwithstanding the disadvantages of their location. One of the inseparable conditions to this is a perfect system of sewer or surface drainage; water must run off rapidly; there must be no sodden earth allowed to dry under the sun's heat.

The population of Selma in this report is put down at 8000, which is about 1511 more than reported in the census of 1870. It was believed, as this census was taken in summer, it was not correct, and it is known that the population increased since then; the census of 1870 gives a population of 6,429. By a late census of the children of the city taken for school purposes, there were found 2095 children; thus, by the usual rule of one child to every four adults, which is a safe calculation, we get a population of over 8000. I divide this 8000 into 3600 whites and 4400 blacks, giving 800 surplus to the blacks. The whites are generally professional men, farmers, merchants and their families; the blacks are servants and small traders of various sorts.

#### MORTUARY STATISTICS.

This report is taken from the Mortuary Records of Selma, which were kept for the last five months of 1871, by the late Dr. C. F. Fahs, and for the years 1872 and 1873, by myself. There is a large number put down as "unknown;" these were names gotten by me from the undertakers, and there having been no death certificate furnished, these diseases were not known, though I could by inquiry ascertain their race or color. I have also included in this report, and which, if left out, would have lowered materially our ratio per thousand of deaths, sixteen cases of still-born children; thirteen abortions, and eleven deaths from old age, making fifty; besides five deaths from gun-shot wounds, three from fracture of skull, and one from injuries by fall.

Diphtheria, 13; Accident (falls from horse and tree,) 2; Opium (mistake,) 1; Febris Hæmorrhagica Malaria, 8; Trismus Nascentium, 10; Pertussis, 13; Debilitas, 5; Apoplexia, 1; Catarrhus, 1; Stricture, 1; Convulsio Puerperarum, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Vulnus Scopeticum, 5; Ambustio, 4; Diarrhœa Acuta, 12; Meningitis Simplex, 1; Asphyxia (by drowning), 3; Peritonitis, 1; Melæna, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Febris Remittens, 8; Cerebritis, 5; Scald, 1; Congestio Abdominalis, 4; Syphilis Hereditarius, 4; Marasmus, 20; Dysenteria, 8; Cholera infantum, 7; Spasmus, 11; Enteritis, 5; Congestio Medull. Spinal, 1; Phthisis Pulmonalis, 45; Dentitio, 3; Febris Typhoides, 13; Colica Pictonum, 2; Congestio Cerebri, 12; Natus Mortuus, 16; Abortus, 13; Senectus, 11; Febris Cerebro-Spinalis, 35; Hydrops, 11; Febris Congestivus, 9; Fractura Cranii, 3; Tabes Mesenterica, 2; Congestive Chill, 17; Bronchitis, 7; Metritis, 3; Pneumonia, 21; Pneumonia Typhoides, 4; Laryngismus Stridulus, 1; Febris Typho, Malatialis, 2; Pericarditis, 1; Atelectasis Pulmonum, 1; Ramollissement Cerebri, 1; Delirium Tremens, 1; Hæmatamesis, 1; Carditis Rheumatica, 1; Meningitis Tuberculosa, 2; Febris Gastricus, 2; Hepatitis, 1; Hydrothorax, 1; Abscessus Hepatis, 1; Epilepsia, 1; Hæmorrhagia Post Partum, 2; Morbus Brightii, 1; Scarletina Anginosa 3; Dyspepsia Atonica, 1; Dysenteria Typhoides, 1; Congestio Pulmonum, 1; Abscessus Cerebri, 1; Morbus Hepatis, 1; unknown, 83.

## RECAPITULATION.

Total number as above . . . . .	506
Whites . . . . .	198
Blacks . . . . .	306
Color not stated . . . . .	2

The mean mortality for twenty-nine months was 17 13-29 per month.

Of the 506 above given, 243 were under ten years of age, or nearly one-half.

The number of deaths for each month is shown by the following tabular statement :

	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
January . . . . .	—	15	11	26
February . . . . .	—	16	10	26
March . . . . .	—	12	10	22
April . . . . .	—	20	15	35
May . . . . .	—	24	13	37
June . . . . .	—	29	22	51
July . . . . .	—	26	20	46
August . . . . .	11	27	18	56
September . . . . .	21	31	25	77
October . . . . .	15	21	19	55
November . . . . .	15	10	11	36
December . . . . .	8	18	13	39
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 249	<hr/> 187	<hr/> 506

Deaths from phthisis pulmonalis (consumption).

Total number . . . . .	45
Whites . . . . .	15
Males, white . . . . .	10
Females, white . . . . .	5
Blacks . . . . .	30
Males, black . . . . .	18
Females, black . . . . .	12

Ages range from four months to 78 years.

Mean of ages of both races . . . . .	30 16-45 years.
“ of ages of blacks . . . . .	34 15-29 “
“ of ages of whites . . . . .	35 11-14 “

The greatest number of deaths from this disease was in September, and next in October March, April, and July.

Ratio of deaths per 1000 of population . . . . .	5½
“ “ “ “ “ whites . . . . .	4 1-6
“ “ “ “ “ blacks . . . . .	6 9-11

There were nearly twice as many deaths among the negroes as among the whites; it also preponderated among the males of that race. In the white race the largest mortality is in the females.

This may be due to the life of labor, exposure, intemperance and neglect of sanitary precautions being greater in the males than the females of the black race; the latter leading a more indoor life as house servants, wash-women, etc., while in the white race, the greater mortality among the females may be due to the debility resulting from maternity and lactation.

Our climate is too humid and malarious to be a good place of residence for consumptives.

## DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Total number . . . . .	13
White . . . . .	11
Black . . . . .	2
White, females . . . . .	6
White, males . . . . .	5
Black, females . . . . .	2
Black, males . . . . .	0

This would indicate that this disease is more common to the whites in the proportion of over 5 to 1; and more prevalent among females than males of both races.

## DEATHS FROM CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (MENINGETIS.)

Total number . . . . .	35
White . . . . .	13
Blacks . . . . .	22
White, females . . . . .	7
White, males . . . . .	6
Black, females . . . . .	10
Black, males . . . . .	12

This disease, the reverse of diphtheria, is more fatal to the black race in the proportion of nearly two to one; and about equally divided between the sexes; an excess of one in favor of the males.

Ages range in the whites from two months to 30 years.

Ages range in the blacks from six months to forty years.

## DEATHS FROM MARASMUS (WASTING-AWAY.)

Total number . . . . .	20
White.. . . .	7
Black. . . . .	13
White, male . . . . .	5
White, female . . . . .	2
Black, male . . . . .	9
Black, female. . . . .	4

Over twice as many males as females;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as many.

## DEATHS FROM OLD AGE.

Total number. . . . .	11
White. . . . .	7
Black . . . . .	4
White, females . . . . .	5
White, males. . . . .	2
Black females . . . . .	3
Black, males . . . . .	1

Eight females and only 3 males; nearly three times as many females as males.

Ages range from 74 years to 91 years.

## STATEMENT OF AGES, ETC.

Female, white, 74 years, North Carolina; female, white, 74 years, North Carolina; female, whites 84 years, North Carolina; female, white, 79 years, South Carolina; female, white, 80 years, Virginia; male, white, 82 years, North Carolina; male, white, 84 years, Ireland; female, black, 80 years, Virginia; female black, 90 years, Virginia; female, black, 91 years, North Carolina; male, black, 78 years, North Carolina.

It may be that the fact that men are compelled to be out earlier in the morning, and oftener in the night, thus exposing them to the influence of the malarious poison when most operative, accounts for the fewer of them reaching an old age than of the females; though, as seen above, more male infants die of marasmus (inanition) than females.—The mean of ages, as above, is 81 6-11 years.

Take the monthly average of mortality as shown by the above tables as 17 13-29, and for the year we have an average annual mortality of 209 in round numbers: this gives us a mortality of  $26\frac{1}{4}$  per 1000 of our population. Of the 299 annual mortality the whites stand to the blacks as 198 to 306 in the whole mortality of 506; leaving out two not stated. This gives an annual average mortality of whites of 81; and of blacks 126. The mortality per 1000 of the white population, 3600 is thus stated at  $22\frac{1}{4}$ ; per 1000 of blacks 4400 it is 28 7-11. Thus we have

Annual mortality, . . . . .	209
Ratio of deaths per 1000 of population, . . . . .	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ratio of deaths per 1000 whites, . . . . .	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " " " " colored, . . . . .	28 7-11

This, I submit, is a very good showing for Selma, and I believe the items on which it is based are as accurate as usual.

According to the report of the Registrar General of England, for 1872, "the mortality in London averaged 21 per 1000 during the year;" in different districts of the city it ranged from 15 to 29 per 1000.

Notwithstanding our malarious surroundings, with a judicious expenditure of money, and an enlightened compliance with hygienic laws, we could have a very healthy city. One of the prime factors now wanting, in this consummation, is an abundance of home-made and home-raised food, with a cheap priced and abundant supply of fresh fish and oysters.

We mainly suffer from the various manifestations of malarious poisoning; congestive, bilious and intermittent fevers prevail; and occasionally some malarial hæmatura (hæmorrhagic malarial fever). There were twenty-six deaths from congestive chills and congestive fever (17 and 9) and only 8 deaths from hæmaturia. The deaths from malarial diseases is small, as they are amenable to treatment; and though our citizens are more or less under the influence of the malarial poison all the time, yet they but seldom, proportionately, die from its effects. Selma has never been visited by more than two epidemics; in 1853 the Yellow Fever prevailed, and in 1865 the Small-Pox; both of the diseases, Yellow Fever and Cholera, have prevailed near us, but have not been here. The Epizootic prevailed here in the winter of 1872, and was accompanied by an Influenza among the people, which was very prevalent and characterized by great nervousness, prostration, neuralgias and dyspeœa, but was not at all fatal.

BENJ. H. RIGGS, M. D.

*Death and Birth Statistics.*—The following report was made by Dr. Walter P. Reese, sanitary superintendent and registrar of vital statistics to the Board of Health for the year 1876:

#### DEATHS AND BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

DEATHS, whites—January, 4; February, 6; March, 2; April, 4; May, 4; June, 6; July, 7; August, 8; September, 7; October, 3; November, 5; December, 6; total, 62. Mulattoes—January, 4; February, 3; March, 4; April, 4; May, 3; June, 3; July, 7; August, 10; September, 5; October, 4; November, 2; December, 3; total, 52. Blacks—January, 4; February, 2; March, 7; April, 2; May, 3; June, 4; July, 6; August, 5; September, 7; October, 5; November, 8; December 9; total, 53.

Ten outside corporation, 63-10-53.

BIRTHS, Males, white—January, 3; February, 3; March, 3; April, 2; May, 0; June, 0; July, 5; August, 5; September, 8; October, 6; November, 6; December, 7; total, 48. Females, white—January, 6; February, 6; March, 2; April, 3; May, 6; June, 4; July, 3; August, 6; September, 0; October, 2; November, 3; December, 6; total, 47. Males, mulattoes—January, 2; February, 2; March, 1; April, 2; May, 2; June, 4; July, 3; August, 3; September, 2; October, 3; November, 2; December, 0; total, 26. Females, mulattoes—January, 2; February, 2; March, 4; April, 3; May, 2; June, 3; July, 2; August, 3; September, 3; October, 4; November, 4; December, 1; total, 33. Males, black—January, 3; February, 1; March, 3; April, 4; May, 4; June, 6; July, 1; August, 2; September, 6; October, 2; November, 4; December, 6; total, 42. Females, black—January, 4; February, 2; March, 2; April, 2; May, 1; June, 2; July, 5; August, 5; September, 7; October, 8; November, 2; December, 2; total, 42.

Population—whites, 3,500; colored, 4500—Total, 8000.

Ratio per 1000, deducting still-born, 16-87; ratio per 1000 from all causes, including still-born, 20-85; one child born to each 34-78 of entire population. One death to each 64-15 of entire population.

#### COMPAPATIVE MORTALITY.

1871-72, ratio per 1000, 25-57; 1873, ratio per 1000, 24-37; 1874, ratio per 1000, 21-50; 1875, ratio per 1000 18-40; 1876, ratio per 1000, 16-87.

W. P. REESE, M. D.,  
S. S. and R. V. S.

This report is worthy of close inspection. It will be seen that during that year there were more deaths among the whites in the months of July and September, and more births during the months of January, February, November and December. The month of August was the most fatal to the mulattoes, and most births in June and October. With the blacks the month of December was the most fatal, and most births during September and October. Certainly these statistics, both as to deaths and births, will compare favorably with those of any other place on the continent. Selma has fewer deaths and more births, according to population, than any other place in either South or North.

*The Cotton Trade of Selma.*—We can safely say that Selma is surrounded by the best cotton producing country in the world; the climate, seasons and soil being peculiarly adapted to its production, which advantages have not been overlooked nor neglected by the enterprising planters who have and are now inhabiting this fertile region. The United States census of 1870 shows that Dallas county produces more bales of cotton than any county in Alabama.

We have, at much labor, endeavored to ascertain the number of bales of cotton received at Selma each season, and its average price from 1820 to 1877, including a period of 57 years, and our labors give us the following result. It may not be accurate to a figure, but it assimilates very near correctness, and therefore may be relied upon :

Year	No. Bales	Av. Price.	Year.	No. Bales.	Av. Price.
1820.....	4 000.....	20c	1853.....	32 000.....	13c
1829.....	4 000.....	9c	1854.....	43 000.....	9c
1830.....	5 000.....	10c	1855.....	45 000.....	10c
1831.....	6 000.....	10c	1856.....	48 000.....	12c
1832.....	7 000.....	9c	1857.....	49 000.....	11c
1833.....	8 000.....	11c	1858.....	52 000.....	9c
1834.....	10 000.....	11c	1859.....	58 000.....	12c
1835.....	12 000.....	13c	1860.....	62 000.....	13c
1836.....	12 000.....	17c	1861.....	64 000.....	18c
1837.....	13 000.....	19c	1862.....	58 000.....	18c
1838.....	14 000.....	11c	1863.....	41 000.....	26c
1839.....	10 000.....	11c	1864.....	37 000.....	19c
1840.....	15 000.....	14c	1865.....	38 000.....	30c
1841.....	17 000.....	12c	1866.....	59 000.....	15c
1842.....	19 000.....	8c	1867.....	63 000.....	18c
1843.....	19 000.....	7c	1868.....	62 000.....	13c
1844.....	22 000.....	10c	1869.....	66 000.....	12c
1845.....	27 000.....	10c	1870.....	69 000.....	15c
1846.....	23 000.....	11c	1871.....	70 000.....	12c
1847.....	29 000.....	11c	1872.....	70 000.....	10c
1848.....	31 000.....	11c	1873.....	71 000.....	10c
1849.....	27 000.....	13c	1874.....	79 000.....	11c
1850.....	32 000.....	14c	1875.....	99 000.....	10c
1851.....	30 000.....	15c	1876.....	87 000.....	10c
1852.....	32 000.....	16c	1877.....	91 000.....	10c

*Genl. Lafayette in Selma.*—In 1825 the whole country received the joyful news that this distinguished Frenchman and friend of the country, and who had rendered the United States



such noble services in her Revolutionary struggle, was to visit the country, and especially so was this news received by the people of Selma, when it was ascertained that he would call at Selma on his visit down the river.

A steamboat was chartered to carry him from Montgomery to Mobile, and the understanding was that a cannon was to be fired when he landed in Selma, and another when he left. John Adams and a few others wishing to have a little sport, anticipated the arrival of Lafayette by firing a cannon off in the canebrake near the landing, which caused all Selma to rush to the spot, to see the bosom friend of George Washington. The country people were also hurrying to town to get a peep at the great Frenchman, when the booming report of another cannon indicated the departure of the boat. Several persons then turned their course and hastened down to Cahaba, carrying the joyful news that Lafayette had passed Selma and would soon be there. A large multitude stood on the bank of the river at Cahaba until late at night, waiting for the boat to leave in sight, but was finally doomed to go home without "seeing the elephant."

However, in about two days after the steamer "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," hove in sight of the landing at Selma, and the booming of cannon from the decks, indicated that Lafayette was on board. An immense concourse of people were assembled at the landing, who rent the air with shouts as the hero walked out on the plank to the land. A great lunch had been arranged at "Woodall's Hotel," at the Southeast corner of Green and Water streets, now occupied by Piminski, as a variety store, where the committee, Col. W. R. King being its chairman, conducted the great Frenchman. The lunch was enjoyed with great gusto for about one hour, when the distinguished visitor returned to the boat, and another gun was discharged as the craft floated off into the river with the distinguished passenger.

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*Selma Guards.*—Selma Guards were organized in Fireman's Hall, in 1873, by the election of J. M. Dedman, captain; S. O. Trippe, first lieutenant; T. C. Ferguson, second lieutenant; J. J. Clements, chaplain; Dr. J. P. Furniss, surgeon; H. Cassin, quartermaster, E. H. Hobbs, orderly sergeant; J. S. Bosworth, second sergeant; M. Woolsey, third sergeant; H. Andrews, fourth sergeant; L. B. Franklin, fifth sergeant; George Pierce, first corporal; E. A. Scott, second corporal; T. Reese, third corporal; I. G. Norris, fourth corporal; L. B. Brazier, secretary; J. C. Bender, treasurer; L. D. Mullen, armorer; L. W. Vogel, drummer. Members.—E. W. Allen, W. W. Batten, E. M. Boggs, D. A. Boyd, C. H. Crane, C. H. Davidson, C. F. Douthit, H. P. Edgar, J. D. English, B. H. Franklin, C. Gaines, F. S. Hooker, G. Howard, W. L. Jackson, H. S. Long, C. Lovelady, L. R. McKee, E. Mack, P. Morrissey, B. Morrow, H. Pierce, E. Robbins, J. Shadrick, J. W. Stillwell, W. E. Stoddard, W. P. Swift, W. J. Tipton, J. J. Walker, J. M. White, H. C. Williams, G. L. Waller, T. C. Allen, E. B. Barker, B. N. Boggs, E. D. Bowles, J. B. Brown, R. Coe, C. E. Dennis, D. Drake, M. Elias, D. W. Fitzpatrick, R. J. Fowler, B. Gay, W. L. Howell, S. Isadore, R. H. Langford, C. H. Love, R. H. Mabry, T. M. McConico, L. H. Montgomery, John Morrissey, T. D. Parke, H. A. Reynolds, W. L.

Sink, G. Shearer, H. T. Stone, J. B. Stone, G. Swift, R. Tate, J. F. White, D. Whittaker, G. L. Woolsey, W. H. Bill.

*Independent Blues*—This military company organized in July, 1859, as follows: Captain, N. H. R. Dawson; Lieutenants—1st, Robert Haygood; 2d, A. M. Ferguson; 3d, F. L. Johnson; 4th, W. A. Fitts. Sergeants—1st, H. C. Billings; 2d, J. F. Haralson; 3d, W. R. Knox; 4th, Emmet Edmonds; 5th, T. A. Blake. Corporals—1st, J. C. Waite; 2d, J. G. McAuley; 3d, Bruce P. Thomas; 4th, J. H. Robeson; 5th, Wm. Jones; 6th, M. S. Williams. Privates.—Wins Becker, Jasper F. Goodwin, A. H. McNair, J. H. Aumspaugh, J. W. Pool, Geo. R. Savage, Louis Shorn, G. D. Shortridge, Jr., B. R. Thomas, F. A. Borden, R. V. Weedon, J. C. Meins, D. M. Riggs, Jr., Columbus Bayne, J. L. Cotlin, L. T. Elliott, J. W. Chadwick, Jr., L. A. Conolly, Theo. A. Hall, H. G. Noble, J. C. Philpot, W. S. Reese, Jas. Kent, W. S. Knox, G. F. Stephens, Andrew Bogle, J. M. Daughtry, E. M. Gantt, Boykin Goldsby, H. S. Paisley, A. E. Mott, J. R. Watson, J. W. Chadwick, Sr.

*The Telegraph*.—In 1853 the line of the Washington City and New Orleans Telegraph Company, run from Mobile to Cahaba, and thence to Montgomery. Selma was off the line, and it was a source of great inconvenience and trouble to our business men to go or send to Cahaba to send or receive a dispatch. The commerce of the place had assumed great importance, and a connection by telegraph with other places became absolutely necessary. A proposition or rather a request was made to the company to run the line by Selma. The company declined to do so, unless \$2000 was paid by Selma, as a bonus to pay for the change of the line. This amount of money was raised by private subscription, the city subscribing \$200 in September, 1853, and about the last of October, 1853, an office was opened in a building up stairs, about where the wholesale liquor house of H. Cassin now stands, on Water street, and for years was a place of curiosity. Those were rather primitive days of telegraphing, and was a very small affair, compared with what the American Telegraph Company was, and what the Western Union is now.

*City Clock*.—In 1857 the city purchased in New York the present city clock for the sum of \$500. On its arrival the City Council passed a resolution (with the consent of the members of that church, to erect it in the steeple of the Presbyterian church. A contract for its erection was made with John G. Snediker, who soon had it in place, and an arrangement made with Mr. John Morrow to take charge of and keep it in good running order for \$75 per year, which contract Mr. Morrow has most faithfully complied with. There has not been more than ten hours, altogether, for near twenty years, but this time piece has given notice of the hour by the clear ringing of its bell.

*Fire Department*.—In 1866 the Phoenix Fire Company, No. 1, and the Franklin Fire Company, No. 2, organized a Fire Department, each possessing a common hand engine, of which Thomas C. Pierce was elected chief. This organization held up for several years, but the Franklin No. 2 dissolved,

its organization, leaving the Phoenix, No. 1, the only Fire Company in the city. In 1870 a splendid steam engine was purchased partly by the city and partly by private subscription for this company. The Hook and Ladder Company was formed, at the head of which Capt. R. J. Fowler was placed as its Foreman. Soon after the Central City (colored) was organized, and both the Hook and Ladder and the Central City was organized into a Fire Department, of which Judge E. W. Pettus was elected chief. Soon after the Mechanic Fire Company No. 2, was organized, and admitted into the department, thus forming an organization of four well organized companies, of which Col. James M. Dedman was elected chief. A splendid steam engine was purchased, and an engine house was built in East Selma for the Mechanics. Col. Dedman was succeeded by Capt. Robert J. Fowler as chief, and Col. B. M. Woolsey President of the organization, who has done much to effect the present efficiency of that organization.

Now, we have one of the most complete and thorough fire departments of any city in the South, composed of the Phoenix No. 1, with a splendid steam engine, of which Geo. L. Stuck is engineer, and has been for years; the Hook and Ladder Company, with a most complete equipment of hooks, ladders, jacks, buckets, etc.; the Mechanic No. 2 with a neat and powerful steam engine, of which James Fitzgerald is engineer, and the Central City Fire Company, a most useful company, composed of the very best colored young men of the city. At the head of this department, our fellow-citizen and experienced fireman, Menzo Watson, is chief.

This organization is sustained partly by the city, partly by a tax from insurance companies, and partly by their own private means. And to look at this organization while at work, or in procession, one could have no doubt as to its ability to stop the ravages almost of any fire. Our property holders feel safe in the possession of their property, as long as this organization exists, and its existence has a most wonderful influence upon the rates of insurance upon property in the city.

There is an efficient fireman elected in each of the five wards of the city every year, or a fire warden of his ward, who keeps up a thorough inspection of all premises in his ward.

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*City School Board of Education.*—In 1869 the Board of Education of the State constituted the incorporated limits of the city of Selma, a separate school district, providing for the election by the City Council, of a Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointing the City Superintendent. This board was organized in 1869 by the election of Joseph Hardie, George Peacock, and R. M. Moore, as members of the City Board of Education, and R. M. Moore appointed Superintendent, and continued to act for two years.

In 1871 John Silsby, W. R. Bill and J. L. Perkins were elected, and W. C. Ward appointed Superintendent.

In 1873 C. Cadle, Jr., James W. Lapsley and W. C. Ward were elected, and W. C. Ward appointed Superintendent.

In 1874 there was some change made in the election of members of the City Board of Education, and in 1875 C. J. Clark, Joseph Hardie, John Silsby and W. C. Ward were elected, W. C. Ward continuing as Superintendent.

In 1877 C. J. Clark, George O. Baker, Wm. Ullman and J.

H. Robbins were elected, and H. S. D. Mallory appointed Superintendent, and who now constitutes the City Board of Education and Superintendent.

*City Wharf.*—In 1863 the City Council directed Daniel Sullivan, the then City Surveyor, to survey and locate a suitable place for the construction of a city wharf. Mr. Sullivan very soon after this instruction, made a report to the council, that after making various surveys on the bank of the river, he had selected the foot of Franklin street as the most suitable place for the purposes of a city wharf, and reported an estimate of the cost of construction at about \$21,000. The report was adopted by the council, and a committee of the council appointed to confer with Capt. John C. Graham, Confederate Quartermaster for this district, who took charge of the construction of the wharf, upon the condition that the city was to pay for all necessary labor and expenses in construction, the Confederate Government to ship over it free of charge all freights during the war, and at half established rates after the war. The work was commenced, and early in 1864 the wharf was completed and taken charge of by the city. Upon casting up accounts it was ascertained that the construction of the wharf had cost about \$30,000. Twenty thousand of this amount was paid to Capt. Graham, the Quartermaster in old issue of Confederate bills, and we suppose the other ten thousand remains unpaid until to-day.

*Sheriffs of Dallas County.*—The following is a list of the persons who have filled the office of Sheriff of Dallas county, and the year in which elected since the creation of the county. Though not strictly a Selma matter, we feel it not improper to give this list, however, as 17 of the 23 sheriffs Dallas county has had, were citizens of Selma.

Thomas Grimes, elected in 1819; J. B. Norris, 1822; Carter B. Harrison, 1825; Adam Taylor, 1828; Newton Burke, 1831; Wm. T. Minter, 1834; Isaac Newton Campbell, 1837; Thomas O. Holloway, 1840; John F. Conoley, 1843; Abner Jones, 1846; John G. Lovett, 1849; Calvin A. Harris, 1852; Warren B. Andrews, 1855; Michael J. Kenan, 1858; James B. Harrison, 1861; Samuel Howard, 1864; James M. Dedman, 1865; Geo. P. Rex, 1868; George H. Craig, 1869; M. DeCamp, 1870; Warren A. Brantly, 1873; Charles M. Shelley, 1875; G. R. Mason, 1877.

There are but seven of the twenty-three names above who are living at the present time. John F. Conoley, Abner Jones, Calvin A. Harris, Sam Howard, Col. J. M. Dedman, Geo. H. Craig, Warren A. Brantly, Charles M. Shelley, and the present incumbent, Capt. Mason, are living. Fourteen of the twenty-three have died, forcibly reminding us of the rapid passing away of all human nature.

*Central City Fire Company, No. 1.*—This fire company was organized by the colored men of the city on the 4th day of November, 1871, and was admitted into the fire department of the city during the same month, as follows:

Robert Smith, Foreman; W. H. Black, First Assistant; Henry Loder, Second Assistant; A. E. King, Secretary. Members—Henry Jefferson, Berry Ford, Henry Moore, Simon Vasser, M. Kennedy, A. Boyd, James Mock, Whit King, Robert Loder,

John Deere, Edward Harris, Jack Weaver, Sr., Andrew Cawthorn, Richard Garrett, Wert Tipton, W. H. Blevins, Samuel Edwards, Henry Hall, R. W. Parker, Armstead Cook, Allen Jones, Syd. Fowlkes, Emanuel Davis, Wm. Lemley, Wade Harris, James Been, Jack Weaver, Jr., Jack Beatty, Jordan Lee, Geo. White, Joshua Covington, West Moore, Ed. Jackson, Sam. Minnett, Thomas Todd, Joe Jackson, John Bell, Matt Hannon, Paul Stollenwerck, Alex. Harris, Joe Bird, John Booker, Taylor Fomen, Dolley Smith, John B. Hunter, Allen D. Evans, Willis Groves, Woolsey P. Hall, Hiram Moore, Robt. H. Gwinn.

*Burrell Academy.*—This building, erected for a colored school, is situated at the southeast corner of North and Coosa streets. It is two stories high, with dimensions of 50x64 feet, contains five school-rooms, one recitation room, and a chapel capable of seating 350.

It was erected in 1868-9, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, who hold the title to the building. The funds used were derived from various sources, Mr. Jabez Burrell, of Oberlin, Ohio, contributing the largest sum; the building was named in honor of him. The Association purchased the lot; the Freedmen's Bureau gave a liberal sum, and a few hundred dollars was raised by private subscription from citizens.

It was dedicated in May, 1869, and school was commenced therein immediately afterward under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Sears, assisted by Miss E. C. Stowe, Miss Jessie Little, Miss — Stevens, and Mr G. L. Jackson. The Freedmen's Bureau paid the salaries of these teachers.

By act of the General Assembly, approved December 31, 1868, it was enacted that "the Mayor and Council shall have full power to establish free schools and to regulate them, and for this purpose may appropriate not exceeding ten per cent. of the gross revenue of the city."

On the 6th day of August, 1869, the City Board of Education, created under the above act, adopted a resolution to arrange with the American Missionary Association for the free use of their building. The Association was to nominate a Principal and teachers, and the city to pay their salaries, and have the jurisdiction of the school. The proposition was accepted, and the school was opened on Wednesday, November 10, 1869. This arrangement was rescinded by the City Board, January 1, 1877, from which time the city has assumed the exclusive control of the school, leasing the building from the Association at a nominal sum, the Association assuming the necessary repairs and insurance.

No tuition is charged. An incidental fee of twenty-five cents per month is collected from each pupil.

The following is a list of Principals and teachers from the 10th of November, 1869:

1869-70.—E. C. Stickel, Principal; S. O. Ostrander, E. Wheeler, Francis Littlefield, Josephine Pierce, Mary Atwater, L. Gardner, E. L. Benton, Helen Eaton.

1870-1.—E. C. Stickel, Principal; Mrs. E. C. Stickel, Mr. H. W. Carles, S. O. Ostrander, A. M. Nourse, M. S. Pond, L. Gardner, L. S. Alvord.

1871-2.—H. W. Carter, Principal; L. A. Darling, Anna Hay-

lor, L. S. Alvord, L. M. Fay, M. A. Carter, S. L. Emerson, M. P. Stewart.

1872-3.—H. W. Carter, Principal; L. A. Darling, A. Haylor, S. L. Emerson, D. A. Safford, Orra Reeder, H. E. Carter.

1873-4.—John M. Cummings, Principal, from October to December; G. S. Pope, from December to May; A. Haylor, S. L. Emerson, S. C. Williams, M. E. Wilcox, A. B. Fay, L. M. Fay.

1874-5.—N. Messer, Principal; S. C. Williams, S. L. Emerson, M. E. Miller, M. E. Wilcox, E. E. Hersey, C. A. Benton, M. E. H. Pope.

1875-6.—E. C. Silsby, Principal; S. C. Williams, S. L. Emerson, Anna Coffin, M. E. Wilcox, Nettie Brewster, M. B. Flack.

1876-7.—E. C. Silsby, Principal; S. C. Williams, Anna Coffin, M. E. Wilcox, Nettie Brewster, Mrs. M. G. Hardwick, M. B. Flack.

1877-8.—E. C. Silsby, Principal; S. C. Williams, M. E. Wilcox, H. S. Smith, Mrs. M. G. Hardwick, Mrs. N. B. Silsby, P. F. Child, M. B. Flack.

1878-9.—E. C. Silsby, Principal; S. C. Williams, M. E. Wilcox, H. S. Smith, Mrs. M. G. Hardwick, Mrs. A. E. Walker, P. F. Child, M. B. Flack.

The session of the school commences regularly October 1st, and continues eight months. The yearly enrollment of pupils is as follows:

Session commencing May 1869, —; Session of 1869-70 (April) 397; session of 1870-71, (October), 315; session of 1871-2, 500; session of 1872-3, 478; session of 1873-4, 460; session of 1874-5, 402; session of 1875-6, 430; session of 1876-7, 421; session of 1877-8, 478; session of 1878-9, (first three months), 332.

There are four departments—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School, distributed among seven rooms, and the course of study is that usually pursued in such departments.

The school is well supplied with outline maps, reading-charts, music charts and books, together with some philosophical and chemical apparatus.

Temperance, debating and industrial societies are carried on among the students. An orchestra composed of some of the young men is also one of the features of the institution.

From the time of the opening of Burrell Academy, so far as heard from, thirty-seven of its pupils have been engaged in teaching day-schools in this and adjoining counties and States.

*Mechanic Fire Company No. 2*—Was organized May 6, 1871, with about fifty members, by the election of M. L. Dedman as Foreman; Charles Heinz, First Assistant; George W. Coats, Second Assistant; J. T. Miles, Third Assistant; M. Jacobson, Secretary; J. B. Hardy, Treasurer. A good set of by-laws was adopted.

In 1872, M. L. Dedman was re-elected Foreman; C. Heinz, First Assistant; Geo. A. Stuck, Second Assistant; Henry Pierce, Third Assistant; J. B. Hardy, Treasurer; W. A. Butler, Secretary; Bernard Gay, Engineer.

In 1873, M. L. Dedman was re-elected Foreman; Charles Heinz, First Assistant; Geo. A. Stuck, Second Assistant; the office of Third Assistant was abolished, J. B. Hardy, Treasurer; W. A. Butler, Secretary; Bernard Gay, Engineer.

In 1874 the city completed a good, substantial two-story brick building on Alabama street, and the present splendid steam engine was purchased and placed in charge of the company. M. L. Dedman was re-elected Foreman; C. Heinz, First Assistant; W. O. H. Jaekel, Second Assistant; Wm. Butler, Secretary; J. T. Knowlen, Treasurer; Mike Fitzgerald, Engineer.

In 1875, M. L. Dedman was again elected Foreman; C. Heinz, First Assistant; L. F. Butler, Second Assistant; S. J. Shields, Secretary; J. T. Knowlen, Treasurer; Mike Fitzgerald, Engineer.

In 1876, M. L. Dedman was elected Foreman; J. G. Norris, First Assistant; C. Heinz, Second Assistant; William Hart, Secretary; J. T. Knowlen, Treasurer; Mike Fitzgerald, Engineer.

In 1877, M. L. Dedman, Foreman; C. Heinz, First Assistant; J. G. Norris, Second Assistant; Wm. Hart, Secretary; J. T. Knowlen, Treasurer; J. D. Fitzgerald, Engineer.

In 1878, C. Heinz, Foreman; (M. L. Dedman declining to serve), Geo. A. Stuck, First Assistant; James Quinn, Second Assistant; E. D. Peterson, Secretary; J. T. Knowlen, Treasurer; J. D. Fitzgerald, Engineer. The office of Third Assistant was revived, and David Wilson elected. Geo. A. Stuck served as First Assistant Foreman for two months, and resigned, and A. W. Acker was elected to fill the vacancy.

In 1879, C. Heinz, Foreman; A. W. Acker, First Assistant; R. R. Barker, Second Assistant; David Wilson, Third Assistant; E. D. Peterson, Secretary; J. T. Knowlen, Treasurer; J. D. Fitzgerald, Engineer. The office of Fireman was created, and J. M. Roberts elected, and relieved of the payment of dues to the company for his services.

The first fire the company attended with their splendid steamer, was in 1874, a few months after its reception, when the Ikellheimer corner was burned, and at this time the company saved more than five times the amount of property of the cost of their steamer. The Phoenix becoming disabled, the Little Mechanic was left alone to fight the fiery element, and nobly did she discharge the task in hand.

The company is composed almost altogether of our best mechanics, and on all occasions have proved themselves most energetic and prompt to duty.

The following is a list of the first members of this splendid company: C. Heinz, A. W. Acker, R. R. Barker, D. Wilson, E. D. Peterson, J. T. Knowlen, J. D. Fitzgerald, R. J. Sittou, G. W. Suther, C. C. Owen, J. W. Foster, C. Zuchting, N. C. Cannon, W. Shannahan, J. A. Butler, W. G. Butler, A. Broadway, W. E. Darby, J. W. Stillwell, J. T. Plant, Geo. A. Halsey, J. M. Roberts, James Quinn, W. Barker, C. W. Plant, G. A. Stuck, C. S. Knowlen, C. C. Heinz, J. S. Mackey, Thos. O'Rourke, C. T. Maxey, J. T. Halsey, G. L. Whitfield, J. D. Riggs, W. F. Spear, Ben Allen, P. H. Norris, J. M. Davidson, F. W. Donner, Geo. Krotel, J. P. Tucker, M. Kenoigsthal, R. A. Kinkle.

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*Postmasters at Selma.*—In 1818 the postoffice department at Washington established the first postoffice at Selma, Dallas county, Alabama, and was supplied once a week by horse, on the route from Mobile to Huntsville. The following persons have acted as postmasters at Selma: James Reynolds, James

Owen, John S. M. Parkin, John Simpson, Josiah Hinds, Geo. W. Parsons, James Cante, Patrick McMullen, Samuel M. Murley, John M. Strong, Wm. H. Eager, C. McCabe, George F. Marlow, Henry Cochran.

Of the fourteen persons above named, there are but three living—that of Maj. John M. Strong, Geo. F. Marlow and Capt. Cochran, the present incumbent. Maj. Strong is residing near Montevallo, in Shelby county, and George F. Marlow in the city of New York.

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*City Hospital.*—About 1854 the necessity for a hospital became apparent, and the City Council made provisions for the erection of a suitable place to take care of the indigent sick. The city had purchased thirty acres of land just outside of the Eastern margin of the city limits, and upon this land a location for a hospital was selected, near a beautiful cool spring of water. A good building was erected with four apartments with a good fire place in each. A comfortable building was also erected for a Steward's house, and a good garden place selected and fenced, and the hospital was put in operation, and with the exception of one or two short periods, has been kept up at the expense of the city, and much good to the indigent sick has been the result. A physician and steward are provided, and is now under the charge of Dr. John H. Henry, as physician, and Mrs. Powers as stewardess.

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*Pest House.*—In 1865, with the advent of the Federal Army in the city, came that pest of all diseases, the small-pox. The Federal officers in command refused to have any supervision of the disease. It prevailed for a time among all classes of the people, from the highest to the lowest alike—none were exempt from its ravages. The City Council found it necessary to provide some place in which the poor could be taken care of, and a good, substantial pest house was erected near the Eastern margin of the city, on the Burnsville road. Since that time this institution has not been used, yet it stands ready for any emergency that may arise.

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*Court House.*—In 1866, when the people of the county voted by a decided majority, to remove the Court House from Cahaba to Selma, the city purchased from the Masonic Fraternity, what was then known as the Masonic Female Academy, a large substantial three story brick building, located at the foot of Alabama street, in the Western part of the city. The city paid \$15,000 for the building, and made it a present to the county. The archives of the county were removed from Cahaba and placed in this building. About one-half of the third floor is used for a court room; the other portion of the upper floor is used for jury rooms, and one room is devoted to a law library for the members of the Dallas bar. The second floor is used for a register in Chancery's office, an office for Circuit Clerk, and an office for the Clerk of the city court. The lower floor is used for the Probate Judge's office, an office for the Tax Collector, and one for the Sheriff's office, all being complete and well adapted to the wants of the county.

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*The County Jail.*—The county jail is a massive brick building, located in the Western portion of the city, some quarter of



a mile from the Court-House. It was built in 1867, at a cost to the county of about \$60,000. Its capacity is sufficient for the care of at least one hundred prisoners. A portion of the lower floor is used by the Sheriff as a residence, and the upper entirely for the confinement of prisoners. It was built by Messrs. Shelley & Wright, experienced contractors.

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*Market House.*—The present Market House of the city was built in 1869, by Messrs. Shelley & Wright, and all the other public buildings connected with it, were completed in 1871. The Market House is a painted and latticed one story building, about 200 feet long, located in the center of Washington street, between Alabama and Selma streets, running North and South, with two divisions. The front on Alabama street is used for meats alone, with four stalls on each side of the isle, the other end is used for vegetables, coffee stands, fish and miscellaneous products, all of which are usually occupied, and bring a revenue to the city of about five hundred dollars monthly. There is a splendid stand of scales in front on Alabama street.

Joining on to the north the City Guard House is located on the first floor, and the second floor is the Fireman's Hall. From this building running North and South are two brick walls, some 80 feet long, and about 12 feet high, enclosing the prison yard, and connecting the prison and yard with the Council Room, and engine room of the steamer Gillman.

Taken altogether, the Market House, the City Prison, and the Council Chamber, are well arranged, and are a credit to the city.

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*The Ferry on the River.*—In 1820 the Selma Town Land Company induced the Legislature of the State to open a public road from the South bank of the Alabama river, seven miles, to intersect what was then called the Cahaba and Montgomery Trail, near the "Pelham place," and to establish at the expense of the State a public and a free ferry across the river at Selma. George Mathews, Col. W. R. King, and Gilbert Shearer were the commissioners to have this work done. This work was done in good style. The road was opened, for four miles through a thick canebrake, and a good ferry-boat built. The ferry was kept up for a crossing until about 1824, when the Governor of the State, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature sold the ferry and all its privileges at public auction, James Reynolds becoming the purchaser, who took charge and managed the ferry for several years. He sold the property to James G. Cowan, who managed it most successfully for years. Maj. John Tipton purchased the property from Mr. Cowan, paying \$10,000 for it. After the death of Maj. Tipton, Benjamin Tarver became the owner, and whose legatees own the property to-day.

In 1871 Messrs. Calloway & Johnson leased the property from the estate of Tarver and placed a neat steam ferryboat to do the work with. At the expiration of the term Capt. Pat Callahan became the lessee, under whose management the business of the ferry has been carried on to the entire satisfaction of the public. He has had since he became the lessee a commodious and splendid steam ferryboat built, securing the most perfect safety to life and property while crossing the river. This property, it is said, has always yielded a handsome profit to every person who has owned it. Capt. Callahan deserves great credit

for the manner in which he conducts the business of this important property.

*Powder Magazine.*—About 1856 the commerce of the city had increased to such an extent, and especially in powder, that the importance, for the safety of the property of the city, it became apparent that some place of deposit for powder outside the city was urged by both insurance men and merchants; an appropriation was made by the city council, and a good substantial brick building was erected outside the Eastern margin of the city limits, and a keeper of the magazine appointed. About two kegs are allowed to be kept on hand at any one time by any one merchant, the balance being stored at the magazine. This rule has been kept up since the establishment of the magazine, and has worked well for all concerned. The magazine has been under the immediate charge of Kay, Force & Lapsley for many years, whose management of the institution has given entire satisfaction to all who have occasion to deal in powder.

*Steamboats.*—The history of steamboating on the Alabama river is as interesting as any other branch of industry connected with Selma, and presents to the mind the wonderful strides art and civilization have made:

The first steamboat that ever came up the Alabama river was the "Tensas," and the Captain's name was Sonsby. It landed at the Selma ferry, in the spring of 1822, and was considered a wonderful sight. Many persons stood upon the bluff and looked down at it with a strange commingling of fear and astonishment, and but few could be persuaded to go aboard and examine the works of the "belching craft." It had been twenty-three days from Mobile to Selma, and when it landed Captain Sonsby jumped up and cracked his heels together and offered to bet one hundred dollars that he would make the next trip up the river in less than fourteen days. The Tensas was a stern-wheel boat, and her pilot stood on deck and guided the boat with a long lever, instead of a wheel. It was covered like an open shed and could carry about two hundred bales of cotton.

The Tensas was succeeded in a few months by the Osage, the Fox, the Ozark, the New Era, and the number gradually increased as well as improved in construction, speed and capacity, as the business and public demand required, until in late years a finer class of steamers were not to be found on any river in the world. The following is a list of steamers which have plied on the Alabama river, and landed at Selma:

Fox, Jackson, Nymph, Mazeppa, Little Rock, Messenger, Bogahoma, Courier, Clipper, 8th January, Patomac, Nile, Maggar, Mosby, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Champion, Sun, Tom, Don Juan, Grey Cloud, Blue Wing, Carondelet, E. A. Ogden, W. W. Day, Jim, Agatha, Cotton Planter, Planter, Huntsman, P. F. Kimball, Jenny Bealle, Lucy Belle, Pittsburgh, Prairie State, Bulah, Aberdeen, Niagara, Falls City, Leo, Leona, Palmetto, Chalmette, Antonette Douglass, Napoleon, Lala Rookh, Express, Sarah, Belle Gates, Arkansas, No. 5, Sallie Spann, J. L. Webb, Daniel Pratt, India, Pelican, Florida, Protector, Eliza Battle, Alice Vivian, Admiral, Sumpter, Bourbon, Eureka, Pride of the West, Louisa Hopkins, Viola, Beacon, Alabama, Augusta, Georgia, Native of Ala., Caspian, Ben Franklin, Richmond, Red Chief, Vigo, Fairfield,

Jennie Kirk, Waverly, Col. Fremont, Norman, Amaranth, Avalanche, Meteor, Dormeo, R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Nyanza, Victoria, Fanny, Hudson, Emma, Telegraph, Invincible, Bonnets O'Blue, Clarion, Harriet, New World, Lamplighter, W. W. Fry, Moselle, St. Charles, St. Nicholas, Medora, Clara, Aziele, Marengo, Dallas, Southern Belle, Neptunes, Dixie, A. G. Ross, John Briggs, Empire, Charles L. Bass, Helen, Hercules, Tiger, Reindeer, Newton, Fusiler, Plow Boy, Ware, Post Boy, Atlanta, Bunna, Roanoke, Ohio, Ohioian, Penneyhama, Caspian, Champion, Heroine, Mollie Gratz, Peerless, Jacob Lawrence, R. C. Wallace, Sallie List, Gertrude, Mary Dunning, Gov. Pickens, Anna Calhoun, Robt. Watson, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Wetumpka, Wagley, Rescue, Dubloon, Duke, Mary Bess, Love, Bicknell, Columbus, Orleans, St. John, Sam Dale, Lowndes, Jr. Wm. Bradstreet, Wm. Jones, Louisa, Frank Lyon, Emperor, Battle, Empress, Montgomery, Southern Republic, Selma, Magnolia, Cremona, Henry J. King, Wilcox, Cahaba, Era, Aerial, Fox, Lexington, Ivanhoe, Mary Clifton, Iberia, Farmer, Herald, Avalanche, Penelope, Jefferson, Lady Washington, Cuba, James Dellet, Helen McGregor, Jewess, Asia, Osage, Genl. Brown, Elizabeth, Tensas, Rifleman, Florida 2, Magnolia, Henderson, Mobile, Commerce, LeGrand, P. Daleno, Coosa, Belle, Duke, Crescent City, Sallie Carson, Olive, Octavia, Sunny South, Dispatch, C. W. Dorrance, John Duncan, Queen of the South, Illinois Belle, Eclipse, Virginia, Breakwater, Senator, Shoalwater, Cigar, R. B. Taney, Osage, Ozark, Fashion, Mediterranean, W. T. Barry, Caroline, Choctaw, Lewis Cass, Cherokee, Advance, Onward, Emblem, Benefit, Arkansas, Exchange, Red River, Mary.

*Protection Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1.*—This company, a most important part of our present efficient fire department, was organized on the 15th day of March, 1869, as follows :

R. J. Fowler, Foreman ; E. H. Hobbs, Assistant Foreman ; J. M. Bennice, Secretary ; L. W. John, Treasurer ; John D. Lapsley, J. M. Lamar, C. Lovelady, E. W. Pettus, F. J. Hooker, G. B. Burns, E. M. Keith, C. W. Harrell, J. M. Keith, Alex McAllister, Col. Norris.

The above is a list of the members at the organization. Many members have been added to this list.

The first fire this company attended after its organization was one in Wilson's warehouse, on December 25th, 1869, now occupied by Jos. Hardie & Co., at which their usefulness and efficiency was displayed with admiration to those who witnessed their work.

*Courts.*—The Chancery Court holds its sessions twice a year in the city, first Monday in January and June. Hon. Charles Turner, Chancellor ; B. H. Craig, Register.

The Circuit Court holds its session twice a year, first Monday in May and November. Hon. George H. Craig, Judge ; H. C. Graham, Clerk ; Capt. A. D. Brazeale, Deputy Clerk.

The City Court of Selma holds its session twice a year, first Mondays of June and January. Hon. Jonathan Haralson, Judge ; J. L. Evans, Clerk and Register.

The Probate Court is always open to transact business. Hon. P. G. Wood, Judge ; Capt. Geo. R. Mason, Sheriff ; Hon. J. W. Suttle, State Solicitor.

*Elevations.*—The following are the elevation of the different stations on the S., R. & D. railroad, above Selma. It will be seen that State Line Station is 783 feet higher than Selma, the highest point on the road :

Selma.....	000 feet.	Shelby Springs.....	407 "
Veto.....	38 "	Columbiana.....	315 "
Burnsville .....	60 "	Wilsonville.....	305 "
Clay's.....	71 "	Coosa River.....	298 "
Peeples.....	91 "	Childersburg.....	294 "
Plantersville.....	114 "	Alpine.....	348 "
Dixie.....	160 "	Talladega.....	439 "
Maplesville.....	234 "	Blue Mountain.....	669 "
Cox's.....	251 "	Jacksonville.....	628 "
Randolph.....	464 "	Patona.....	667 "
Ashby.....	334 "	State Line.....	783 "
Briarfield .....	266 "	Cave Springs.....	550 "
Montevallo.....	347 "	Rome.....	505 "
Calera.....	375 "	Dalton.....	635 "

The elevations of the stations above Selma on the Alabama Central are as follows :

Selma.....	000 feet.	Jones.....	87 "
Logan's.....	13 "	Brown's.....	55 "
Cahaba River.....	00 "	Bellview.....	48 "
Harrell's X Roads.....	75 "	Tayloe's.....	51 "
Marion Junction.....	80 "	Uniontown.....	163 "
Vernon.....	55 "		

We have not the official survey of the Western Alabama, but it is stated that Montgomery is 40 feet lower than Selma. Marion, on the Selma and Greensboro railroad, is 137 feet higher than Selma; Pine Apple, on the Selma and Gulf road is 82 feet lower than Selma, and Martin's station, on the N. O. & Selma road, is 27 feet lower than Selma.

*Names of Streets.*—The following are the names of the principal streets of the city, runing East and West :

Bow, Selma, First, Plattenburg, Florence, Medley, Hardee, Water, Dallas, Second, Burnsville Road, Jones, Dedman, Frow, Alabama, Parkman, McCrary, Mulberry, Perham, and North, the last one hundred feet wide, runing from the extreme Western to the extreme Eastern line of the city, now a beautiful street for drives, and we predict, in time, will be the great thoroughfare of the city.

Those running North and South are Mitchell, Lapsley, Lauderdale, Franklin, Sylvan, Woodson Road, Leroy, New, Church Alley, Union, Tremont, Broad, Greene, St. Philip, Range Avenue, Virgil, Coosa, Plant, Division, Donation, Church, Washington, Lawrence, St. Ann, William, Berry, Mechanic, Dunklin.

The streets are generally 500 feet apart, and centrally between the streets are seventeen and twenty feet alleys, rendering the property on each and every block accessible.

## PART VII.

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### CHAPTER VII.

#### THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THEIR INSTITUTIONS.

About one-half of the inhabitants of Selma are colored people, of whom we must say something before closing this work. When we look back to 1865, and take into consideration the condition of that people, and compare it with their condition in 1879, we are borne out in asserting that this portion of our inhabitants deserve the greatest praise for their efforts to advance in the great race of morality and christianity. In 1865 this great mass of people were turned loose upon the country by the Federal Government, poor, ignorant and thriftless, unaccustomed to rely upon themselves even for food, and a most gloomy aspect did these people in this country then present to the philanthropist. Possessing one great feature—that of physical power—the colored people of Selma, have used that power to great advantage. By their labor they to-day present an enviable position, in all the attributes of civilization and christianity. With their labor they have built up in our midst institutions of learning and churches, highly creditable not only to themselves, but to the city of Selma.

Among the foremost in education is the Burrell Academy, a full description of which we give on another page of this work. The next is the Normal and Theological College, located at the old fair grounds, and conducted by a board of teachers, and under the control of the colored Baptist Association of the State. There are also numbers of private schools in different sections of the city, among them is the primary school taught by Walter P. King, Esq.

The churches are certainly creditable. The Methodists have a splendid brick church building on Sylvan street, capable of seating 900 people, with services regularly conducted, with a membership of over 600, and a Sabbath School numbering over 800 scholars; and they, also, have a mission chapel at the corner of Plant and Perham streets, in which services are conducted regularly, with an attendance of some two hundred Sabbath School children.

Zion Chapel, located on Greene street, is in a most prosperous condition. Of the colored Episcopal Methodist, founded in 1866, by such worthy colored men as Rev. James Wadsworth, Joseph Blake, Isaac Lundie, and Merritt Robinson, now with

a membership of over 500, with regular services, and a Sabbath School numbering over 600 children.

The colored Baptists have a splendid church building on St. Philip street, organized in 1866 with a membership of over 800 with regular services by eminent colored preachers, and a well managed Sabbath School of some 600 scholars.

The colored Baptists have a well organized church in the Eastern part of the city on Hardee street, under the direction and control of Rev. Harry Blevins, a young colored minister of much promise, with a membership of about 450, with a good attendance of Sunday School children.

The colored Baptists also have a prosperous church on Greene street, under the control and direction of Rev. John Blevins, recently organized, with a membership of about 200, and a Sabbath School numbering about 300 children.

The Reformed Colored Presbyterians have a well organized church on North street, under the direction of Rev. G. M. Elliott, with a membership of about 150, and a well constructed building, and a Sunday School of about 250 children.

The colored people have various organizations and societies of benevolence and charity.

The United Order of True Reformers, which is a strictly temperance organization, has done much good in averting the vicious appetites of that people. Much credit is due to such colored men as A. Foman and Lewis King for inaugurating this movement.

The most useful organization among the colored people is that of the Daughters of Conference, which was organized in 1868, and is managed entirely by the females. Since the organization of this society, it has given \$4,000 for mission purposes, \$1,200 for charity, \$1,000 to pay on the Methodist church building, on Sylvan street, and \$1,500 for a parsonage.

The colored people of our city have their military company, their fire company, their Masonic Lodge, and their Lodge of Odd Fellows, all tending to advance the interests of this people.

We wish we had the space to give a more minute account of our colored population in their laudable efforts to improve themselves, and consequently improve our city.

In concluding this brief notice we have no hesitancy in asserting that no people have ever been more law-abiding and deserve more praise than the colored people of Selma, and be it to the credit of such men among them as Phillip Smith, Ben Turner, A. Foman, Jo Blake, Ed Stone, Geo. Rudd, Berry Ford, John Williams, Lewis King, Geo. Stollenwerck, Wash. Clark, Nixon Gowen, Alfred Evans, Geo. Boynton, Syd. Fowlkes, John Blevins, Ben Hayes, A. Henshaw, Alex. Goldsby, Jesse Reed, Sam Jones, Harry Blevins, Ed. Hardy, Tom Gee, Hiliard Williams, John Shields, Sam Edwards, Wm. Lemley, Milton Milhous and others we could mention, for the present prosperous condition of the colored people of Selma.

## PART VIII.

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### CHAPTER VIII.

#### PERSONAL SKETCHES.

*Rev. Samuel M. Nelson*—Came to Selma in the year 1834. He was born in county Down, near Belfast, Ireland, on the 24th day of January, 1804. His father, Robert Nelson, was an officer in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and a most prominent man in that movement for Irish independence; so much so that on the suppression of the rebellion, the English Government offered a large reward for his head. He, however, was fortunate in having a personal friend, who was an officer in the King's service, who managed to secrete him for several years, until he could meet with an opportunity to leave Ireland, which he did in 1805, landing in New York when the subject of this sketch was about one year old. He remained but a few months in New York, when he went to Stanton, West Virginia, where he had some relatives, and where he remained but a few months. He then went to Rogersville, in East Tennessee, where his brother was Sheriff of the county. He lived near Rogersville four years, when he obtained a flat boat, and with his little family, descended the Holston river, then into the Tennessee, down the Tennessee, taking up in 1810 at Ditto's landing, near Whitesburg, where he settled in the wilds of that country, and lived for several years. His father then removed to and located near Huntsville, where he lived until 1823. In that year he removed to Lawrence county, Alabama, and in 1824 died. After the death of his father his mother moved near Tusculumbia, when, in 1828, his mother died, leaving him an orphan boy, and alone in the world. Having previously become a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and having devoted much time to reading the scriptures, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Bigbee Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was placed on the circuit composed of Marion and Fayette counties, Alabama, and Monroe and Lowndes counties, Mississippi, where he preached for about six years, during which time he had served in all parts of his field, organized some eight or ten churches, composed of large memberships, averaging over one hundred to each church. His labors were most fruitful in this field. After his successful labors in this circuit he was sent to Selma in 1834, where he entered upon his duties, preaching at Selma and Cahaba alternately for about six years. When he came to Selma there was no church building in the place, but by his zeal and industry he soon succeeded in having a neat and comfortable church house erected on the lot where the Cumberland church now stands, and soon succeeded in organizing and building up a large congregation, number-

ing over one hundred members, God blessing his efforts. On the 13th day of August, 1839, he married Miss Martha V. Campbell, a most amiable and worthy lady. In 1840 he moved to Carlowville, Dallas county, Alabama, where he preached for about three years, his efforts meeting with great success by the organization of several churches in that part of the country. He continued to preach in Carlowville and sometimes in Cahaba, until 1844, when he moved to Cahaba, where he continued to preach to good congregations, and occasionally in Selma, until 1848, when he moved to Coffee Springs, in Marengo county, and near the then Woodville, preaching at Coffee Springs, Providence and other places, and largely increasing the membership of these churches; during this time his efforts met with the most happy results, adding at one meeting to the church at Coffee Springs over sixty members. In 1853 he moved to Wilcox county, to a little village called Pine Hill, near Clifton, where he has been preaching and building up new churches in that part of the country, occasionally, however, not forgetting the field of his first labors in Alabama, preaching at Selma. In 1878 he again commenced preaching at Selma, though but few of the faces of those to whom he preached in 1834, are seen now before him. He preaches in Selma on the first and second Sabbaths of each month, where we earnestly hope his efforts will be blessed, as they always have been wherever he labored.

Of all the members of the Bigbee Presbytery, when Mr. Nelson was a member, there is but one living beside himself, that of Rev. W. B. McGeba, of Nashville, Tennessee, and those of the Alabama Presbytery, when he became connected with it not a single member is now living but himself. No minister now living has preached the funerals of more Revolutionary soldiers, and perhaps the efforts of no minister living have been blessed to a greater degree than his, in conversions of sinners and building up churches. Mr. Nelson is now seventy-five years old, is in vigorous health, and his mind is as active now as when in his youth. He can, in truth, say, "God is good."

*Dr. C. J. Clark*—Came to Selma in 1865. He was born on the 27th day of October, 1816, in Laurens district, South Carolina. In 1836-37 he attended lectures at the Georgia Medical College, and in 1837 located at Jacksonville, in this State, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1841-42 he attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution. In 1843-44 he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and received the degree of M. D. at that institution also. He is a member of the Medical Society of this city. The literary productions of Dr. Clark have been numerous, and have commanded the most profound attention from the profession in the United States. His articles upon "Typhoid Fever in Alabama," published in the New Orleans *Medical Journal*, especially gave much information upon that subject. In 1846 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Volunteers, and attached to the First Alabama Regiment, and was promoted to surgeon in 1847, and assigned to the famous Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina, taking part in all the battles in the valley of Mexico, which position he held until the end of the war with Mexico. For his faithful discharge of duty in this position he received a gold medal from the State of South Carolina.



In 1861 he was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate army, and at the special request of Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, was placed in charge of the Alabama Hospital, in Richmond. In 1863 he was ordered to Montgomery, where he remained on hospital duty until the end of the war. Dr. Clark since his residence in Selma has enjoyed a lucrative practice, commanding the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. No man in the city has been more active in promoting the welfare of the public schools than he. He has been a member of the city council, in which body he was a most useful and industrious member. He is now chairman of the Board of Education of the Public School System of the city, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Dallas Academy.

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*Hon. E. W. Pettus*—Became a citizen of Selma in 1866. He was born July 6, 1821, in Limestone county, Alabama. He was educated at Clinton College, Tennessee, read law at Tusculum, Alabama, commenced the practice of his profession in Gainesville, Sumter county, in 1842, and in the same year was elected solicitor of that Judicial Circuit, and re-elected to the same office in 1849, but resigned in 1857. He moved to Pickens county and practiced law at Carrolton, and in 1853 Gov. Collin appointed him to the office of solicitor of that Judicial Circuit, which position he retained until 1855, when he was elected by the people Judge of the Circuit Court, and remained on the bench until 1858, when he located in Cahaba, Dallas county. When the war came on he entered the Confederate service as Major of the 20th Alabama Regiment, and was in the famous movement of Gen. Bragg into Kentucky. The 20th regiment was sent to Mississippi, and was engaged in the battle of Port Gibson and Baker's Creek, where it went into Vicksburg, when Maj. Pettus was promoted to the command of the regiment as its Colonel, went through the terrible scenes of the fifty days' siege of that place, and after the surrender of Vicksburg, was exchanged and promoted to a Brigadiership, and the 20th, 23d, 30th, 31st and 46th Alabama Regiments were under his command, and participated in all the conflicts from Dalton to Jonesboro, in resistance to Gen. Sherman in his "march to the sea." He was with Gen. Hood in his march into Tennessee, and was in the terrible battles at Franklin and Nashville, was sent into North Carolina, and participated in the conflicts at Kingston and Bentonville, and was badly wounded at Bentonville. After the war Gen. Pettus located in Selma, where he has been enjoying a most successful practice of his profession in connection with Col. N. H. R. Dawson.

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*Dr. Benjamin H. Riggs*—We may say, has lived in Selma all his life, though a native of Mobile, where he was born on the 19th day of August, 1838. He was educated at the famous Barton Academy, of Mobile, and in 1856 attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, and spent two years in the city hospital at Mobile, from thence to the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1859, he graduated with much distinction. On his return to Alabama he opened an office at Prairie Bluff, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice and the confidence and respect of that influential and then wealthy population, until the war began. He entered the Confederate service as assistant surgeon, and in a few months was promoted

to surgeon, and served under Generals Bragg, Johnson and Hood, until the end of the war. In 1865 he opened an office in Selma, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Selma Medical Society, being its Secretary from 1867 to 1869, and Vice President in 1869-70, and its President in 1871-73, and is a member of the Medical State Association, and was elected its Secretary in 1873 to serve for five years. Dr. Riggs has contributed quite a number of most important articles to the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and to the *Medical Monthly*, which have attracted much attention. In 1873 and 1878 he discharged the important duties of health officer of the city of Selma, and to his indefatigable perseverance and firmness in securing the enforcement of sanitary regulations, is due the preventive of yellow fever in our city. We predict for Dr. Riggs a most enviable future in his profession.

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*Dr. Walter P. Reese*—Located in Selma in 1851. He was born in Putnam county, Georgia, on the 30th day of November 1818. He received a classical education at Rocky Mount, Autauga county, Alabama. He attended one course of lectures at the Medical University of Pennsylvania in 1840, and in 1842 he attended a second course of lectures at the Medical University of Louisville, where he graduated in 1842. In 1843 he established himself in Lowndes county, near Pleasant Hill, and rapidly built up a most profitable practice, which he enjoyed until 1851, when he removed to Selma, where he soon enjoyed a very extensive practice. In 1848 he was elected a member of the State Medical Association, and from 1852 to 1857, was Treasurer of that association. In 1865-66 he was President of the Selma Medical Society; was President of the Board of Health of the city in 1875, and in 1876-77 was Sanitary Superintendent and Registrar of Vital Statistics of the city, and we can safely say, no one ever lived in Selma who did more actual labor to secure good health to the people of the place than Dr. Walter P. Reese. He has contributed freely to various medical journals, a great variety of interesting and important articles upon various questions and subjects. His essay upon yellow fever is certainly worthy the attention of the profession, as well as that upon typhoid fever; among the other subjects he has given attention was his article, "Marasmus peculiar to the black race," "Hypodermic Medication," "On the use of the Obstetric Forceps," "Influence of the mind in health and disease," "Abortions," "Public Hygiene," "Sickness Tax," "Drainage," "Food Inspection," "School Hygiene," "Preventive Medicine," "Sanitary Science," "Water Pollution," and many others we cannot now recollect, all tending to attract thought and reflection not only from members of his profession, but endeavoring to give light to the people how to enjoy health in life. His article upon Hypodermic Medication was published in 1861, urging the adoption of this new method of administering the tonics and opiates, was greatly in advance of all others, and his theory has been since very generally adopted. The writings of Dr. Reese will for many years command the attention of his brother physicians. In politics he was an Old Line Whig, supporting Bell and Everett in 1860. In religion he was a most devout and faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for years before his death. He died at his residence in this city on

the 21st day of February, 1878, surrounded by his family, neighbors and friends—his death deplored by the entire community.

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*Hugh Ferguson*—Came to Selma in 1819, and was among the first settlers and business men of the place. He was born in Chester District, South Carolina, on the 9th day of December, 1800. His parents moved from South Carolina to Tennessee when he was a mere youth, and in his 19th year he entered upon the responsibilities of life and came to Selma, and soon after he commenced clerking for the then extensive firm of Wykoff & Pickens, in which capacity he remained for many years. In 1834 Mr. Pickens withdrew from the firm, devoting his attention to his planting interest. Mr. Ferguson succeeded him, and the firm became Wykoff & Ferguson, which continued about ten years, when Mr. Wykoff withdrew from the firm and went to New York to live, Mr. Ferguson becoming the entire owner and proprietor of the business, which he continued for over five years. Having accumulated a handsome fortune by his strict attention and his fidelity in his business, he sold his goods and business to Walker & Kenan, and devoted his attention to his large planting interest, and much of his time was given to the various schemes calculated to develop the interest and growth of Selma, among them was the efforts to construct a railroad from Selma to the Tennessee river. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Selma and Tennessee railroad company from the incipency of that work until it was changed to the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad company in 1848, and it was to his persistent efforts that the Selma and Tennessee railroad company was revived and succeeded by the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, which proved so successful in the construction of a first-class railroad, as is exhibited by the daily trains of passengers and freight witnessed on the now Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad. Mr. Ferguson was a prudent and upright man in all his business transactions, and the consequence of such a course in life resulted in his leaving at his death a handsome fortune to his family.

On the 19th day of January, 1832, he married Miss Caroline Minter, daughter of Col. A. M. Minter, of Dallas county, and died on the 31st day of May, 1868, leaving a wife and nine children, five sons and four daughters to deplore his death.

The eldest of his daughters was married on the 19th of October, 1858, to Dr. Russell McCord, of Columbia, S. C.

His second daughter, Miss Emily Florence, is a teacher, and has been for years a successful teacher in the Dallas Academy. She was educated in that institution under the tuition of Mrs. Johnson, and since that institution became a public school this lady has been one among its most popular teachers.

The third daughter, on the 1st day of August, 1865, married Col. P. D. Barker, of New York.

The fourth and youngest daughter married on the 18th day of January, 1870, Dr. R. M. Robertson, of Demopolis, Alabama.

Anthony Minter, his eldest son, died on the 18th of October, 1860, in the 25th year of his age, and was at the time of his death engaged as a clerk at the Commercial Bank in Selma. He had received a splendid education, and bid fair to make a useful and eminent man.

T. C. Ferguson, his second son, was married on the 14th day of December, 1870, to Lucy M. Jones, daughter of Robert Jones of Marion, Alabama, and is engaged in business in Selma.

The third son, John James, has been a mail agent for several years on the Central Alabama railroad.

The fourth son, Joseph Pickens, is engaged in bookkeeping in Selma, and has the confidence of all who know his fidelity to business.

The fifth and youngest son, Grey Chandler, is living in Louisville, Kentucky, where he is engaged in a lucrative business.

Mrs. Ferguson, his widow, is living in Selma, occupying the old homestead on Alabama street, enjoying good health in her old age, and greatly respected by all her neighbors.

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*Dr. Albert G. Mabry*—Became a citizen of Selma in 1843, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Southampton county, Virginia, on the 7th day of September, 1810. In 1837 he graduated in the Medical College of Pennsylvania with much honors. He became very popular not only with the people of Selma, but also with those of the county of Dallas. He was elected to represent the county in the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1857-59-61-65. He died at his residence in Selma on the 22d day of February, 1874, greatly regretted by the community in which he had so long resided in a career of usefulness.

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*Wm. Johnson*—Came to Selma in 1820 from the State of Virginia, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He purchased the lot at the corner of Water and Broad streets, which the store of Sultzbacher now occupies, built a small log house, there being no saw mills in the country at that period, and consequently no lumber, not even for flooring for houses, and opened his stock of goods, but soon after moved the log tenement and erected a good substantial plank building. He continued at this stand for years, and "Johnson's corner" is a familiar term to the older inhabitants of Selma. Mr. Johnson was very popular as a merchant, establishing a character for honesty and integrity which he carried to the grave. He died in the 81st year of his age, on the 20th day of May, 1873, at his residence on Alabama street, leaving a wife and a large family of children who were most fondly attached to him.

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*Maj. W. E. Wailes*—One of the leading dry goods merchants in the city, and the only American dealer in that line, commenced business here in January, 1860, as bookkeeper for the house of Norris & Ware. Soon after, in 1861, he gave up his position and entered the Confederate service in the late war as a private, and soon attained the rank of Major of cavalry in the army of the West, and after serving his country gallantly for nearly four years he returned to Selma, and in October, 1865, engaged in business with N. Waller (who was nearly thirty years with Col. P. J. Weaver and A. M. Treadwell) under the firm name of Waller, Wailes & Co. The house under that name did a thriving business, surviving all the difficulties under which so many houses tottered and fell, through a long stretch of years, taking a leading stand among our business houses and becoming known as one of our "solid" houses. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Maj. T. D. Cory, of Autauga county.

Messrs. Waller & Treadwell having in the mean time retired from the firm, and succeeded the old firm under the new name of Wailes & Cory.

For four years the house thrived under the new name, doing as large a business in their line as any house in this section of the country, and in November, 1877, Maj. Wailes purchased the interest of Maj. Cory and succeeded in the management under the firm name of W. E. Wailes, and has attained a position in the ranks of our business houses, which is an enviable one—at the same time sustaining the reputation of this house as a solid one.

By his untiring zeal and energy Maj. Wailes has gained a position worthy of all his trials and difficulties, and again demonstrates what a man with the right sort of energy can make of himself.

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*Dr. Edward Gantt*—Located in Selma in 1821 and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was born in Anne Arundal county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March, 1791. Dr. Gantt coming to the town in its infancy, had much to do in securing to the place its present importance. In 1823, through his influence, Fraternal Lodge No. 28, of Masons, was organized, and in 1826 he was elected Intendent of the town, and by his firmness in enforcing the ordinances of the council, peace and order was maintained and respected in the town. Through his influence the first Medical Association of the State was organized in Selma; his talent and energies for over thirty years were directed to the elevation of his profession and the moral standing of the people among whom he lived, as well as the alleviation of the condition of the poor and suffering. He was educated at the University of Maryland, and graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, and for years was a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was the youngest man who had ever graduated at the Pennsylvania University at that date. Dr. Gantt having accumulated a handsome fortune, having but one child—a daughter, moved from Selma in 1850 and located near Syllogga, Talladega county, Alabama, where he died on the 24th day of November, 1867. Before his death he made a will, donating two handsome lots to the city of Selma, situated at the Southeast corner of Alabama and Franklin streets, for the purposes of a Lyceum, but as yet the city authorities have not taken charge of these lots of land.

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*Hon. John T. Morgan*—Became a citizen of Selma in 1855. He is a native of Athens, Tennessee, and was born on the 20th of June, 1824. He came to Calhoun county, in this State, with his parents, in 1833, where he grew to manhood. Receiving a good education, he read law in the office of Wm. P. Chilton, in Talladega, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and his eloquence and studious application to his profession, soon won for him a reputation and standing but few young men ever enjoyed. In 1860 he was appointed on the Breckinridge ticket as Elector for the State, and most faithfully did he do his duty to his party; he canvassed the State thoroughly, and it was his eloquence and power of speech before the masses of Alabama that did much to induce the people of the State to go with the Confederate movement. As soon as the call for men was made to sustain

the Confederacy, Gen. Morgan carried out his declarations by his acts. A company was organized in Cahaba, where he was then residing, called the Cahaba Rifles, he enlisted as a private in that company, refusing all positions in the company offered him, except that of a fifer, upon which instrument it is said he is unsurpassed as a performer. His company went into the 5th Alabama Regiment, of which he was persuaded to accept the position of Major in 1861, and in a short time Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment. In 1862 he was tendered a commission to raise a mounted regiment, which he did early in 1863, and operated principally in Tennessee and North Carolina, under the direction of Gens. Johnson and Hood. He was commissioned a Brigadier General in 1864, and commanded the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th and 41st Alabama Regiments. He represented Dallas county in the convention of 1861. Since the war Gen. Morgan has been closely engaged in the practice of the law in Selma, but seldom meddling in politics, and asking for no office. In 1877 his party properly appreciating his ability and fitness for the position, called upon and elected him to represent Alabama in the United States Senate for six years, which position he occupies, and we predict for him a high position in that great body.

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*Hon. Willis S. Burr*—Located in Selma in 1844. He was born in Vermont on the 15th day of June, 1802. He read law in Montpelier, Vermont, and came to Conecuh county, Alabama, in 1830, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1835 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Conecuh county, which position he filled for six years. On his location at Selma he entered into copartnership with H. A. Holcombe. This firm was appointed attorneys for Dallas county for the Branch Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile, which held a large amount of claims against the citizens of Dallas. This duty they discharged to the satisfaction of the Governor of the State. Judge Burr became at once on his location in Selma one of the most devoted and faithful friends to her system of railroads, so much that almost his entire time and talents were devoted to the railroad enterprises in which Selma proposed to engage; and beyond all doubts, was the most accurate and best posted railroad man in the South. While he was much devoted to the Alabama and Tennessee, and the Alabama and Mississippi, the Selma and Gulf road was his favorite scheme, and he regarded its construction of the most vital importance to the interests of Selma, and predicted for it a great success when completed. He was the prime mover in the Selma and Gulf road, and was its Secretary and Treasurer from its organization to the day of his death. His memory deserves to be cherished by the people of Selma. His character was unspotted. He died at the residence of Col. John W. Lapsley, near Calera, Shelby county, in 1869.

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*Hon. Wm. M. Brooks*—Became a citizen of Selma, in 1855 and engaged in the practice of the law. He is a native of Sumter District, S. C., and was born November 18th, 1815. He was educated at Columbia College, and came to Marengo county with parents in 1833. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, in Marengo county, where he made his first effort at the bar, and which we believe the Judge himself admits was not of a very flattering character, yet, if such was the case, he made ample amends

for it in his future brilliant and successful practice. He practiced in Linden until 1850; in 1840 he was elected solicitor of that Judicial Circuit, and again in 1844, and in 1846 resigned the office of solicitor, and moved to Mobile, where he practiced law for two years, when he moved to Marion, Perry county. In 1857 Gov. Winston appointed him to the Circuit Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. A. B. Moore, to accept the nomination for Governor. The coming year he was elected to the same position by the people of the circuit. In 1860 he was elected from Perry to the Constitutional Convention of the State, which adopted the ordinance of secession, and of which body he was chosen President. During the war he was very active in giving aid and sustenance to soldier's families, and to a very great extent from his own means; many were the families of soldiers whose distresses were relieved by the kindness and charity of Judge Brooks, and from his own pocket. In 1865 he went to the Gulf coast with a company. Since the war Judge Brooks has been devoting his entire time to his profession in this city, and enjoys the confidence and friendship of the courts, the bar and the people.

*J. D. Craig.*—James D. Craig was born in Chester District, South Carolina, December 2d, 1800. His parents removed with him to Tennessee when he was about six years old, and from there they came with him to Dallas county, Ala., when he was a youth. They settled near Craig's ferry, on the Cahaba river, eight miles from Selma shortly after Alabama became a State. His educational advantages were limited to a year or two at a country school, but while at work on his father's farm and in his blacksmith shop, he sought every opportunity to improve his mind by reading and study; and after a few years of his early manhood thus spent, he took charge of a country school, which he taught one year and then removed to Selma and employed at twelve dollars per month as a clerk in a dry goods store in a small framed building that stood where the Savings Bank now stands. He spent several years thus employed in Selma, and was then employed as a clerk in the land office at Cahaba, Alabama, then the capital of the State. Some years after he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Dallas county, and served several terms in said office, during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the practice. At the expiration of his last term of office as clerk he commenced the practice of his profession at Cahaba. He was married to Elvira S. Berry, at Cahaba, Oct. 25, 1832, and lived in Cahaba until 1866, when he removed to Selma. He amassed by his industry at his profession a comfortable fortune, which was swept away by the late war. He raised a family of 9 children, and although his fortune is gone, the name and character established by him as a man, a citizen and a christian, is a heritage that is to them more than gold. In 1874, when 74 years of age, he, with his aged wife, removed to San Francisco, California, where he now resides, in robust health, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was for near forty years an elder in the Presbyterian church at Cahaba, and is now a deacon in Dr. Scott's Presbyterian church of San Francisco. He is a self-made man in the true sense of the word, a man of the old school, always firm and determined in what he believes to be right and consistent in all things. He belonged to the old Whig party, was

opposed to secession and to the war; but after it began he gave freely his sons and his money to the service of the South. Just before Gen. Grant invested Vicksburg he visited his son, who was then as a soldier in an Alabama regiment, and remained throughout the siege with the army.

One of his sons, William Craig, was a Captain in the 28th Alabama regiment during the war, promoted from the ranks for gallantry, was captured at Missionary ridge fight, in the fore front of battle, placed in a box car with a number of other prisoners, with guards in the car, and when in four miles of Nashville, on his way to prison, escaped by jumping from a window of the car when the train was at full speed, made his way to where there was a camp of nine other Confederate soldiers, with them captured horses from the Federal troops, and after fighting his way to the Tennessee river, swam across and arrived at his home in Cahaba a month after the fight at Missionary ridge. He soon rejoined his regiment and was wounded at Atlanta in a charge on the Federal works, recovered, rejoined his regiment and surrendered with Gen. Joe Johnson's army. He was elected to the Legislature during Gov. Patton's administration, and served one term and then removed to San Francisco, where he now resides in the practice of the law. Another son, B. H. Craig, Esq., is the Register of the Chancery Court, and has been for ten years, and another, Geo. H. Craig, is now the Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Alabama.

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*Gen. John F. Conoley*—Came to Selma in 1833. He was born in Robinson county, North Carolina, on the 6th day of May, 1811. On his locating, he, in copartnership with Wm. Waddell, Jr., engaged in merchandising under the firm name of John F. Conoley & Co., which firm enjoyed a large share of the trade of the town, and was continued for many years. In 1836, when the Creek Indians commenced depredations upon the whites in the Creek Nation, and troops were called for, he organized a volunteer company in a very few days, the Selma Rangers, and reported to the commanding officers at Tuskegee, ready for service. In 1843 he was elected Sheriff of Dallas county, and on retiring from the Sheriff's office, he was admitted to the bar of Dallas county, and opened an office in Selma, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice for years. When the war between the North and South began he organized a volunteer company made up of young men, partly of Selma, Shelby and Bibb counties, and went into the 29th Alabama Regiment, of which he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and in a short time to that of Colonel of that regiment, and was engaged in all the battles from Chattanooga to Jonesboro. At Resaca he was severely wounded by a cannon ball. At the election in 1867, under the reconstruction acts of Congress, Gen. Conoley was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Dallas county, which position he retained for six years. After retiring from the Probate Judgeship he again opened his law office in Selma and engaged in the practice of his profession. Gen. Conoley has always given aid to all the schemes of enterprise intended to advance the interest of Selma and her people. He is and has been a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and is universally respected for his strict integrity and honor.



*Hon. G. H. Craig.*—George H. Craig was born at Cahaba, Alabama, December 25th, 1845, attended a school in that place until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the Confederate service. His health from early childhood was feeble, and after remaining a few months in service he returned to his home and entered the University of Alabama as a student and military cadet. He was promoted whilst there to a first lieutenancy of infantry, and the Alabama cadets being a part of the State army, was twice ordered into service with the cadets, serving with the Confederate troops at Mobile, Pollard and Blakely. After the war he removed to Selma in 1865, at the age of nineteen, and commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. White & Portis. In December, 1866, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to practice, and soon after became a member of the firm of White, Portis & Craig, and afterwards of White & Craig. He was elected Solicitor of Dallas county in 1867, but on account of a military order by the Federal General commanding the department, forbidding elections at that time, he was not permitted to enter upon the duties of said office. In 1869, on the recommendation of the bar of Dallas county, he was appointed by Gov. Smith to the office of Sheriff, which office he held until the 22d day of March, 1870, when he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Dallas county. He continued in this position until October, 1874, when he was appointed by Governor Lewis to the office of Judge of the 1st Judicial Circuit of Alabama, to fill an unexpired term caused by the resignation of Judge Milton J. Saffold. He was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Judge of the 1st Judicial Circuit in July prior to this last appointment, and elected for a term of six years by a large majority over Judge Moore, the Democratic candidate, on November 4th, 1874. He now resides in Selma, and his term of office expires November, 1880. He is the youngest Judge in the State, being now only thirty-three years old, was twenty-eight years old when elected Circuit Judge, and only twenty-four years of age when elected Judge of the Criminal Court, and we can safely say no Judge in the State gives more general satisfaction to the bar, to jurors, to parties at intent, and to the public generally, and the records of the Supreme Court of the State show that fewer of his decisions are reversed than that of any Circuit Judge in Alabama.

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*Professor L. B. Johnson and Mrs. Harriet B. Johnson.*—Our history would not be complete without some mention of these two worthy and eminent people, who did so much to inaugurate a system of education which proved so successful and useful in the city. In 1842 they opened a male and female school in the old wooden Cumberland Presbyterian church building on the corner of Church and Dallas streets, where they taught a few months and opened the second session in the old wooden building used as a Presbyterian church on the corner of Washington and Dallas streets, where they taught one session. In the meantime the Ladies' Academy Association, in connection with the Masons of the town, had received as a donation to the town from Mr. Johnson the lot on which Wm. Weaver now resides, and erected a good wooden two-story brick building. In 1844 Prof. Johnson and his wife opened a male and female school, assuming the name of the Dallas Male and Female

Academy, in this building, Prof. Johnson as Superintendent of the male, and Mrs. Johnson that of the female department. This school soon became so large that the building was not sufficient to accommodate the children. A subscription was raised, and again the Ladies' Academy Association came to the rescue. Wm. Johnson again made a donation of the lot upon which the Dallas Female Academy building now stands, and soon a good substantial wooden building was erected, and in 1845, the session was opened—the brick building on Alabama street being used for the male and the wooden building at the corner of Church and Selma streets, used as the female department, Prof. Johnson controlling the male, and Mrs. Johnson the female department. Thus the school continued until 1850, all the time prospering, and giving the most complete satisfaction to the public. There are hundreds of the best men and women in Alabama and other States, who were educated, and who graduated during this period of the Dallas Male and Female Academy who remember until this day Prof. L. B. Johnson and his venerable lady with the most delightful pleasure. In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were called to take charge of the Camden Male and Female Academy at Camden, Wilcox county, leaving Selma, which was generally regretted. After these popular teachers left the Dallas Academy, the institution gradually declined, and continued to do so until the fall of 1853, when Mr. and Mrs. Johnson returned to Selma and again took charge of the institution. During their absence the building had become involved in debt, and the brick building for the male department had gone into the hands of Col. P. J. Weaver. In October, however, a female school was opened in the wooden building, the death of Prof. L. B. Johnson taking place on the 6th day of October, 1853, just six days after the opening of the school. Mrs. Johnson, notwithstanding her troubles, continued to conduct the school until the end of the session.

Mrs. Johnson having given such general satisfaction, she was induced to again commence a session on the first day of October, 1854, and continued without interruption to manage and direct the Dallas Female Academy with unparrelled success until 1864, when, becoming in feeble health, she abandoned the school and no further efforts were made by the trustees to keep up a school until 1866.

We can safely say that no institution in the State had more substantial friends than did the Dallas Academy while under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, nor did the Dallas Female Academy while under the control of Mrs. Harriet B. Johnson. It could number among its special friends and patrons Col. P. J. Weaver, Col. T. B. Goldsby, Hugh Ferguson, Gen. John Brantly, Wm. Johnson, Judge J. S. Hunter, and many other such men.

Numbers of men during the late war found the military training given them when boys, by Prof. Johnson, of inestimable service, and from the possession of such training was there many an important office bestowed upon the possessor.

Prof. L. B. Johnson was born in Putney, Vermont, in 1805, and was educated at Middlebury College, in that State. After receiving his education he went to Raleigh, N. C., in 1835, where he became principal of the Raleigh High School for the education of boys, and where he remained one year. Through the influence of friends he moved to Summerfield in 1836 be-

coming the principal of the Pleasant Valley Male Academy, Miss Harriet Benham, (afterwards Mrs. Johnson) having charge of the female department of that school. In the fall of 1836 Mr. Johnson and Miss Benham were married, and in 1837 he moved to and located at Bastrop, Texas, where he engaged in the practice of law in partnership with Hon. W. P. Hill, brother of Senator Hill, of Georgia. But in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in Texas, in 1841 he returned to Alabama and to Selma the following year, 1843, commenced teaching the school which afterwards proved so successful and so beneficial to the interests of Selma. He died at the residence of Hugh Ferguson, in this city, on the sixth day of October, 1853, much beloved by all who knew him.

Prof. Lucius Bradford Johnson was a man of great benevolence, and at the sacrifice of every selfish consideration gave his efforts to advance knowledge and promote the indigent scholar, and few in their vocation have done more real charity, for during his whole course as a teacher, he made it a special duty to educate the poor and worthy youth.

Mrs. Harriet B. Johnson, or Miss Harriet B. Benham, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 30th day of April, 1850, and was educated at the different schools of that State. She came South, to Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1829, and opened a select school for the education of young ladies, where she taught for two years, thence to LaGrange, in the same State, where she established a female school, which she taught for four years. She was called in 1835 to Summerfield, Dallas county, Alabama, to take charge of the female department of the Pleasant Valley Academy at that place, which position she retained until married in 1836. It is not inappropriate for us to say that Mrs. Johnson came from a family noted as teachers and pioneers in the cause of education, as were Mrs. Emma Willard, founder of the famous Troy Female Seminary, of New York, Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, of Baltimore, and Elijah Hinsdal Burnitt, the famous astronomer and mathematician. Mrs. Johnson is at this time on a visit among her old friends, pupils and patrons in Selma, who are always glad to receive her, and though seventy-four years of age, is in good health, and we are glad to say, promises many years of life.

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*Hon. Wm. M. Byrd*—Came to Selma in 1853, from Marengo county. He was born in Perry county, Mississippi, December 1st, 1819. He read law and was admitted to the bar at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and at Linden, Marengo county, Alabama, in 1841, and in 1851 represented Marengo county in the State Legislature; in 1853 he located at Selma, and became the partner in the law firm of J. W. Lapsley and D. S. Troy. In 1865 he became a member of the Supreme Court, which position he held until 1868, after which he practiced his profession in connection with his son, Wm. M. Byrd, Jr., until the day of his unfortunate death. In the fall of 1874 Judge Byrd was returning home on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad train from Columbiana, where he had been attending to some important legal matters between Horace Ware as one party and the Shelby Iron Works Company on the other. The train had gone but a few miles after Judge Byrd got on the cars before a most melancholy accident happened. As the train ran upon the bridge over Waxahatchie creek, the bridge gave way, precipitating

the entire train of cars into the creek, some thirty feet distance, with all the passengers on the train. Judge Byrd was instantly killed, and next day, the 25th of September, 1874, his remains were brought to the city, and so sacred were the attachment and affection of his family, they had his remains interred on the lot of the family residence, where they now rest. Judge Byrd was a man of high moral standing, and possessed a most humane and pious heart. He was a most active member of the Methodist church, and was universally beloved for his kindness and charity.

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*Edward Ikelheimer*—Came to Selma in the fall of 1844. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 15th day of September, 1819. After receiving a classical and commercial education in several of the higher class of schools in his native country, in the spring of 1844, and in his 24th year, he came to the city of New York, but being of an adventurous disposition, he came South, seeking a new field for the exercise of his talents as a trader, and finally settled in Selma in the fall of 1844, and with only a few hundred dollars, opened a store, and by his fidelity to his business, and his natural disposition to please those who patronized him, he soon built up a thriving trade, notwithstanding the public prejudice then existing in this section of country against foreigners. In 1849 he entered into copartnership with A. Collenburger, a wealthy merchant of New York, which firm did a large business for years on Broad street, in a building one door above where Dr. Gradick is now doing business. There never has been in Selma a more successful merchant and business man, and perhaps no man has ever lived in Selma who has done more to aid the production of the country. He has been elected several times on the Board of Equalization of taxes for the city, and as a merchant, as an officer, and as a citizen, he has ever fulfilled his obligations, and we can safely say now that he enjoys the confidence of the community in which he lives.

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*Hon. Noadiah Woodruff*—Came to Selma in 1865. He is a native of the beautiful village of Farmington, Connecticut, where he was born on the 8th day of December, 1829. After receiving a common school education in his native village, and arriving at manhood, he determined to come South to seek business and a fortune, and after traveling over several of the Southern States he located in the town of Talladega, Alabama, where, with a limited capital, he engaged in business, where he continued until after the war. Mr. Woodruff gave his entire attention to his business, but when the war came on he volunteered and served in the 31st Alabama Regiment, doubting, however, as thousands of other Southern men did, the expediency of secession. At the end of the war he found pretty much all he had accumulated for the past ten years gone, and he was left poor again. Selma offered a good field for his business ability, where he opened an office in connection with A. W. Duncan in the fall of 1865, as a cotton factor and commission merchant. Soon after Mr. Duncan withdrew from the firm, succeeded by B. M. Woolley. Mr. Woolley withdrew after a short time, and was succeeded by Mr. North, the firm being now Woodruff & North, a firm enjoying the fullest confidence of the public. Mr. Woodruff having established for him-

self a reputation as a safe business man, and popular with all classes, the people being tired of the continued political struggles in city elections, a very large number of the citizens called upon him in 1875 to become a candidate for Mayor irrespective of party. He was elected to that office by a very handsome majority over Col. B. M. Woolsey, one among the most popular citizens of the city, but who had been nominated by the Democratic party. He was again elected to the same office in 1877, as an independent candidate by an increased majority over W. C. Ward, Esq., another personally popular citizen, but who was run as the nominee of the Democratic party. Mr. Woodruff is now serving his second term as Mayor of the city, in which capacity he has given public approbation, and his administration characterized for its prudence and economy.

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*Dr. H. F. Mullen*—Came to Selma in 1860. He is a native of the city of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and was born in 1838. Leaving his parents when only four years old, he was raised by a bachelor friend and his two widowed sisters, intimate friends of his parents. After receiving a good classical education, and on arriving at the age of twenty-one years, in 1852 he commenced reading medicine, and in March, 1858, he graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. After practicing two years in Tuscaloosa, he moved to Selma and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he was quite successful; so much so that a short time after his location in Selma he was elected to the office of city physician, the first city physician of Selma, which position he filled with entire satisfaction until 1862, when he was assigned as surgeon of the 20th Alabama Regiment, of which I. W. Garrett was its Colonel. In this position he participated in all the trials and hardships of that regiment in Vicksburg, and afterwards in North Alabama and Tennessee. After the war, in 1865, he was again elected city physician, the duties of which position he discharged until 1866, when he retired from the practice, and has been adhering to his first teachings—that of living a bachelor at his neat cottage in the city.

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*Col. Young L. Royston*—Located in Selma to reside in 1870, and engaged in the warehouse and general commission business. He was born in 1827, in Perry county. He was educated at the State University at Tuscaloosa, and graduated at that institution with the highest honors. He read law in Marion, was admitted to the bar of that county, and at once took rank among the lawyers who then composed the Perry bar. In 1855, he was elected to the office of solicitor of that judicial circuit, and held that position for ten years, and proved to be a most faithful and popular officer; courteous to the court and bar, and affable to the people, he was not long in becoming a most popular officer and man. When secession took place and fighting men were called upon to defend the action of the State of Alabama, Col. Royston abandoned the office of solicitor—then a most profitable one—raised a company in a very few days in Perry, of which he became Captain, and entered the Eighth Alabama Regiment. He was most conspicuous in all the battles around Richmond, in which the Eighth Alabama was engaged, was wounded at Gaines' Mill, and at the battle of Salem church was dangerously wounded. In 1865 he

was assigned to the position of commander of the Post of Selma, which position he held when Gen. Wilson captured Selma in April of the same year. The large and bold features, his large and tall form (being six feet and eight inches high) makes the impression at once upon the observer, that he is a man of mark. Col. Royston, since his residence in Selma, has devoted his entire time and attention to his business, in which he is universally popular among the people, and consequently enjoys the profits of a most lucrative business.

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*Col. John W. Lapsley*—Came to Dallas county, where he had relatives, in the year 1826, when a youth; coming from Kentucky where he was brought up, though as understood a native of Tennessee, his parents having been Virginians. He came to Selma in 1826, and was employed for several years as clerk or salesman in a mercantile house. He then embarked in the mercantile business in Selma with Mr. R. H. Croswell, in which he remained some eighteen months or two years, when he sold out to his partner, and returned to Kentucky, where he attended the Transylvania law school at Lexington until he graduated in 1835. He then returned to Selma and commenced the practice of law, and soon got into a lucrative practice, which became very large and profitable, and continued so until he retired from the practice in the year 1859 or 1860. Large as was his practice, he found time to devote much attention to the railroads of Selma, especially the Alabama and Tennessee river road, with all of which roads he was officially connected, and took a leading part in them from their inception, and aided them very liberally by his means. It is understood that he gave up eventually his large and lucrative law practice mainly on account of his connection with the railroads, thereby making large pecuniary sacrifices. The leading part he took in the formation of the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, and in bringing about the measures that resulted in its completion, are of too recent date and too generally known to require anything more than a reference to them.

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*Chancellor Joseph R. John*—Became a citizen of Selma in 1856, and engaged in the practice of law. He was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1814, and came to this State in 1838, and taught school for several years in Perry county, and while thus engaged, read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841; he located at Woodville, in Perry county, and by his upright course, his strict attention to business soon gained for him a most lucrative practice. In 1847 he represented Perry county in the State Legislature, where he occupied a prominent position, and to him is due much of the wise legislation that characterized that body of that session. In 1855 he was one of the leading men of the State in the great temperance movement of that day. In 1862 he was elected Mayor of Selma, and in 1863 was elected Chancellor, which position he held with much satisfaction to the bar and litigants until the reconstruction acts of Congress changed the State government, since which time he has followed his profession in Selma, with the same close attention and good faith to his clients that has always characterized this most worthy and excellent man. He has associated with him in the practice of his profession, Wm. H. Fellows, Esq., and Will S. John, his eldest son.

*Hon. Benjamin M. Woolsey*—Was born near Athens, Georgia, and commenced his residence in Selma in 1847. He was educated at Emory College, Georgia, where he prepared himself for the bar, and in 1844 he opened an office in the city of Mobile, where he soon gained the confidence of the business community, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, until his declining health forced him to give up his practice in 1846, when he moved in a few miles of Selma, in Dallas county, where he invested largely in a plantation and slaves, and the next year located within the city of Selma, and until the end of the war he engaged extensively in planting in the country, and a commission business in the city. Perhaps no man ever resided in Selma who was, and is now, more popular with all classes of people than Col. Woolsey. In 1856 he was nominated by the Whig party of Dallas to represent the county in the State Legislature, and was elected by an increased majority of his party. On the assembling of the Legislature his talents and legislative ability gave him great influence in that body. In 1857 he was again elected to the Legislature. The next year he was placed on the Fillmore Electoral Ticket, and did his party great service by carrying the District, which had always been Democratic, for the Fillmore ticket. In 1857 he declined the nomination of his party for Congress. In 1862 Gov. Watts appointed him the "Salt commissioner of the State," the duties of which position he discharged until the end of the war. Col. Woolsey has done much to aid Selma in her strides to greatness and wealth. Since he first became a citizen of Selma, he has taken an active part in all public enterprises. He has been a member of almost every railroad convention held in any part of the country, in which Selma was in the least interested. He has filled the position of President of the fire department of the city for the last ten years, and but the other day he induced the department to excuse him from further service, which wish was granted upon the condition that his son, Mr. M. Woolsey, would consent to occupy the place his father had so faithfully filled for so many years. His attention has not been diverted from his duties to his God. For the last twenty-five years he has been a most active and devoted member of the Methodist church. Col. Woolsey is now engaged in the commission business in the firm of Woolsey & Sons, which firm is one among the largest, if not the largest, commission houses in Alabama.

*Col. N. H. R. Dawson*—Became a citizen of Selma in 1858, and engaged in the practice of law, and soon after formed a partnership with Hon. E. W. Pettus, which firm has existed up to the present, having enjoyed a most extensive practice. The firm in 1875 became Pettus, Dawson & Tillman. Col. Dawson was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1829, but came to Dallas county in 1842; was educated at St. Joseph College at Mobile, read law with his father, Col. L. E. Dawson and the Hon. George R. Evans, of Cahawba, and admitted to the bar at Cahawba in 1851. He was one of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, and among that portion of the delegation who withdrew from that convention and agreed to go to Richmond. In 1860 he was elected Captain of the "Magnolia Cadets," a volunteer military company, composed of the best young men of the city of Selma, and in 1861, when the tocsin of war was sounded, and fighting men were called for to sus-

tain the new government that had been formed at Montgomery, Col. Dawson and his gallant cadets responded without a dissenting voice, and at once rallied under the standard of Beauregard in Virginia, and were in the hottest of the battle of the first Manassas. In 1863 Col. Dawson was elected to represent Dallas county in the State Legislature, and at the close of the war in 1865 was in command of a battalion of cavalry operating on the State coast. Since the war closed Col. Dawson has been engaged in his profession, and with those who know him well, is very popular, because it is impossible to properly appreciate his good and benevolent nature, unless he is intimately known.

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*Wesley Plattenburg, Esq.*,—Located in Selma, in 1829. He was born in Anne Arundal county, Maryland, on the 13th day of April, 1803. His parents moved from Maryland, when he was only two years old, to Brooke county, Virginia. On his arrival in Selma he engaged in business as a merchant tailor, which he continued for years. By his kindness and many acts of friendship to a young man by the name of Wood, he became in possession of a very fine estate at the death of Mr. Wood, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to planting near the city, until within a few years ago, he moved to Giles county, Tennessee, where he has continued to devote his time and attention to planting and raising stock. Mr. Plattenburg has done much to aid Selma in her strides of greatness. He was always ready to contribute to advance all the great schemes which has resulted so successfully in making Selma the city it is. He was for years an active member of the city council, and took the lead in that body of systematizing the affairs of city the for many years.

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*Edward N. Medley*—Came to Selma in 1865. He was born in Lawrence District, South Carolina, on the 10th day of June, 1821. He was left an orphan, both of his parents dying while he was quite young, and consequently his opportunities for an education were quite limited. The treaty having been made with the Creek Indians in East Alabama in 1836, he emigrated from South Carolina to Russell county, Alabama, where he resided until about 1841, when he moved to Greene county, Alabama, there pursuing the laudable occupation of farming, until the end of the war, when he located in Selma. Having a few dollars left from the general wreck of all things by the result of the war, he invested a few hundred dollars judiciously in real estate in the Eastern portion of the city, where he has resided since 1865. Mr. Medley has been quite a useful citizen, always ready to take his part as a good citizen in all the affairs of the city, and highly respected by all his neighbors.

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*John C. Waite*—Came to Selma in 1853. He was born in the State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of April, 1826. On his location in Selma he was placed in the responsible position of road master of the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad, the duties of which position he discharged for eight years to the fullest satisfaction of the company. Afterwards he was elected to the same position on the Alabama and Mississippi rivers railroad, and after filling this position for five years he resigned, to fill the position of Marshal of the city, and in the discharge of the duties of this office he performed them to the entire



satisfaction of the people of the city. He has been elected several times a member of the city council, and has been connected with the city government in various positions for a number of years, and we can safely say that there is scarcely a street in the city but to-day bear evidences of the skill and labor of Mr. Waite. He is now in charge of the construction department of the Selma & Gulf railroad.

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*Simeon C. Pierce*—Came to Selma in 1852. He was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 22d day of February, 1822. He served an apprenticeship of six years at the business of machinist and engineer in Lowell, Massachusetts. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he was employed in Lowell by Governor Drew, of Florida, to come to Columbus, Georgia, and put up some machinery for a variety of works, then being established there by Gov. Drew and Col. John G. Winter, in 1848. In putting up the machinery for the works in Columbus, Col. Winter soon discovered the skill and ability of Mr. Pierce as a machinist and engineer, and as soon as he finished the work in Columbus, Col. Winter employed him to go to Montgomery and take charge of the Montgomery Iron Works, in which capacity he remained until he came to Selma, through the advice of Col. S. W. Terrell, the general Superintendent of the Alabama Manufacturing Company, in 1852, where he was employed about one year, when he was engaged by the Alabama and Tennessee rivers railroad company, as a locomotive engineer, and continued in the employ of that company until 1855, when he went into the employment of the Alabama and Mississippi rivers railroad company as its master mechanic, and under his direction, and with his labor, the locomotive "Canebrake," the first engine on that road, and the "Uniontown," the second engine ever put on that road, were put up. To such a degree of satisfaction did Mr. Pierce discharge his responsible duties of master mechanic, that the board of directors of the road, on the receipt of the third engine for the road, voted to name it the "S. C. Pierce." He held this position until the war between the North and South commenced, the results of which caused such general confusion of States, property and people. Mr. Pierce is now, and has been for years, engaged in business at his shop in East Selma.

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*John McGrath*,—Whom everybody in and around Selma knew for years as "Uncle Johnnie," deserves at our hand a more extensive notice than we can give him. He was born on the 29th day of March, 1799, in Waterford county, Ireland. At twelve years of age he entered the English Navy, where he served about six years, and which service he left without either the permission or knowledge of his officers, and entered the American Navy, where he served out an honorable enlistment of seven years. He then engaged in the American Fisheries on the coasts of New Foundland, which he followed until 1835, when he came to Selma, and followed for years the occupation of ditching, and many are the acres of land in Dallas county made productive by the labor of "Uncle Johnnie," all the time making Selma his home. For years he was a faithful city sexton, always ready to extend help to the needy, never had an enemy—every one his friend who knew him, and died on the 4th day of June, 1878, surrounded by friends, and universally regretted by all.

*Wm. J. Norris*—Came to Selma in 1826, when quite a youth. He was born in Georgia, where his parents moved from Maryland, and were among the earliest settlers of the older portion of Georgia. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and died when the subject of this notice was only eight years old. He commenced business in Selma as a clerk, and in 1832, notwithstanding his early age, he engaged in the mercantile business with James Douglass and M. G. Woods, under the firm name of Douglass, Woods & Norris, and in a short time after he withdrew from the firm of Douglass, Woods & Norris, and became a partner of Wm. Johnson, the business being conducted under the firm of Johnson & Norris. Mr. Johnson retiring in a few years, the firm then became W. J. & J. A. Norris, which firm continued as one of the most prosperous and successful of the city for a long series of years, and in fact until 1856, when the Commercial Bank of Alabama was organized in Selma, when Wm. J. Norris was chosen its President, which position he held until the close of the war. This bank over which Mr. Norris presided as its chief officer, was one of the most successful and popular in the South, and no moneyed institution anywhere had a better standing for solvency than the Commercial Bank of Alabama from the day it was organized until all in the South went down together. The bank did a large business, and never lost a dollar, until the end of the war, which event found the capital of the bank in Alabama Confederate bonds, and in this way was the capital stock of this popular institution lost. Mr. Norris has always been one of our most useful and enterprising men. No project was ever proposed for the advancement of the interests of the people of Selma but he was always ready to extend a helping hand. Not only in public enterprises did he engage, but numbers of buildings are now standing in various parts of the city which his private means were contributed to construct; among the many of which we can mention the splendid and beautiful residence Mrs. Pernell now occupies, that where Judge Pettus resides, and that which the late Mr. Stanton lived in, on Church street, did his means construct. That splendid building of the Commercial Bank, located on the corner of Broad and Selma streets, did he not only aid in constructing, but it was built under his immediate personal supervision and direction, and it is said by those who are judges to be one of the best buildings in the South. Many are the shade trees, rose bushes and shrubbery Mr. Norris has directed in planting in the city. He is the first man who introduced the white mulberry and mock orange in the city as shade trees. He has done much in beautifying and ornamenting the city.

We wish we could give a more extended notice of this useful citizen, for he is certainly deserving all we can say, and more, too.

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*Myron Stanton*—Came to Selma in 1866 from Tennessee, and became connected with the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad as its Superintendent, in connection with E. G. Barney & Co., who became the lessees of that road. He proved to be a most energetic and business man, and with the exception of a few months, was the Superintendent of that road until the day of his death. On the morning of the 18th of February, 1879, as the North bound 5 o'clock passenger train was proceeding over the

bridge, known as "Dunklin's Bridge," over Mulberry creek, thirteen miles from Selma, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, the bridge gave way, precipitating several cars into the creek; among those that went through was the one in which Mr. Stanton was sitting. He received such injuries as proved fatal, and on the 3d day after, he breathed his last at the residence of Mr. James Sullivan, near the disastrous scene.

Perhaps no man ever lived in Selma who was more generally esteemed, not only by those connected with him in business, but by the community at large. The employees of the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, which he had in charge, held a meeting, at which the following proceedings were had:

At a meeting of the employees of the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, held at the company's office, in this city, February 23d, upon motion of C. H. Lander, C. N. Brown was called to the chair and W. S. Crane acted as secretary.

Upon motion of Col. Boynton, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. P. H. Clyne, L. B. Schofield, A. W. Walton, J. R. Wimberly, and Geo. A. Pattillo, was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the feelings of the employees on the death of our superintendent, Mr. Myron Stanton, and offering condolence to his relatives and friends.

On motion of A. McCollister, a committee of three, consisting of A. McCollister, J. B. Garrett, and A. J. Sittin, was appointed to write a letter of thanks to Mr. James Sullivan and family, and others for their kindness and attention to the wounded and valuable assistance at the late disaster at Dunklin's bridge.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows. It was read and dopted:

No panegyric pronounced by us can express our estimate of the real worth of him over whose grave we have to-day shed sorrowing tears.

His voice is forever hushed in death. His familiar and genial face we can never see again. The impulses of his generous heart can never more lift the cup of cold water or the bread of sustenance to our lips; but his memory, like a sweet scented balm, is enshrined in our recollections. We remember him as a friend to the aspiring young man; as a benefactor to the poor; as a sagacious counsellor to the wise; as a kind associate to his peers; as a generous supporter of religion; as an executive officer, who had the faculty of fine discrimination and efficiency in the discharge of his duties; whose generous heart never allowed any peccadillo in a subordinate to bias his feeling toward him. He reproved kindly those at fault, and did this even with hesitancy.

#### MYRON STANTON IS DEAD.

Let us emulate his virtues, and ever cherish in our hearts pleasant memories of him whom we have for so long a time honored and loved. As a token of our regard for him, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Myron Stanton the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad has lost one of its ablest servants, and the community one of its most useful citizens.

Resolved, That we tender to his aged parents and his brother and sister in their great affliction and grief our sympathies, and invoke the Divine blessing upon them in this sad hour.

Resolved, That all officers and employees wear a badge of mourning, and the offices and engines of the road be draped for the next thirty days; and that these resolutions be printed in the "Southern Argus," and a copy be sent to the members of his family.

P. H. CLYNE,	} Com.
A. W. WALTON,	
J. R. WIMBERLY,	
GEO. N. PATTILLO,	
LANE B. SCHOFIELD,	

By request, Col. Boynton then addressed the meeting, eulogizing our late superintendent, after which the meeting adjourned.

W. S. CRANE, Secretary.

C. N. BROWN, Chairman.

The vestry of the Episcopal church, of which church he was a member, held a meeting February 24th, 1879, and had the following proceedings:

The Vestry of St. Paul's church, Selma, desire to place on record an expression of their profound sense of the loss—beyond that of the community at

large—which this Parish and Vestry have sustained in the untimely death of Myron Stanton, Esq.,—a man of sterling character and worth, a parishioner prompt with a helping hand in all good works, and for two years past an honored and useful member of this Vestry. That the Vestry extend to the family of their late associate their sincere sympathies in this common sorrow. That a page of the official record be set apart in memorial of the deceased, on which shall be inscribed his name and age, the date of his death, and the period of his service as a member of this body.

A writer in the *Argus* of the 21st of February, 1879, speaks as follows of this remarkable man :

Mr. Stanton was a self-made man, and a remarkable man. Beginning in his thirteenth year, he, alone and unaided, carved his own career in the world; and, dying in the prime of a splendid manhood, all who knew him can testify to the steady purpose and fixed determination with which he pursued an honorable and upright course to success, and bear witness to the liberal and public-spirited ideas which shaped his business conduct and to the generous disposition he made of the results of his skill and attention to his duties.

Mr. Stanton was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, January 21st, 1833. At thirteen years of age, he entered a printing office, and in two years acquired a practical knowledge of the typographic art. At fifteen, he went into a telegraph office at Elmira, New York, and speedily became an expert operator. At seventeen, he began work as a brakeman on the Erie railroad, and thenceforward was a railroad man. He was rapidly promoted, and was a conductor several years on roads running into St. Louis and afterwards into Memphis. From 1858 to 1863, he was on the Mississippi Central. In 1863 he was appointed by the federal commander, military superintendent of the Little Rock and other roads, in which position he remained until the close of the war. In 1866 he came with Capt. Barney to Alabama, and for about seven years was assistant superintendent of the Selma, Rome & Dalton road. In 1873, he was appointed superintendent of the South & North road, where he served about eighteen months. In 1874 he became general superintendent of the Selma, Rome & Dalton road, the duties of which he discharged with great ability and success until his death.

Mr. Stanton was quiet and unassuming. Courteous, polite, considerate of the feelings and prejudices of others, with proper confidence in himself, he was singularly gentle and firm in his dealings with his fellow men. His mind was well informed, his will strong, his judgment good, his temper imperturbable, his control over his own passions wonderful, his influence with those with whom he came in contact great, and in any pursuit he would have been a man of mark. With a disposition so well balanced, it was impossible that he should become the slave of bad habits or the victim of base appetites. In fact, he was remarkably free from all the common or fashionable vices, and in his daily walk set an example worthy of imitation. With large means, honorably acquired, he was unostentatiously liberal and wisely generous, as far from parsimoniousness as from extravagance, never wasting, and never withholding where it was a duty to bestow. In business, he was enterprising and public-spirited, while at the same time prudent and discreet, and, therefore, successful. He was hardly fond of society, but was warmly attached to his friends; and only those who knew him best appreciated him at his full worth.

He had lived for years in Selma. Here his wife, to whom he was fondly devoted, died and is buried. This was his home. Here he had invested largely the earnings of his life. Among us he spent the prime of his years. The largest funeral procession ever witnessed in the city was a mournful expression of the appreciation in which he was held by those who knew him last and best.

The *Meridian* (Mississippi) *Mercury* gives the following incident in connection with the life of this extraordinary man :

The father and the mother of Mr. Stanton, the one from Ohio and the other from Philadelphia, hastened to him by the quickest route and with the least delay. One arrived before he breathed his last and the other, after, but in time to see him laid away in his last resting place. The parents met thus for the first time in thirty years. Long years ago they separated and were divorced and young Stanton took his mother's maiden surname. Both his parents were re-married, and to make the strange occurrence still more singular, they were both accompanied on the sad pilgrimage by their respective mates. And

thus happened, probably, the strangest meeting that ever occurred at a death-bed scene.

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*Hon. B. F. Saffold*—Is a native of Dallas county, Alabama, and a son of the Hon. Reuben Saffold, one among the first settlers of the Eastern part of Dallas county, and an eminent man in the early days of the State. The subject of this article was born on the 20th day of April, 1826, near Pleasant Hill, in Dallas county. After receiving a classical education, and graduating at the State University with much credit at Tuscaloosa, he read law under the instruction of his father, and was admitted to the bar at Cahaba in 1847. He engaged in the practice of his profession with his brother, Hon. Joseph P. Saffold, at Cahaba, where he at once took a reputable and honorable position among the members of that bar, among whom were some of the first men of the South. He continued in his profession until the rumbling of war was heard. Though having supported Breckinridge and Lane as a sense of duty to his party, he did not urge, as most of the leaders of that party did, immediate and separate State secession upon the election of Lincoln, but Judge Saffold believed the remedy for the South was within the Union. However, after the State seceded and men were called for he volunteered and performed military service on the Gulf coast. After the surrender he located in Selma, and again entered upon the practice of law. On assuming control of the State by Hon. L. E. Parsons, in 1865, as Governor, he appointed Judge Saffold to the office of Judge of this Judicial Circuit, which position he held until 1867, when he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention from Dallas county, in which body he was a most useful and conservative member. In the same year Gen. Pope appointed him to the office of Mayor of the city of Selma, which position he held until 1868, when the State reassumed its original position as one of the States of the Federal Union, and he was chosen to the Supreme Court bench of the State. The duties of this position, the numerous important decisions in the Alabama reports, amply prove he discharged with ability and great diligence, for the six years for which he was chosen. Since 1873 Judge Saffold has been engaged in the practice of law in Selma, where he is much respected by even those who differ with him politically, for his ability as a lawyer, and his sound, conservative and practical mind. He is amiable and courteous in his social relations, always giving the greatest respect and attention to those with whom he may come in contact.

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*Daniel M. Riggs*—Was born in Surry county, North Carolina, in the year 1800, of parents who came from Scotland to America early in the eighteenth century. At an early age his family moved to Middle Tennessee, near Columbia. When quite a youth he came to Alabama to the capital of the State, Cahaba; this was about the year 1819. He was in the land office for some time in Cahaba. He married Miss Ann Hogan, near Cahaba; she was a sister of Dr. Benjamin Rush Hogan, formerly of this county, who was an eminent physician and useful citizen.

Mr. Riggs moved with the change of the capital, to Tuscaloosa, and became permanently connected with the banking interests of the State. Upon the removal of the capital from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery he accepted the position of cashier in the Merchants and Planters Bank of Mobile, and moved to reside in the latter city probably about 1833. He accumulated

some property, and having purchased a plantation and country seat in Dallas county, the former laying opposite Selma, where Charley White now lives, about the year 1844 he came to reside in the county.

In the financial crash of 1847 he lost largely, and surrendered nearly all his property to his creditors.

Being on the shady side of life, and his energies impaired by his reverses, he moved to Selma in 1849, and here resided until his life was terminated suddenly by a fall from a buggy in 1860.

The subject of our sketch was an honest man; during a long and prominent business career in the State his name was not only free from tarnish, but he enjoyed the full confidence of all who dealt with him, and his liberality and candor made him hosts of warm friends.

Out of a large family there are now but two survivors, Mrs. Williams, a widow in Choctaw county, and Dr. B. H. Riggs, now practicing medicine in Selma.

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*Dr. John H. Henry*—Became a citizen of Selma in 1857. He was born in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, on the 3d day of January, 1829. He received a classical education in the city of his nativity. He afterwards attended the Clarkston University, in the State of New York, where he graduated with the highest honors of that ancient and influential institution. He read medicine with his father in the city of Montgomery. He attended two sessions at the university of New York, and graduated in the medical department of that school with much credit. He afterwards attended the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in that famous medical institution with the first honors of his class. Having thus fully prepared himself, he returned to the city of Montgomery and entered upon the practice of medicine in copartnership with his father, in the pursuit of which he soon took rank among the first members of the profession in that city. His father retiring from the practice, Dr. Henry came to Selma in 1857 and engaged in his profession, and has done more charity practice than perhaps any physician ever did in Selma. His hand has always been open to the appeals of the poor. Many have been the dollars he has paid out of his own means to furnish medicine to the poor in and around the city, besides giving his own practice, and consequently was a man who has ever been popular among all classes of our people. He was elected several times as one of the Councilmen of the city, and in 1864 was elected Mayor of the city of Selma, which position he was occupying on the 2d day of April, 1865, when Gen. Wilson captured Selma, with a cavalry corps of the Federal army. Dr. Henry, in a council with the Confederate commanders on the 1st day of April, the day before the capture, advised against a resistance to the overwhelming Federal forces for the purpose of saving the millions of dollars of property in the city, and proposed, on the approach of the Federal army, to surrender the city; but, with the exception of Gen. Forest, all the Confederate officers were for resistance, and the consequence, as expected, was the wanton destruction of not only the Confederate, but an immense amount of private property. However, after the capture, Dr. Henry, as Mayor, waited upon Gen. Wilson, and secured protection to persons and property by an order issued by Gen. Wilson, prohibiting the outrages and devastation that prevailed throughout the doomed city during that eventful Sunday night

and Monday morning. When the acts of Congress were passed in 1867, providing for a reconstruction of the Southern States to a State of civil government, Dr. Henry favored civil government, and made the first public speech in Selma in favor of the measure. For the past several years Dr. Henry has discharged the important and responsible duties of City Physician, in connection with his private practice.

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*Dr. Wm. H. Johnston*—Came to Selma in 1871. He was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the 28th day of March, 1839. He graduated at the University Medical College, of New York, in 1867; was resident physician of Bellevue Hospital from 1868 until October, 1871, when he moved to Selma. He is a member of the Alabama State Medical Society, counselor since 1875, and also a member of the Selma Medical Society. Dr. Johnston enjoys the confidence of the community in which he lives, and is a useful member of his profession.

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*Dr. C. D. Parke*—Located in Selma in 1853. He was born in Wadesboro, North Carolina, on the 27th of September, 1826. He received his medical education at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1850, and in the same year settled in the city of Montgomery, afterwards practiced in Lowndes and Pike counties. He has been a member of the Selma Medical Society since 1853, and its President in 1874-75; he is also a member of the Medical Association of the State. Dr. Parke is a man of strong intellect, and in every way a reliable and substantial man and citizen, enjoying the fullest confidence of all our people. He is conservative in his opinions and actions, but firm and decided in both.

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*Chancellor Wm. H. Fellows*—We number among our oldest inhabitants. He came to Selma in 1832, and opened business in connection with his brother as a jeweler, which he carried on for years, commanding the respect and confidence of the entire country that traded at Selma. He subsequently retired from mercantile pursuits, read law, and was admitted to the Dallas bar, a profession he has followed for near thirty years. He was born on the 10th day of November, 1808, in Troy, New York. It was he, with John W. Lapsley and George W. Parsons, who made a call for the first railroad meeting in Selma, in 1835, which met at the law office of John W. Lapsley, the three constituting the meeting, out of the proceedings of which has grown all our great railroads now centering at Selma. Mr. Fellows was always a conservative man in politics, always an Old Line Whig, and did not favor precipitation of the Southern States into a war in 1860. He has been a consistent and a leading member of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years. At the close of the war, when Gov. L. E. Parsons assumed control of the State as Governor, he appointed Wm. H. Fellows chancellor of the Middle Chancery Division, which position he held until 1868, and until the reorganization of the State Government under the reconstruction acts of Congress. He again returned to the practice of his profession in this city in 1868, in copartnership with Messrs. J. R. & S. W. John. There is no man now, nor ever has been engaged in the practice of law in Selma, whom the people had a greater degree of confidence, in his fidelity to his clients than Wm. H. Fellows.

*Dr. Drury Fair*—Came to Selma in 1839 from Newbury district, South Carolina. He was educated at Columbia College, and graduated in the medical department of the University of South Carolina, at Charleston. For many years he was a most prominent physician in Selma, and a most useful man in his profession. He was personally popular, and most remarkably even tempered, always holding up the brighter side of nature. He died on the 14th day of December, 1855.

*Philip J. Weaver*—Came to Selma in 1818 to locate. He had been engaged in trading on the Alabama river for a year or two before he located in Selma. He remained in Selma only about one year, when he gave up his business here and went to Cahaba Falls, now Centreville, Bibb county, to clerk for Traverse & Marong, with whom he lived about two years, when he returned to Selma and again opened with, for those times, an immense stock of goods, about the place where his late residence now stands, where he continued to carry on his business for years; afterwards at Weaver's corner accumulating property of all kinds rapidly until the day of his death, and at one time was the wealthiest man in South Alabama. He was born in Mifflintown, Juniatta county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of June, 1797, and died the 10th day of November, 1865.

"After life's fitful fever  
He rests well."

*Adler, Leva & Co.*—We cannot pass over this well known liquor house without making special mention of it, as it has become one of our leading business houses, and deserves everything that can be said of it. This house was founded in 1873 by Mr. J. C. Adler, the present senior member of the firm, who did a thriving business under his own name until October, 1875, when the Messrs. Eichold & Son, were admitted, the firm name being changed to Adler, Eichold & Leva, but in 1876 the firm name was again changed by the retirement of Mr. Eichold the firm continuing to do a large business under the name of Adler & Leva.

The firm having withstood all the difficulties that had overthrown so many business houses now become known as one of the institutions of our little city, and having taken their stand they were prepared to hold. For two years this firm did as large a business in their line as any house in this section of the country, and though the senior partner, Mr. Adler, was a "little" gentleman under his management the house became a "big" one.

In 1878 the firm was again changed, Mr. B. J. Schuster, for ten years with M. Meyer & Co., becoming a member, and the sign in front of the commodious house, on Water street, now reads Adler, Leva & Co.

The members of this firm are all whole-souled gentlemen, and any one who has dealings with them will corroborate the statement, and as they carry a large stock of liquors and tobacco they can supply everybody without any inconvenience, and at the lowest figures.

*Moses Adler*—Became a citizen of Selma in the year 1868. He was born at Henchelheim, Germany, in the year 1821, and emigrated to New Orleans in 1850. On his arrival in New Orleans he engaged in merchandising, and continued in business in that city for several years. He afterwards merchandised suc-



cessfully at Boloxi, Miss., Port Hudson and New Iberia, in Louisiana, and for a short time at Vera Cruz, Mexico. He returned to New Orleans, where he remained engaged in an active business until 1868, when he concluded to settle in Selma, since which time he has been one of our most worthy and respected business men. Though not upon so extensive a scale as some of our business men, Mr. Adler has done a most lucrative business, and is among the reliable merchants of Selma. By his strict integrity and fair dealing with the people, he has not only enjoyed a remunerative business, but has established a character for himself that his "word is his bond." In proportion to his means, he has done much to aid the impoverished planting interest in its efforts to develop and build up the agriculture of this part of Alabama, and for which he is properly appreciated.

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*Dr. John P. Furniss*—Located in Selma in 1866. He is a native of Mississippi, born in that State, near Columbus, on the 26th day of September, 1841. He was educated at the State University of Mississippi, at Oxford, where he graduated in June, 1866, in the 19th year of his age. He graduated in the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1866. Since his location in Selma he has been engaged in a general practice, though his specialty is genito-urinary surgery. He is a member of the Selma Medical Society, and also of the Medical Association of the State, the former of which he was secretary from 1869 until 1875, and its Vice-President in 1876 and 1877. Dr. Furniss has contributed quite a number of important articles to the different medical publications of the day, especially that of an essay on the "Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the negro," a large portion of which was published in the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, in 1874. During the war between the States, he was assistant surgeon in the Confederate service.

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*Dr. John A. McKinnon*—Located in Selma in 1865. He was born in Pike county, Alabama, on the 12th day of July, 1842. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, in 1866, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the city of New York, in 1874 and 1875, with great credit to himself, especially in the branch of surgery. Since his location in Selma he has been engaged in general practice, but making surgery a specialty in which he has performed successfully some wonderful operations. He is a member of the Medical Association of the State, and a member of the Selma Medical Society, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. During the war he had charge of the Medical Laboratory, at Macon, Georgia. He is a member of the City Board of Health, of which he is an active and useful member. We predict for Dr. McKinnon a brilliant career, especially as a surgeon.

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*Gen. Wm. J. Hardee*—Located in Selma in the fall of 1865, and engaged in the cotton and shipping business, which he continued until the day of his death. He was born in Camden county, Georgia, in 1815, and at the age of seventeen was admitted to the Military Academy of the Federal Government at West Point. He graduated in that institution with the highest honors, and afterwards he graduated at one of the best country schools in France. On his return to his native land he entered the army and took an active part in all the campaigns against

the Seminole Indians in Florida; he achieved quite a reputation as a cool, sagacious and brave officer in Mexico, and at the time of the secession and formation of the Confederate States, being firmly convinced his duty was first to his State, he resigned the position of Major in the Federal army, and offered his services to Georgia in the approaching conflict between the States. He was sent to Fort Morgan, where he commanded for several months. He commanded a division at the terrible battle of Shiloh, and was badly wounded there. He commanded one of the army corps that Gen. Bragg led into Kentucky, and participated in all the fights of that campaign. He was the author of the famous military rules called "Hardee's Tactics," which were used by both the Federal and Confederate armies, and have been adopted and are used to-day in France and Russia. Gen. Hardee was really, by nature, a great man, but being as all true, meritorious men are, modest and unassuming, he never was properly appreciated, only by those who enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with him. He died on the 6th day of November, 1873, much beloved by all the people of Selma. His remains rest in the West Selma cemetery, which meets with the kindest tokens of friendship on the occasion of every "memorial day."

There are many other citizens who have been active in building up our city at different periods of its history, deserving special notice at our hands, among whom we will mention:

Dr. George Phillips, Jesse Beene, George Mathews, Hon. W. R. King, Maj. Thomas J. Frow, J. L. W. Childress, James Adams, Mathew McLaughlin, James Caute, A. H. Lloyd, M. Woodal, B. L. Saunders, David Hamilton, E. Bowles, B. McInnes, P. D. Barker, John Weedon, Geo. P. Blevins, Wm. M. Murphy, D. A. Boyd, Wiley Melton, Frederick Vogelien, Judge E. Pickens, John Simpson, David Weaver, Philip Weaver, G. F. Plant, John B. Mattison, E. Parkman, Horatio G. Perry, Alfred Berry, T. B. Goldsby, J. P. Perham, R. Hall, T. W. Street, Dr. I. Morgan, J. L. Perkins, James Hall, Gilbert Shearer, Rev. A. G. McCraw, Geo. O. Baker, W. B. Gill, R. J. Davidson, E. Gillman, T. P. Ferguson, W. B. Haralson, M. J. A. Keith, Wm. Reid, Adam Taylor, Jacob Krout, Fred Young, Henry Gatchell, Geo. L. Stuck, Stephen A. Maples, Wm. Waddill, Jr., Geo. D. Shortridge, Joseph Hardie, Jerry Pittman, John Mitchell, E. E. Cade, F. S. Jackson, Dr. J. E. Prestridge, J. B. Harrison, Redick Sims, Dr. B. R. Hogan, Dr. U. Grigsby, Geo. W. Gayle, John K. Goodwin, A. M. Goodwin, W. S. Phillips, E. T. Watts, H. Heinz, W. M. Smith, Charles Lewis, M. G. Woods, James M. Calhoun, John Kenan, J. M. Dedman, Thomas M. Cowles, V. M. Shackelford, Geo. W. Parsons, D. H. Burke, C. M. Shelley, Jack Riggs, John Tipton, M. J. Williams, Joel E. Mathews, A. J. Mullen, R. L. Downman, T. M. Jackson, L. Y. Tarrant, John M. Strong, E. C. Gregory, Geo. Peacock, J. H. Burns, J. J. Strawbridge, James Douglas, H. J. Brantly, John Brantly, Shubel Foot, Caleb Tate, N. Dykes, Wm. Rutherford, James Ormond, Richard Williams, Dent Lamar, Ben J. Tarver, Wm. Huddleston, W. A. Dunklin, E. Gillman, Wm. Rothrock, Wm. Cravens, R. R. Nance, many of whom are yet living in our midst, eye witnesses to the great results of their labors in advancing the growth and prosperity of the city; but to do them justice in a personal sketch would increase our pages beyond our means of publishing this book.

# M. MONTEBARO'S Restaurant <sup>AND</sup> Saloon,

Opposite City National Bank, BROAD STREET.

For about a quarter of a century the above place has been known to the population of Middle and Western Alabama, until now it is as fixed as are any of the institutions of the city; indeed, there would be no Selma without it. Of the thousands who have visited Selma, and even now residing beyond the briny deep, cannot fail to remember the familiar name, 'DOMINIC'S OLD STAND,' so long favored for its grand and old-fashioned dispensing of good cheer—the best in the land. It belongs to, and is a part of, the History of the city. Here the good old times have been enjoyed. The dignitaries of this and other lands have met in convivial and social convalesce, and if its walls could but speak forth the brilliant witticisms and grand old toasts, of the hilarity, fun and frolic inspired by the juice of the grape, and the highly-flavored dishes fresh from the kitchen—yea, it would furnish volumes.

The present proprietor, who has been in the same place for nine years, appreciates its established reputation, and continue to set before the public the best that he can procure in the various lines—both of foreign and domestic growth or production. Some of his Wines, Liquors and Cigars are of his own importation. The Bar is supplied with all the conveniences, and its patrons are treated alike. The Restaurant supplies everything, at short notice, that the Gulf and Selma markets affords. The waiters are polite and attentive. The proprietor gives his personal supervision, and therefore satisfaction is guaranteed. The prices are according to the article, and not gauged by the prices of any other house, of like kind, in the city. ~~It is~~ The only Restaurant in Selma having separate, and rooms that can be converted into suits. ~~Its proprie.~~ Its proprie. will be pleased to see you.

*Selma, Ala., Nov. 1, 1879*

## Louis A. Mueller,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Crockery, China, Table Cutlery, Glass-  
ware, Lamps, Tinware,  
House-Furnishing Goods, Baskets, Toys, &c.,  
42 Broad Street, Selma, Ala.

JOHN A. KEIFE,  
Confectioner, and Dealer in Fruits  
Of All Kinds,  
Pure Candies and Fancy Goods,  
Choice Tobacco and Segars,  
Under Southern Hotel, 11 Alabama Street.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR COTTON.

**H. LONG,**  
Commission Merchant  
AND DEALER IN  
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,  
37 Broad Street, Selma, Ala.

**Woodruff & North,**  
COTTON  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Water Street, Selma, Ala.

**WARRINGTON & SAVAGE,**  
SELMA, ALA.,  
—DEALERS IN—

Sheet Music. Musical Instruments, and  
Chickering & Mathushek Pianos.

Also, Pianos of other reliable makers. Agents for DINIE AND SOUTHERN  
GEM PIANOS, manufactured expressly for the Southern trade.

Mason & Hamlin and Peloubet & Pelton ORGANS.

Sole Southern Agents for HENRY ERBEN PIPE ORGANS. Others  
wear out, but they go on forever.

**W. G. JAENS,**  
Confectioner & Baker,  
And Dealer in Foreign and Domestic **FRUITS and NUTS,**

45 Broad Street, CENTENNIAL  
BLOCK Selma, Ala.

Special attention given to Ornamenting Cakes after the most elegant designs.  
Choiceest brands of Tobacco and Cigars.

Fine assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods for the Holiday trade,  
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